FBIS-APA-86-197
Friday
10 October 1986
Vol IV No 197

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DAILY REPORT

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MINISTER ON POSSIBLE U.S. ACTION ON RICE IMPORTS

OW090645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Mutsuki Kato, Japan's agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, indicated Thursday that the Office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) may start a formal inquiry into Japan's rice import restrictions that could lead to possible retaliatory actions against Japan. In a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after Thursday morning's cabinet meeting, Kato said he is not optimistic about the situation in the U.S. concerning a suit filed before USTR by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act protesting unfair trade practices abroad. The RMA claims Japan's refusal to import U.S. rice is unfair.

Nakasone asked Kato to make every effort to appeal to the USTR to turn down RMA's suit through concerted actions of the related ministries and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, officials said.

Kato also told Nakasone there is a move in the U.S. to take up the rice issue by the Economic Policy Council which deals with major economic problems and USTR may make its formal decision before a U.S.-imposed deadline of Oct. 27.

Meanwhile, the government reiterated its stand at Thursday's cabinet session that Japan should not liberalize its imports of rice on the grounds that there is no guarantee Japan would always be able to import the necessary amount of rice. The government also made clear it would maintain its policy of controling rice production, prices and imports, officials said.

Nakasone, Kuranari Discuss Issue

OW091155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday to press the U.S. Government not to accept an appeal from U.S. rice millers for liberalization of the Japanese rice market, a senior Foreign Ministry official said. The request was made in relation to an appeal to the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) on September 10 by U.S. rice millers for the liberalization of the Japanese rice market based on section 301 of the Trade Act. The millers demanded that the USTR start negotiations on the issue with the Japanese Government.

Nakasone requested Kuranari to take necessary steps, including possible sending of a special envoy, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the official said.

According to the official, Kuranari stressed the need for Japan to arm itself with arguments adequate to explain why it will be difficult for Japan to open its rice market and to counter the U.S. pressure based resort to claims of unfair trade practices. He did not specify the actual arguments, the official said.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT

SK090825 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 8 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October editorial: "A Demonstration of Korean-Chinese Friendship, Which Has Been Strengthened and Developed"]

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, who paid an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, returned home on 6 October after successfully completing the schedule of his visit. Comrade Li Xiannian has visited our country on many occasions as an intimate friend of our people. Despite his old age, he once again visited, this time as PRC president.

Our people warmly greeted and enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Li Xiannian as the friendly envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. The hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang dashed to the streets stretching more than 8 kilometers, welcoming Comrade Li Xiannian, and demonstrating, our people's warm friendship toward the Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian held talks to discuss a series of matters of mutual concern, including the question of developing relations of friendship between the two countries. Through meetings and talks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian further deepened relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and once again confirmed the common aspirations of the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries to positively struggle to further strengthen and develop the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship, to accelerate socialist construction, and to protect peace in Asia and the world.

Indeed, the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian demonstrated Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been strengthened and developed, serving another important opportunity to further develop relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and China. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over, and warmly celebrate the attainment of great success in Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country.

As was clearly demonstrated during Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country, Korean-Chinese friendship is one that no force can destroy. In a speech delivered at a banquet arranged for Comrade Li Xiannian, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared: Just as the leaders of our two countries have always proudly stressed, the relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples are not ordinary ones. These relations are relations of special friendship which could only exist among true revolutionary comrades and relations of solid friendship, which possess a long and historical tradition.

Korean-Chinese friendship is solid friendship, possessing a long and historical tradition -- friendship which has been cultivated in blood. In the past, the invincibility and vitality of Korean-Chinese friendship has been fully proven. During the arduous joint struggle to achieve national liberation and during our people's fatherland liberation war -- during the period of socialist revolution and construction in the two countries -- the Korean and Chinese people jointly struggled in the same trench, shedding blood, and mutually and closely cooperated with each other, sharing weal and woe. While so doing, the peoples of Korea and China linked their destinies as one [hanaro] and firmly abided by fidelity as intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and as class brothers.

We cannot imagine the vitality of Korean-Chinese friendship without true comradely friendship, deep trust, and unshakable revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the parties and governments of the two countries. By mutually and frequently exchanging visits, the leaders of the parties and governments of Korea and China have cultivated relations of intimacy based on true comradely friendship, deep trust, and revolutionary fidelity, and have developed the excellent tradition of discussing matters of common concern and of taking necessary joint actions as demanded by the situation.

In recent years, through meetings held in Pyongyang and Beijing on many occasions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping have developed relations of intimacy and made the flower garden of Korean-Chinese friendship blossom much more beautifully. By visiting China in June 1983, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il opened bright prospects for strengthening and developing Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generaton.

Amid deep concern shown by the leaders of the parties and goverments of Korea and China, relations between the two countries have developed to a new, higher stage, adding a brilliant chapter to the glorious history of Korean-Chinese friendship, and a rock-firm foundation has been laid to make this friendship blossom forever generation after generation. Comrade Li Xiannian's recent visit to our country clearly demonstrated this.

While supporting and cooperating with each other, the peoples of Korea and China are struggling to achieve the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. After winning victory in the people's revolution, the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, achieved brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance and by overcoming all difficulties. Thus, they have built a prospering new socialist China on the broad Chinese territory.

In recent years, the revolution and construction have opened a new phase in China. In particular, having launched a long march anew with the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the momentum, the Chinese people have overcome a temporary difficulty on the path of advance and have achieved stability and unity throughout the country under the tested leadership of the leading body [chidopu] of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. Thus, they have made rapid progress in the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The party ranks have been firmly consolidated. By equally and vigorously forging ahead with the construction of socialist spiritual and material civilizations, the CPC and the Chinese people have attained good results in the struggle to turn China into a modernized, powerful, socialist country which is highly democratic and civilized. Industral and agricultural production has increased, and a change has been brought about in the Chinese people's daily lives.

Having successfully implemented the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese people have embarked on the road of implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, beginning this year, and are overflowing with the feeling of confidence in victory. The appearance of China has assumed changed aspects day by day, and the might of the PRC hasbeen continuously strengthened and developed.

The Chinese people are steadily struggling to reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan -- a sacred territory that is inseparable from China -- to the fatherland.

The Chinese Party, government, and people have attained great success by implementing a foreign policy of independence. The international position of the PRC has further increased with the passage of time, and its influence over the development of the international situation has increased. All these successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people are the results of their rising in the struggle to realize the four modernizations by abiding by the four basic principles and by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC congress.

The adoption of a resolution on the guiding policy for buiilding a socialist spiritual civilization at the recent 6th plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was of great significance in expediting socialist construction in China.

Our people sincerely rejoice over fraternal China's successful socialist construction and over the strengthening of the might of the PRC. We wish the Chinese people greater success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the party congress and other various party plenary meetings and the 7th 5-Year Plan.

Under the wise leadership of the WPK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people are struggling positively to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Our people need peace to achieve this cause. Just in recent years, we have taken the initiative to advance various peace proposals to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide favorable circumstances for the country's peaceful reunification. We have exerted efforts to implement these proposals.

The CPC and the Chinese Government and people have positively supported and encouraged our proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula, for the fatherland's reunification, and our people's struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The recent visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, was an important visit that contributed to further consolidating and developing the invincible Korean-Chinese friendship, which has traversed a rising single road [sangsung illo]. The Korean people will continuously exert every possible effort to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship. Korean-Chinese friendship will last forever and will be invincible.

COMMENTATOR REFUTES WEINBERGER'S REMARKS

SK100411 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Shields or Spears?"]

[Text] According to reports, in a speech delivered at the World Affairs Council in Anchorage on 5 October, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated that the United States would not hesitate to provide so-called friendly countries in Asia with shields to tackle aggression and threats and that countries in the Pacific do not consider the presence of U.S. forces in the area a threat. This is shameless gibberish which befits the ringleader of the U.S. imperialist warmongers.

After deploying numerous U.S. forces and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialist warmongers describe themselves as shields to tackle someone's aggression and threats. Are they really shields? Stark facts prove beyond refutation that they are not shields, but spears.

Let us look into the South Korean case alone. South Korea holds a special position in the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia. Openly proclaiming that South Korea is a tactically and geopolitically important place and the forefront of U.S. strategy and that the Korean peninsula is the key to all their successes in Asia, the U.S. imperialists always have approximately 40,000 U.S. forces and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, ready for actual combat in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, not satisfied with the deployment of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, brought in neutron bombs, known as the Devil's weapons of the 20th century, for the first time and are maneuvering to bring in Pershing II and MX missiles [as heard], preemptive-strike nuclear weapons. South Korea, where more than one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square km, first in the density of deployment, was turned into a most dangerous place, a forward nuclear base, where a nuclear war may break out. The danger of nuclear war does not stem merely from the deployment of nuclear weapons. The large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets conduct each year, are actually an adventurous test nuclear war, a preliminary to nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are recklessly running amok to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, the rascals disguise all of their aggression and war maneuvers as shields to tackle so-called threats of southward invasion. The entire world recognizes that the only threats of invasion existing on the Korean peninsula are those of northward, not southward, invasion.

Weinberger babbled that the United States would hesitate to provide its allies with shields to tackle so-called aggression and threats. This barely discloses it vicious ambition to further strengthen its forces of aggression and further accelerate war preparations.

Weinberger also shamelessly babbled that countries in the Pacific do not consider the presence of U.S. forces a threat. This is an intolerable defamation against, and violation of, the yearning of the residents in this area for the antinuclear and antiwar cause. The people in Asia and the Pacific, together with the peace-loving people of the world, are jointly rising up in the antinuclear and antiwar struggle to protect peace. This is an unstoppable trend.

Also in South Korea, more and more figures of political, social, religious, academic, and journalistic circles are raising their voices to oppose the U.S. policy of aggression and war and urge the United States and its nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea. The youths and students conduct mass movements on the streets to protect peace, shouting slogans which call for restoring independence, and antinuclear and antiwar slogans. Even under these circumstances, Weinberger, distorting reality, babbled as if the people in Asia and the Pacific want the presence of U.S. forces. This is a very shameless trick to pacify the ever-growing antinuclear and antiwar movement by the residents of this area and to justify their aggression and war maneuvers.

No matter how cunning a trick they use, the U.S. imperialists cannot deceive the people who clearly perceive from experience, the nature of aggression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and cannot conceal their vicious belligerent colors as an enemy of peace.

If, despite repeated warnings from the people of Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean people, they continously engage in aggression and war maneuvers under the deceptive pretext of providing shields, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to escape greater protest and denunciation by the people of the world.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

SK091050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyonyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 9 received the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the RCP.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Pak Min-su, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Also on hand was Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

Comrade Kium Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a gift from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

AGERPRES on Meeting

AU092042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 9/10/1986 -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Kim Il-song, president of the DPR of Korea, received Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], now on a visit to the DPR of Korea.

On the occasion, on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the Korean president and Mme Kim Song-ae were conveyed a comradely salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside peace and prosperity for the Korean people, as well as new ever greater successes along the path of building socialism and fulfilling its aspiration after a peaceful, democratic and independent unification of the homeland.

Expressing profound thanks, Kim Il-song asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness, and wished ever greater victories to the Romanian people in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

During the talks the sides pointed to the positive evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Romanian and the Korean peoples, and underscored the decisive contribution made by the summit dialogue to the development of these relations.

They reasserted the resolve of the two parties, countries, and peoples to work for a further deepening and expansion of the Romanian-Korean relations in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other domains of activity, to mutual benefit and to that of the socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of peace and collaboration among nations.

During the visit he is paying to the DPR of Korea, Petru Enache met Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the WPK and other responsible cadres of the party and state apparatus.

On the occasion experience was exchanged in the field of the party activity, particularly in point of the ideological and propaganda activity as well as on other problems of joint interest.

The RCP delegation also visited economic, scientific and cultural units in Pyongyang and other zones in the country.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY

SK091052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 9 received the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army. Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON CLOSE OF ASIAN GAMES

SK100452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 6 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October commentary: "The Sports Games Which Have Been Misused for an Impure Political Aim"]

[Text] The Asian Games held in Seoul concluded on 5 October. In connection with this, the South Korean puppets, mobilizing government-patronized publications, broadcast, and press media, have daily unpacked a package of false propaganda, saying that the games have concluded successfully.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has made the Asian games serve the impure political aims of achieving internal stability in South Korea in which political instability and social chaos have been recurrent, of refurbishing its image, and of prolonging fascist dictatorial rule.

The games left a disgraceful strain on the history of the people. The games were misused for fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation and for promoting national division, running counter to the interest of our people. While saying that the North's hindering operations, surprise attack, and armed provocations are expected, the South Korean puppets fanned the sentiment of enmity and the expectation of confrontation with us by raising a vicious anticommunist commotion. The puppets promoted the consciousness of confrontation by preposterously linking the explosion at Kimpo with us, an act with which we had nothing to do.

Raving that there is the danger of our southward invasion in the summer season, they have deployed puppet army troops in the forward area along the frontline and increased their equipment. Prior to the sports games, military hardware, including armed cars and F-16 fighter bombers, were introducted into South Korea. Coinciding with this, the U.S. imperialists, who had helped hold the sports games in Seoul, massed 10 warships at South Korean ports and on waters surrounding them staging provocative demonstations when the games opened. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger openly raved that this was designed to counter a possible terrorist attack. Prior to, and during the games, no one saw any southward invasion.

The increase of military capability and equipment, the massing of U.S. warships in the waters around South Korea, and armed demonstrations were measures taken to meet the need raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. These measures were not taken because of the perceived though nonexistent threat from the North. These games were used as a shield designed to justify their increasing military capability.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring used the Asian games as a device to heighten tension on the Korean peninsula. It is obvious that the games, designed to heighten tension, have nothing to do with any successes.

The puppets have used the Asian games as a brake designed to build a barrier in resolving the question of our country's reunification. The act of bringing the sports games to Seoul is part of the maneuvers to provide a favorable circumstances in concocting two Koreas by perpetuating the division of the country. Since the initial state when the question of the venue of the games was settled unjustly, the South Korean puppets have conducted behind the scene negotiations to realize the simultaneous entry of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and cross-contact. Visiting New York where the 41st UN General Assembly was held at the end of September, the puppet foreign minster carried out a beseeching campaign to achieve entry to the United Nations by visiting diplomatic officials from the Western World, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari.

The separate entry into the United Nations prior to Korea's reunification will only result in legalizing the division of the country in the international arena and in expanding the discord created among the people to an international scale. Sports are designed for the people and should contribute to the country's reunification -- the people's supreme task. Those Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the people will not desire games which are not compatible with the interest of the people.

Can we describe as success the act of throwing cold water on the people's desire for reunification by deepening division, even though those concerned have 10 mouths? The games were misued as a smoke screen designed to solidfy a foundation for fascist dictatorial rule in South Korea. Under the pretext of maintaining order to guarantee the games, tyrannical measures were strenghtened several months before the games and many were arrested.

The tentacles of tyranny were focussed on students and democratic forces which demanded the democratization of social and political life. Campuses and the offices of democratic organizations were repeatedly attacked, core personnel arrested, imprisoned, and sent to trial.

The games greatly affected the people's daily lives. Shacks were forcibly dismantled on the grounds that they were detrimental to the city's beauty, developing into bloody affairs everywhere. Many lost means of livelihood and were banished to the streets. Innocent people were detained as a result of preliminary custody. The games administered a baptism of tyranny to the people and forced them to lead a miserable life. The games lost money, increasing debts internally and externally.

Originally, students had waged a mass struggle to oppose the Asian games as these games were misused for an impure political aim and because they imposed economic burdens on the people and created social disorder. Forty antifascist organizations issued a joint statement protesting the games.

The sports games failed to win support from the people and were used as a tool to prolong a term in office for the fascist ruling bunch.

The games deepened national division, promoted North-South confrontation, increased the lack of political rights and social disorder, and worsened the economic catastrophe and misery of the people's livelihood. Only those splittists who seek the continuation of division and the prolongation of fascist dictatorial rule can describe the hosting of the Asian games as successful. This treacherous act will only expedite the downfall of the splittists by inciting the resistance of the people who oppose fascism and division and demand democracy and the country's reunification.

SOUTH'S REMARKS ON BOMBING CALLED 'SLANDEROUS'

SK100351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Slanderous Propaganda Designed to Inspire Confrontation"]

[Text] The puppet minister of culture and information issued a so-called statement on the morning of 9 October in connection with the 3d anniversary of the Burma incident. In the statement he raved about someone's bellicosity and attempted to shift the blame onto us for the bomb blast incident at Kimpo airport. He also babbled, saying that it is incredible, and urged us to return to dialogue.

This is absurd, shameless, and slanderous propaganda, a challenge to us, and a mockery of opinion at home and abroad.

As for the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma 3 years ago, it was a drama self-made by the puppets themselves, as has already been made clear. To extricate himself from a power crisis and to aggravate North-South confrontation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan fabricated this shocking incident, using the Agency for National Security Planning. Besides slandering us by mentioning this incident-evidence of their crime-he recklessly shifted into us the blame for the recent bombing at Kimpo airport. This is an outrageous slander.

Nearly a month has passed since the bombing at Kimpo airport, but the truth is still unclear. The puppets themselves have confessed that the investigation is shrouded in mystery for lack of clear material evidence or witnesses. Nevertheless, they insist that it was committed by the North, without giving good reason. This is really a shameless slander.

The bombing occurred amid an extraordinary alert in which they mobilized approximately 100,000 policemen and puppet army special forces units prior to the Asian Games, including at the tightly guarded airport. The bombing occurred in broad daylight, in the airport lobby, amid a warlike atmosphere in which everyone's movement was watched and controlled and in which anyone who looked suspicious was randomly arrested. This means that it was committed by the puppets themselves.

It is worth noting that a Japanese military commentator noted that the bombing was a self-made drama by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The puppet prime minister's remarks that the incident should be made an opportunity for a misfortune to turn into a blessing is counterevidence which proves this as the puppets conducted a frenzied anticommunist, anti-republic slander campaign and further stepped up a suppression offensive against the patriotic democratic forces as soon as the incident occurred, as though they had been waiting for it.

The puppets' slanderous tactic that they stage an incident and pursue an impure political purpose, abusurdly shifting the blame for it onto someone else, has been so well known to the world that it is no longer workable. the puppets' slanderous propaganda is the manifestation of their anticommunist confrontation frenzy which has completely taken hold of them.

They are purposefully attempting to inspire North-South confrontation, to aggravate North-South relations, to aggravate tension, and to block the road to peaceful reunification. What is ridiculous is that the puppets are bent on confrontation with us, while they babble about the resumption of dialogue. The puppets held a so-called ceremony on 8 October to mark the first anniversary of the exchange visits of the North-South Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups, and raved about the resumption of dialogue. Needless to say, that was a farce to mislead public opinion an relieve themselves of the responsibility for having suspended dialogue and shift the blame to us. Who would believe such hypocritical propaganda by those who made dialogue impossible by dialogue-denying confrontation and jingoism while turning away from our reasonable proposals to solve the problem of easing tenstion — the most acute and urgent problem for the resumption of dialogue — and who are engaging in mean anticommunist slander rackets? The more the puppets engage in the commotion of anticommunist slander, the more they reveal their treacherous nature of not desiring dialogue and frenziedly engaging in confrontation.

The puppets should not commit the foolish act of slapping their own face. If the puppets really have an interest in dialogue, they should stop the dialogue-denying confrontation and war maneuvers and respond to our peace initiatives for easing tension.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK011046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 40th anniversary of the daring October popular resistance of the patriotic South Korean people who rose in a sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, brutal military government rule, and colonial subjugation policy.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The resistance was an eruption of the burning desire and aspirations of the South Korean people to build a unified and sovereign state, independent and democratic, free from aggressors and traitors.

40 years have passed since the heroic resistance, but South Korea is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists. National sovereignty and dignity are trampled underfoot ruthlessly there.

The present sufferings of the divided Korean nation are consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy in South Korea and the treacherous actions of the successive South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists see it as the main strategy in their Korean policy to fabricate "two Koreas" and are persistently pursuing a permanent division of Korea through the "simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations" and "cross recognition". By so doing, they pursue the sinister purpose to keep South Korea as its colony without a hitch and realise their ambition to invade the whole of Korea and other Asian countries with it as a springboard.

The reality of South Korea shows that as long as the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists remains as it is, the South Korean people will never be freed from their misfortunes nor the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and democratic rights be restored nor the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved.

RALLIES MARK RANGOON BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

SK100108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The 3rd anniversary of the bombing attack by north Korean terrorists in the Martyrs' Shrine in the Burmese capital was observed yesterday at the Tongjak National Cemetery and other places across the country.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other senior government officials, bereaved family members, foreign diplomatic corps members and many citizens visited the cemetery to pay tribute to the 17 people killed in the blast.

Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek who miraculously survived the bomb explosion was among the cemetery visitors. Yi, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, suffered critical injuries at the time. In recalling the tragedy he said that he would like to reaffirm his strong determination to deter any terrorism and provocation by the North Korean Communists.

"We should never slacken our vigilance nor spare our effort to further reinforce our national defense systems," Yi stressed in a brief statement.

Bereaved family members and many other people also gathered at Imjingak to lay wreaths and pay tribute before the altars around the memorial monument set up in commemoration of the 17 Rangoon martyrs, including four cabinet ministers.

YI MIN-U ADDRESSES NKDP RALLY IN KUNSAN

SK100034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Kunsan, Cholla-Putko — New Korea Deomocratic Party [NDP] President Yi Min-u called on the government yesterday to accept his proposal for a plebiscite on the form of the next government with a guarantee of fairness in the process of conducting it.

Speaking to a large audience which jampacked the Wolmyong Park in this port city, Yi said, "The Deomocratic Justice Party should accept the proposal, if it really intends to respect the will of the people.

"If the DJP does not respect the people's right to choose the form of government, while it cheats and oppresses them, I warn you the nation will surely plunge into catastrophe," he said.

Yesterday's "rally to report on parliamentary activities and to promote direct presidential election" organized by Rep. Kim Pong-u from the Kunsan-Okku district was held without the required police permission.

The Home Ministry and the National Police Headquarters told the NDP on Wednesday that they would block the "illegal" rally, but no clash took place between policemen around the park and the ralliers yesterday.

An estimated 7,000 riot policemen were placed in all the alleys and at all the intersections leading to the rally site, but they stayed calm when the NDP leaders -- Yi Min-u and permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam -- and some 20 lawmakers paraded through the streets followed by a large number of sympathizing citizens.

Kim Tae-chung was barred from attending the gathering as he was placed under house arrest by police from early morning.

In a tape-recorded speech lasting 15 minutes, Kim suggested to the government that a "pan-national Cabinet" be formed to deal with all national issues including the constitutional amendment and presidential and parliamentary elections.

"Now the President has one and a half years to complete his tenure. I hope the government will settle all pending national issues in a pan-national Cabinet," he said.

He advised President Chon Tu-hwan to resign as the president of the ruling party and remain as a neutral head of government whose Cabinet will include opposition lawmakers.

"This is the only way to appease the thirst of the people. In this way, the DJP may happily remain as an opposition party even if it loses the next elections," Kim said.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung and permanent advisor to the NDP, seconded Yi's proposal for a plebiscite.

He also said that the NDP and the people should push ahead with a stronger campaign of boycotting KBS subscription fees.

NDP leaders paraded for some 20 minutes, beginning at 1:40 p.m., from an exit of a highway to Wolmyong Park, together with party members chanting "Down with the Dictatorship" and "Democratic Constitutional Amendment." Citizens along the road applauded.

The Kunsan municipal police put up a notice reading "The NDP's rally has not been authorized and is an illegal one. We restrict entry" in the name of the police superintendent.

A platoon of riot policemen were stationed at the entrance of the park. At both the park entrance and the entrance of the city, policemen were seen advising people to return home, saying that the NDP rally had been cancelled.

Yesterday's rally was the first largescale outdoor gathering the NDP has held since it decided two weeks ago not to participate in the House Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment, calling for high-level talks involving top opposition leaders and President Chon Tu-hwan.

Upon the close of the outdoor rally at 5:30 p.m., the ralliers tried to force a street parade, but it was hampered by heavy rain.

About 50 young members of the party and students gathered at the Kunsan office of the party to begin demonstrations.

Police Take Away 26

SK100059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Kunsan, Chollabuk-do (YONHAP) -- Police led away 26 people, mostly youths, who took part in demonstrations that followed an opposition gathering here.

Police were considering booking Rep. Kim Pong-uk of the New Korea Democratic Party on charges of violating the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations. Kim heads the Kunsan-okku chapter of the main opposition party.

Those taken away by police include Choe Chae-min, a law student at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul. They are accused of staging violent demonstrations in front of the NKDP regional chapter building and other areas in the city following a party gathering held at Wolmyong Park.

Chollabuk-do police chief Pack Hyong-ho told a news conference that it is regrettable that the opposition party ignored a police warning and held the illegal outdoor gathering.

He said police had urged the party not to conduct the outdoor rally, since it might stir up social unrest.

It is inevitable, he contended, for police to deal sternly with those demonstrators.

The NKDP rally drew an estimated 15,000 people. At the close of the gathering however, the crowd was reduced to about 3,000 police said.

In order to attract as many people as possible at the rally, the NKDP leaders staged a march in downtown areas. They scattered leaflets supporting their stands on constitutional reform and other issues.

Police first blocked people from entering the rally site, but they partially lifted the blockade later.

Following the political gathering, hundreds of young activists clashed with riot police in many parts of the city. Twenty-six of them were taken away by police for questioning.

DJP Says Rally 'Illegal'

SK100118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday accused the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party of conducting an "illegal rally" in Kunsan.

In a statement, party vice spokesman Choe Sang-chin accused the NKDP of "causing social confusion and inciting radicalism among the public" through the rally.

The statement said, "In disregard of warnings by the authorities, the opposition party conducted an illegal outdoor rally, resulting in disturbances in the city.

"The NKDP members shouted radical slogans and incited regional sentiments, causing concern among many innocent people."

"Our party warns the NKDP that such illegal outdoor rallies will never be tolerated again," added the statement.

It then urged the opposition party to return to the negotiating table of the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee and focus its energy on realizing constitutional reform by compromise.

NKDP LEADERS SEEK SUPPORT FOR REFERENDUM

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] President Yi Min-u and permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam are campaigning to draw the support from outside political parties for their proposal to conduct a plebiscite on the form of the next government.

They met attorney Yi Ton-myong, and Rev. Cho Nam-ki for one and a half hours yesterday morning at the Diplomatic Club and explained the background of their proposal, requesting cooperation to put it into action.

The two guests said they wished to see the national referendum be conducted as proposed by the NDP, but expressed doubts if the incumbent government would accept the idea, according to Rep. Pak Chan-chong who was present at the meeting.

The NDP tried to invite a handful of other well-known opposition leaders outside political parties, but they did not come for various reasons.

Among them, Ham Sok-hon had not been reached until yesterday morning. Song Kon-ho, chairman of the Council for the Free Press Movement, refused to attend the meeting "because the subject was not related to the character of his organization."

Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu and Kye Hun-che, vice president of the Mintongnyon, one of the most active and outspoken dissident bodies in the nation, was learned to have asked attorney Yi and Rev. Cho to listen to the briefing on their behalf.

On Wednesday, NDP President Yi met with Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan for some three hours in the evening with the same subject. Kim was quoted as saying "I could not wish more than the implementation of the proposal," during the meeting. He also stressed the importance of "fairness" in the process of conducting the national referendum, according to Rep. Pak Chan-chong.

Pak said that Stephen Cardinal Kim had made some "earnest advice" concerning NDP leadership and dissident leaders including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, but refused to elaborate.

DJP OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NKDP REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

SK090047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Just one day after the Central Executive Council of the Democratic Justice Party decided to give a "positive consideration" to the New Korea Democratic Party's [NDP] proposal for a plebiscite on the form of the next government, senior officers of the ruling party stated a clearly negative position on it.

They indicated that the opposition proposal could be considered as a possible way to bring the NDP back to the special House committee on constitutional amendment.

The DJP Central Executive Council had agreed in a meeting Tuesday that the plebiscite offer could be discussed by the rival parties at the special committee which the NDP is boycotting at present.

The significance of the NDP proposal, the DJP officers said, is that it showed the flexibility of the main opposition party in its goal of reintroducing direct presidential election.

Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the DJP, harshly criticized the NDP's proposal, terming it "absolute not worth the consideration of our party," in a statement to reporters yesterday.

He declared that the NDP proposal to have the electorate choose between the parliamentary cabinet system and presidential government based on direct election in a vote was a "supra-constitutional idea."

"We can only determine it as an attempt to instigate the people to cause the disintegration of national consensus," Yi said.

He opined that it was like putting a constitutional amendment bill to a national referendum before the National Assembly acts on it.

"It is our judgment that such a plebiscite is impossible under the present Constitution. But, since the NDP claims that it is possible, we are asking them to come to the special committee and discuss the matter," Yi said.

He went on to say that his party is now examining the NDP proposal to see whether it signifies "a step forward" on the part of the main opposition party toward accepting the parliamentary cabinet system or if it is nothing but a propaganda ploy.

KIM YONG-SAM ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK071225 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Yi Yong-tok's Interview with Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party]

[Text] In the wake of the decision of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to suspend participation in the special committee for constitutional revision, the political situation has again been driven to turmoil. Even though discussion of political issues are being set aside during the Asian Games, many people are watching the development of the situation with anxiety. NKDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, who reportedly initiated the decision at a meeting of the three leaders of the opposition party, seemingly emphasized that the special committee for constitutional revision is still effective, saying "we did not declare combat."

On the morning of 2 October, 3 days after declaring the suspension of participation in the special committee, I paid a call on advisor Kim at his house in Sangdo-dong and raised questions about the background of and motive for the decision and the future of the political situation involving constitutional revision.

[Yi Yong-tok] I understand that you took the initiative to launch the special committee for constitutional revision and put emphasis on dialogue-oriented politics before anyone else. In this sense, more than a few people wonder about the decision. Also, you once agreed to a political ceasefire during the Asian Games, didn't you?

[Kim Yong-sam] I view the term political cease-fire as improper, furthermore, I have not used such a term. The Olympics or the Asian Games are not great political events, but grand sports events. Despite the decision, I invariably adhere to the stand that the special committee for constitutional revision is important and should operate normally. As you know, we have waged an on-floor struggle in parallel with an off-floor struggle.

[Yi] Revising the Constitution through agreement is very difficult work. I believe that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision -- a common theater -- may make the situation worse.

[Kim] But dialogue is presently not in a state of suspension. We have clarified that we would temporarily suspend participation in the special committee and operate the National Assembly normally.

[Yi] Do you mean that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision does not indicate a declaration of combat.

[Kim] Of course not. The decision was a precaution. It does not contradict the original lines and directions. On the contrary, I was surprised at the response of the ruling party and people who described the decision as 'shocking'.

[Yi] I believe the problem lies in that "dialogue between those in substantial power" is a precondition for resuming the function of the special committee for constitutional revision.

[Kim] During the course of annoucement, this dialogue was misinterpreted as a precondition. Only sincerity in guaranteeing constitutional revision which provides for a direct presidential election system would be sufficient. Some people have told me that, since the ruling party changed its stand of defending the incumbent Constitution into a stance of rewriting it, the opposition party should also make a concession to the ruling party. However, the question about the power structure cannot be understood in terms of concession. A direct presidential election system is demanded by 80 to 90 percent of the people. The NKDP only plays the role of speaking to their demand. What the DJP should do at this juncture is respond to the demand of the majority of the people.

[Yi] When the ruling party holds that a "direct presidential election system" is more difficult than "dialogue between those in substantial power," I believe the question concerning the special committee for constitutional revision has already burned the bridge.

[Kim] Dialogue between those in substantial power is not our end. Our goal is constitutional revision. Our demand for a direct presidential election system cannot be called obstinacy. It is most important at present to restore the legitmacy of power. In a situation in which we are obliged to go forward together with radical students and workers at any cost, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot meet the demands of this situation.

[Yi] You maintain that the ruling party must accept a direct presidential election. Then, when is the deadline of an agreed upon constitutional revision?

[Kim] We have already presented a political schedule -- the revision of the Constitution in 1986, the amendment of pertinent laws early in 1987, elections in the fall of 1987, and the change of regimes in 1988. An answer to your question can be found within this framework. In addition, it is obvious that now is the best chance to realize democracy. Unless democratization is realized, not 20 to 30 years of setback, but ruin will be brought to this land.

[Yi] As for dialogue between those in substantial power, who do you consider those in power?

[Kim] I do not like that term. I want to remind you that I proposed tripartite talks among the president, myself and Mr Kim Tae-chung last March when the Pusan branch for constitutional revision opened and called for holding five-man talks, which include DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u, at a press conference with foreign correspondents early in July.

[Yi] Are talks between the president and President Yi considered talks between those in substantial power?

[Kim] Their meeting is good because the exercise of democracy will be demanded.

[Yi] Do you mean that the activities of the special committee can be resumed through their meeting alone?

[Kim] We did not set forth dialogue between those in substantial power as a precondition for resumption.

[Yi] Can talks between advisor Kim and DJP Chairman No be viewed as talks between those in substantial power?

[Kim] President Yi is handling the matter well.

[Yi] I believe that both the direct presidential election system and the cabinet parliamentary system are obviously democratic systems.

[Kim] It is important what a people living in a certain era desire. Furthermore, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot be applied to our land where party politics are immature. I believe that the cabinet parliamentary system can be enacted after laying a foundation for the system by launching a legitimate government.

[Yi] Asserting that the cabinet parliamentary system does not grant legitimacy is a jump of logic, isn't it?

[Kim] The cabinet system is a scheme for remaining in power forever. In a nutshell, a call for discarding the cabinet system is based on the support of the people for a direct presidential election system.

[Yi] Quite a large number of people, who desire stability seem to view as more passable making a new start with the cabinet parliamentary system which provides for the decentralization of power. Is there any possibility of the opposition party accepting the cabinet parliamentary system?

[Kim] Based on past experience, the cabinet parliamentary system is recognized as a system which ended in failure. There is not even 1 chance in 10,000 for our concession. Should it accept the cabinet parliamenary system, it must close its door at once. I have never seen the NKDP capable of mobilizing as tremendous a crowd as these days. This is because we demand a direct presidential election system.

[Yi] How do you explain that, according to recent polls, the number of people who support the cabinet parliamentary system is increasing?

[Kim] That is manipulated public opinion. I cannot trust such poll results.

[Yi] What would you do if the ruling party declined to accept the direct presidential election system to the end?

[Kim] I am convinced that it cannot but accept it after all.

[Yi] Of late, some in the ruling party appear to interpret the meaning of constitutional revision based on agreement as a way of determining by a majority of votes. Don't you find it unreasonable for democratic principles to be determined by a 100 percent vote?

[Kim] If such a situation arrives, people will simply explode. I know that a plot is being hatched to break up and jeopardize the NKDP, but things will not go that way.

[Yi] Advisor Kim, haven't you hinted at the possibility of tolerating the cabinet system in the past?

[Kim] In a meeting with professors and others shortly before the general elections, I suggested that we think about how to revise the Constitution, without precluding the parliamentary cabinet system. However, we vowed that we would fight to have the Constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system during the campaign for the general elections held on 12 February 1985 and we have adopted it as our official party platform. We cannot change our attitude toward it now.

[Yi] Some speculate that the opposition parties may accept the parliamentary cabinet system if laws governing the election of lawmakers are changed in a way that pleases both the ruling and opposition parties, and if amnesty and the restoration of civil rights are guaranteed.

[Kim] Such speculation is futile. We have no intention of bartering our stand on constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system for anything. I am convinced that Mr Kim Tae-chung is of the same opinion. Under all circumstances, politicians should stand on the side of justice and that is the path a righteous person should follow.

[Yi] Will you link the budget review for the new year to the struggle for constitutional revision?

[Kim] Of course we will. All struggles we are engaged in should be focused on constitutional revision.

[Yi] In what way will you try to extract amnesty and the restoration of civil rights from the government?

[Kim] Up until last spring, I thought everything was going all right. However, now I do not think so. We have to achieve our goal in this regard, without fail.

[Yi] What plan do you have for the struggle outside the National Assembly?

[Kim] We plan to begin our struggle again in Kunsan on 9 October with a soliarity meeting for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and continue holding such meetings in various parts of the country until the National Assembly resumes its regular sessions. We will hold meetings not only in major cities, but in small cities.

[Yi] I have heard that some within your party have stated they will have a showdown in Seoul by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people if things do not go as they expect.

[Kim] Under no circumstances should the struggle be staged in violently. This is my conviction. We should go back to parliamentary politics from politics based on the regimentation of the people. All this is because our country has not institutionalized democracy. Do they hold such mass rallies with such large crowds in the United States and West Germany? This is our tragedy.

[Yi] At any rate, if the time for a showdown approaches, don't you think the NKDP needs to drastically restructure its own organization?

[Kim] Many people suggest it to me. I think the time has come for us to seriously think about it.

[Yi] I believe there will come a time when you have to share the role with Mr Kim Tae-chung.

[Kim] Both of us have pledged that we will remain on cooperative terms, even after democratization is realized. We have vowed that we will never come into a race against each other or run against each other in elections.

[Yi] Do you really believe that running for the presidency can be done without voting?

[Kim] Let us end this subject. You had better be content with the explanation which I gave a short while ago.

[Yi] Some say that the decision to boycott the special committee concerning constitutional revision was a desparate measure that you had no choice but to take.

[Kim] It was agreed upon by three of us, without a dissenting voice. As far as the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision is concerned, it does not much matter whether the public hearings on the constitutional issues are fully televised or aired after being edited. What matters to us is that we cannot linger over it even after the expiration of the discussion, the 30th of September, which we had set ourselves. What we meant to say by boycotting it was that it better begin operating after we render it healthy once again.

[Yi] Many people are critical of the timing your party has chosen to boycott the special committee. They say that you should not have been so rash. I mean, your party should have let people enjoy the Asian Games a little longer.

[Kim] If the Asian Games could make people happy, you have your point. But we cannot stake everything on them. Our party's decision does not mean that we have adopted a hard-line. It means that we want to go along a righteous path.

[Yi] Will you predict when the special committee dealing with the issues concerning the constitutional revision could resume?

[Kim] Let us stop talking about such things. I believe that everything will go all right.

LATE REPORT: RIOT POLICE STORM YONSEI RALLY

HK101414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Several students were detained and unknown number injured in fighting between riot police and anti-government demonstrators at a university campus here Friday, witnesses said. The clash was touched off when some 500 riot police stormed Yonsei University in Western Seoul to disperse an anti-government rally, the witnesses said.

Some 800 angry students shouting anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans threw stones and petrol bombs at riot police, who replied with tear gas during the two-hour battle. As the fighting raged at the campus entrance, representatives from five universities in western Seoul continued their rally amid clouds of tear gas, and organized a "struggle committee against imperialism and dictatorship," the witnesses said.

Observers said this was the most ugly clash since the re-opening of a dozen universities here that had been closed for fear of student demonstrations against the Seoul Asian Games, which ended on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Culture Information Minister Yi Wong-hong issued a statement renewing the government's vow to take resolute steps to prevent activities by "subversives" meant to undermine the republic by "obstructing the 1988 Seoul Olympics and fomenting social confusion and political instability."

KHIEU SAMPHAN ON 8-POINT PROPOSAL, SRV ROLE

BK0811140 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Interview with Khieu Samphan, CGDK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, by station correspondent Narumon Methisuwakun in New York; date not given -- recorded in English, subtitles in Thai]

[Text] [Khieu Samphan] The ASEAN countries are against foreign aggression against another state, a sovereign state, and are seeking to achieve peace, security, and stability in this region. The war of aggression of Vietnam against Kampuchea would jeopardize peace, security, and stability in this region. That is why ASEAN, the ASEAN countries, feels concerned about this question. And they give us constant support in our struggle for national survival. They are helping us to seek to achieve a political solution. We would like to seize this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks to the ASEAN countries for all that.

But Vietnam, in their attempt to bury the Kampuchean question, tries to mislead world opinion that the Kampuchean question is the question between Vietnam, between the so-called Indochinese states and ASEAN countries. That is their first maneuver. The Kampuchean question, in fact, actually is originated by the Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea. So, to reach a political solution, there must be negotiations between Vietnam, the aggressor, and the CGDK, the only legitimate government in Kampuchea, the aggressed party. And of course, because they love peace, they need security in the region and are trying to help the two parties to reach a solution, a political solution, but, before all, there must be [words in indistinct] and ASEAN are of the same view. There must be, first, negotiations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. By rejecting our 8-point proposal, Vietnam has delayed the settlement of the Kampuchean issue by political means. But we are convinced that Vietnam cannot avoid indefinitely a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all their forces of aggression from Kampuchea.

KHIEU SAMPHAN THANKS THAILAND FOR HELPING REFUGEES

BK0911120 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Interview with CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan by station correspondent Narumon Methisuwakun in New York; date not given -- recorded in English with an abridged videotext translation]

[Text] [Khieu Samphan] Our thinking, our views, and our stand with regard to the future of Kampuchea have been based on two realities as follows:

First, Vietnam's ambition to annex Kampuchea and Laos through the so-called Indochina federation. And people, and many people in the world know that this so-called Indochina federation is only for Vietnam a first stop [corrects himself] the first step to go forward.

Second, the Soviet Union itself has its own design in this region. Now they enjoy military bases such as Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam, Ream, and Kompong Som in Kampuchea, and some facilities in Laos. It will never retract. It will push forward toward our region. This state of affairs will not change in the near future.

I mean to say, during many dozens of years, this state of affairs will not change. So, even after they, Vietnam, be compelled to withdraw from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will be, will continue to be in danger of being annexed by Vietnam. [break in recording]

To express our deep gratitude to the Kingdom of Thailand, to the Thai people, and to the Thai Royal Government who never cease to express their generosity and compassion to the Kampucnean people. [sentence as heard] They have granted to the Kampucheans, to hundreds of thousands of our compatriots, refugees, they have granted refuge to our hundreds of thousands of our compatriots, those who escaped from the massacre by the occupying Vietnamese forces.

Today, I would like to express our deep gratitude and [words indistinct]. Thank you very much.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 30 SEP

BK021031 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Report on 30 September address by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the UN General Assembly session]

[Text] After thanking the new chairman of the UN General Assembly, the previous chairman, and greeting the UN secretary general, the samdech said:

I have been coming to this rostrum for many years to talk about the previous Cambodian issue. Cambodia is a small country with a small population and with no resources other than agriculture. Currently, many Cambodians have been compelled to flee abroad to preserve their customs, defend their freedom, and sometimes to defend their own lives.

In the past, Cambodia was a great and powerful empire which built many temples admired by mankind to this day. In the 18th century, our neighbors, the Vietnamese, annexed through force or tricks many rich provinces in eastern Cambodia which we referred to as Kampuchea Kraom. Under the colonialist regime, it was called Cochinchina. Currently, it is called south Vietnam. With the knowledge and conviction that we are weaker and with a desire to end our conflict with Vietnam, we declared that we were willing to accept the border drawn by the French colonialists as long as this border was realistic and recognized by others. Our sole and sacred desire is to live in peace and security to build our country's economy and provide well-being to our compatriots.

The samdech said: Clearly realizing that both north and south Vietnam have 10 times more people than Cambodia and with their army ranked fourth-largest in the world, I had tried to implement a policy toward Vietnam with understanding, conciliation, and friendship. Although Cambodia was officially neutral then, I had provided facilities for Vietnamese guerrillas who were struggling against the Saigon regime. I had allowed these guerrillas to stay in some unpopulated areas along the border and to receive weapons and supplies through our port and border. In exchange, I got what I believed to be most precious to me. In 1967, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam, solemnly recognized and guaranteed Cambodia's independence and sovereignty within its present border. At that time, we Cambodians firmly believed we would have peace. However, after Vietnam was reunited and after Vietnam signed a treaty, which in fact was a military treaty with the Soviet Union and Christmas day in 1978, Vietnam sent many troops backed by tanks and planes to launch a blitzkrieg against Cambodia, which has fewer troops but which fought back courageously. The desire of Hanoi was not to save the fraternal Cambodian people in a humanitarian spirit as claimed but to put into effect the Indochinese federation, a plan drawn up in 1930 when the Indochinese Communist Party was set up. This Indochinese federation plan with Hanoi as the capital city, regardless of what the Vietnamese are saying, has never been abandoned.

So, a country which had made great sacrifices to liberate itself from foreign domination and which had received general admiration, has now become an expansionist and colonialist superpower and thus shamelessly betrayed its most solemn promise to a small neighboring country by violating the spirit of the UN Charter and trampling over the just resolutions to resolve the Cambodian issue of the United Nations.

Therefore, the SRV has exposed itself as a dishonorable nation which does not honor its words. Vietnam has thus lost the sympathy of its friends. Currently, only the Soviet Union has strategic and political interests in Vietnam.

On the contrary, various Cambodian resistance forces, which have united under the CGDK, have been receiving increasingly wide support from the international community. During the past 8 years, we have made tireless efforts to take both the military and political initiative.

This year, the military situation in Cambodia has changed. Fierce fighting no longer takes place along the Cambodian-Thai border but inside Cambodia. Although the Vietnamese have drafted Cambodian people to dig trenches and plant mines along the Cambodian-Thai border -- like the racists in Pretoria have mined the border adjoining Namibia — many units of our resistance forces have carried out vigorous activities in areas around the Tonle Sap, a rich and populated area; around Phnom Penh; and even in areas adjoining the Vietnamese border. Our forces have destroyed Vietnamese administrative offices in communes and villages throughout the country and have attacked many district and provincial seats, such as Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Pursat, and Kompong Speu provincial towns, and even the Pochentong international airport at Phnom Penh's doorstep. These attacks, involving increasingly bigger forces, took the enemy by surprise and caused serious damage both in human lives and material. These effective and increasingly numerous attacks could only have taken place with the active participation of the people, who are our informers and guides, and with the fraternal support and cooperation of Cambodian soldiers forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to serve in the Heng Samrin puppet army. These mutinies took place only among the people in the past; but now, they have spread to the Heng Samrin army. Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin army have frequently revolted against Vietnamese officers, killed Vietnamese soldiers, and then fled to the jungles to join in the national struggle whenever they could. These revolts have quickly spread throughout the country because our guerrillas are operating everywhere, particularly near villages to protect the people.

Currently, Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia are at an impasse. Through their experience, the Vietnamese know that a national resistance force with the support of the people will certainly win.

The samdech continued: While continuing the armed struggle, we have given our enemy opportunities to reach a solution through negotiations which would benefit both sides. Our desire is, if the Vietnamese agree to a settlement with Vietnam which would benefit our two countries and people and after peace has returned, to restore friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries based on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence with equality, mutual respect, and mutual benefits. I have made these appeals for reconciliation and peace every year at the UN rostrum on behalf of my country, the CGDK, and in my own name. You are aware of that.

Every year, through its arrogance, Vietnam ignores our peace proposals, as well as those of Vietnam's friendly and neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, and the correct resolutions of the United Nations on the Cambodian issue.

Vietnam, by opposing the entire international community's opinion, still recognizes that the puppets put up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh after its liberation are the legitimate government of Cambodia. We would like to state that these puppets would not last a day without the protection of the Vietnamese forces. However, we want to reduce the bloodshed among our compatriots and to end the suffering of our people who live in open camps along the border which are sometimes subjected to Vietnamese shellings. Vietnam has consistently carried on the war with the stubborn wish to resolve the Cambodian issue through military means. However, from year to year, Vietnam is drifting away from this goal. As for the puppet regime in Cambodia, it is deteriorating every day under the vigorous pressure of nationalists and the nationalist resistance forces.

As for the increasingly serious situation in Cambodia and in Vietnam itself, international papers have widely and successively reported it.

Afterward, the samdech presented excerpts from many international papers' articles which describe Vietnam's increasingly serious situation in Cambodia and difficulties in Vietnam and evidence.

After that, the samdech continued: The occupation of Cambodia and Laos has created many difficulties for Vietnam whose manpower and resources are already reduced. These problems have now been openly acknowledged. In an article published in the 5 May 1986 issue of the daily NHAN DAN and in the journal COMMUNIST, Le Duc Tho, the second strong man in the Vietnamese Communist party, wrote that many cadres and party members, having witnessed economic difficulties and the hardship in people's daily life, are worried and wonder how we can improve this difficult situation. Generally speaking, they all asked what Vietnam would become. Corruption, smuggling, acquisition of wealth, gambling, and bribery are widespread among cadres and party members. This situation is everywhere and at every level. It has led to negligence in production and people's daily life. It has corrupted cadres and party members and the people have lost confidence in them. This has never happened in our party before, both the deterioration in morale and in people's living standards.

The samdech continued: Vietnam's prestige in the international arena -- built on fresh blood of the Vietnamese people in their just struggle over many decades -- has gone down the drain because of Vietnam's outdated colonialist policy. Although Vietnam is facing increasing difficulties, we have made efforts to make the Hanoi leaders see their own interests in negotiating with the Cambodian people's legitimate representatives. It is with this aim that the CGDK, on 17 March 1986, publicly proposed to the SRV an 8-point proposal to resolve the cambodian issue politically. This proposal is in line with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981.

This 8-point proposal is as follows:

1. Negotiations between the CGDK and the SRV on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia within a set period. We would agree to a 2-phase withdrawal of these troops.

2. After agreeing to this troop withdrawal, there will be a cease-fire.

3. The troop withdrawal and cease-fire will be under the supervision of international observers.

4. After the first phase of Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his clique will take part in a 4-party coalition government of Cambodia with each party having equal rights as political forces in the nation and society.

5. The 4-party coalition government of Cambodia will organize free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

6. Cambodia will become an independent and sovereign country with its territorial integrity, liberal democracy, peace, neutrality, nonalignment, and without foreign military bases on its territory. Cambodia's neutrality will be ensured by the United Nations.

7. Cambodia will ask for aid from Western countries, those in the Eastern bloc, and from neutral and nonaligned countries for national reconstruction.

8. Cambodia will sign with the SRV a treaty of nonagression and peaceful coexistence, and will establish economic and trade relations.

This proposal has received wide support from the international community, including China, the ASEAN countries, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, the EEC, and the majority of nonaligned and Third World countries. However, this proposal was immediately rejected by Vietnam without any consideration. The Soviet Union and its allies reluctantly rejected it. This proposal is a reasonable proposal to definitively resolve the Cambodian issue and reflects the utmost flexibilty and broadminded views of our government. Our proposal, had Vietnam reconsidered its immediate and unreasonable rejection, would not only have restored peace to our country but also would have ended Vietnam's political, economic, and diplomatic isolation. As soon as Vietnam agrees to withdraw its forces from Cambodia, Cambodian national reconciliation would certainly take place, because this current war is not an internal one. It is the Vietnamese war of aggression.

As I said earlier, currently, the Heng Samrin forces are now cooperating closely and frequently with the resistance forces on the battlefields. As for the civilian and military adminsrative officials of the so-called PRK, they are all Cambodians like us. If they would like to cooperate with us in serving the fatherland, we will not only forgive them for serving the aggressors but will give them rights as free citizens like us. We will even give them administrative posts and state functions.

Our Cambodian people have suffered for many years because of war. Our painful suffering in the past has taught us that great national unity among Cambodians is most necessary. The only way for our nation to survive is to be reconciled within an appropriate social, economic, and political framework, namely a liberal parliamentary system, which would provide us peace, national independence, territorial integrity, nonalignment, and neutrality guaranteed by the United Nations and with sincere cooperation of every country based on peaceful coexistence. As for Vietnam, it will see that its allies will be part of the 4-party coalition government, which has the task of organizing free elections under UN supervision. Vietnam's allies will have the same rights as other Cambodians.

Cambodia's neutrality will clearly show Hanoi that there will be no foreign bases on Cambodian territory and that no foreign superpower can put pressure on Cambodia. Furthermore, independent Cambodia, after acquiring an elected government, will propose to Vietnam a treaty of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence and will establish friendly and peaceful relations.

This treaty will be offered to Western countries, those of the Eastern bloc, and Third World countries. This way, Cambodia and Vietnam will be able to coexist as neighbors and prosper together with no grudges and no thoughts of revenge.

For the Asia and Pacific region, the reconciliation between Cambodia and Vietnam will eliminate all threats to peace, security, and stability in the region. We do know that our ASEAN friends strongly aspire to make Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. However, this aspiration has so far been blocked by Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. So, the implementation of our 8-pont peace proposal would lead to making this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, which would benefit all countries in the region, including Vietnam.

The international community, whose representatives are here, also clearly realizes this vision of the future. This is why it has provided wide and firm support to us and for which we would like to express warmest thanks.

The fact that the SRV has always boasted that it wants to negotiate to end the conflict in Cambodia and that it has no other aspiration that resolving this conflict politically and instead has rejected our peace proposal baffles everyone.

The samdech continued: I would like to reaffirm here that the current conflict in Cambodia is not an internal one but it is a war of aggression against an indpendent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Therefore, we would like to offer Vietnam, the sole country really responsible for this conflict and the key to peace or war, a generous peace plan.

As for the Phnom Penh regime, which Vietnam considers as the legitimate and legal government of Cambodia, the samdech said that it is only a handful of people propped up by Vietnam after its occupation of Phnom Penh. These people do not control anything, not even themselves because they are under the constant control of all levels of Vietnamese cadres, both civilian and military. Cambodian soldiers who have been forced and armed by the aggressors are all angry with the Vietnamese. As soon as they can, they will join the resistance forces.

Vietnam has attempted to bury the real Cambodian situation with the hope that people would forget the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever. As for the partial troop withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, no one believes this Vietnamese propaganda. Everyone knows that they were merely troop rotations; exhausted, sick, and wounded soldiers were replaced by fresh ones. As for the Hanoi claim of withdrawing troops from Cambodia in 1990, it is only empty words.

The samdech recalled the words of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador in Phnom Penh: He said that Vietnam may be back in Cambodia if the latter is threatened in the future. The samdech said while Vietnam has not yet withdrawn from Cambodia, it already talks of coming back. So, as long as Vietnam does not stop its war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the CGDK will have no other choice than to continue their struggle for national survival. Otherwise, there will no longer be a Cambodian issue. And in a few generations or a few decades, Cambodia would be erased from the world map. The Cambodian people would become an ethnic minority in their own land because more Vietnamese nationals -- traders, fishermen, animal breeders, cultivators, and peasants whose number has already reached more than 700,000 -- would flow into the country and our rich and fertile land would be taken over; and only arid land would be left to our Cambodian peasants.

The samdech continued: This year is the International Year of Peace. We do not expect any great changes but we hope that it is an opportunity for the SRV to consider the consequence of its ambition which has spilled a lot of Cambodian and Vietnamese blood and has caused great suffering.

Concerning the international situation, which is increasingly tense and with armed clashes in various regions, the samdech hoped for peaceful solutions to various conflicts through the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

VOK REPORTS SON SANN VISIT TO BORDER CAMP

BK0806648 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, is visiting Cambodian people's camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

His Excellency Son Sann, who has just returned from the United States, France, and China, left Bangkok yesterday and today. His Excellency Son Sann told the people there that during his trips abroad, he asked those countries' governments to assist the Cambodian Coalition Government in chasing the Vietnamese aggressors out of Cambodia. His Excellency Son Sann said he will return to attend the UN General Assembly at the end of this week.

LUANG PRABANG EXPERIMENTS WITH ENTERPRISES

BK080619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Luang Prabang Province will gradually do away with the state financing administrative system in order to increase working efficiency to ensure profits in operating businesses so economic obligations can be fulfilled to meet the requirements of the state budget and so the living conditions of workers and people can be improved. The province examined various companies, factories, and plants in September to see if any of them could be turned into business enterprises. Emphasis was put on circulating capital, real property, and working procedures. Regarding this, (Bounheuang Douangphachan), official in charge of the task of switching to business enterprises, said in an interview given to our radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] Luang Prabang Province is one of the provinces that has been selected to conduct experiments. We have decided to turn various economic units into business enterprises. At this initial stage, we have carried out experiments in three companies, namely the electricity, transport and repair, and construction companies. As of now, we have signed documents on the handover of two companies -- the electricity company and the transport, repair, and material and spare parts supply company. According to the calculations on technical data and a report on the financial status, it is seen that the electricity company will explicitly gain an increased income and that its annual budget is also increased by 2 million kip. At the same time, the electricity rate is reduced from 8 to 7 kip per kilowatt-hour while the living standard of the workers has been raised daily.

The transport, repair, and material and spare parts supply company in the past carried out its production work in the red. For example, the state had to allocate more than 1 million kip annually as the budget for the transport branch alone. But, after switching to the business enterprise system it achieved self-sufficiency. Further, it can fulfill its obligations toward the state even more effectively.

After accomplishing this experimental operation, we will also turn other companies in the province into business enterprises, and we expect that this task will be completed in 1986. [end recording]

PARTY SESSION HELD IN SAMPHAN DISTRICT

BK091305 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane October 9 (KPL) -- The 4th session of the party committee of Samphan District, the northern Phong Saly Province, was closed on Oct 4 after six days of working.

It was attended by more than 70 representatives of the party organization of various state institutions and production bases in the province.

The participants reviewed their recent activities and worked out a new action plan.

They also elected a new executive committee of 19 members.

BOOK ON EFFECTS OF U.S. FARM ACT PLANNED

BK100815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will soon publish a book explaining to the American people how the U.S. Farm Act has affected poor Thai farmers. The book has the support of the Rice Exporters Association. It will also illustrate the living conditions of Thai farmers. The Foreign Ministry has asked the Rice Exporters Association to share the 60,000 baht printing cost. The book will be distributed next month in the United States through the Thai Embassy and trade offices. The book will include the prices of Thai rice before and after the Farm Act and details of its impact on Thailand as a rice producing country. Photographs of the living conditions of poor Thai farmers will be compared with those of U.S. farmers.

USSR'S INTEREST IN EXPANDING TRADE WELCOMED

BK081150 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has informed several Thai Government agencies of its interest in expanding trade and entering joint ventures with Thailand. In welcoming the Soviet proposal, Thai Ambassador to Moscow Prachit Rotchanaphruk said the Thai Government had an open policy to deal with every country by taking the country's interest and security into consideration. While stating that the government agencies will closely look into the issue, the ambassador said Thailand can expect good relations on trade issue if the superpower complies with the United Nations Charter in not intervening in the internal political affairs of its trading partners.

To coincide with the Soviet plan, the Thai ambassador said the Soviet Union would organize a trade exhibition in Bangkok between 16 October to 2 November. He said the bilateral trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union amounted to several billion baht a year, with Thailand registering more than 100 million baht trade surplus with that country. Major Thai exports to the Soviet Union include rice, tapioca, sugar, and textile products. Imports from that country include machinery for use in textile industry and the chemical industry.

SEMINAR VIEWS TRADE WITH LAOS, OTHER ISSUES

BK100049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] The National Security Council [NSC] will consider the opening of more transit points for border trade between Thailand and Laos and reduce the number of products which are prohibited or controlled in exports to the neighbouring socialist country.

Newly-appointed Secretary General of the NSC, Suwit Suthanukun, told reporters yesterday that the consideration is based on the growing complaints in the private business sector for the government to ease the control on border trade.

At present, there are three transit points for the bilateral trade. In Thailand, they are in the provinces of Nong Khai and Mukdahan in the northeast.

Suwit's statement came after a seminar at the Board of Trade [BOT] attended by businessmen in the border provinces, senior officials of the Commerce Ministry, Foreign Ministry, customs authorities, Interior Ministry and top executives of the BOT.

The border provinces which sent their representatives to the seminar include Chiang Rai, Trat, Mukdahan, Songkhla, Sakhon Nakhon, Udon Thani, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, Tak, Loei, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Chiang Mai, Nong Khai, Nan, Chanthaburi and Buriram.

Their complaints and requests for eased rules were divergent. Chanthaburi wants the government to end the fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border and reduce the number of products prohibited from exports. They are considered strategic goods by the Thai security agency and military.

Chiang Mai wants government troops to be stationed or patrol along the border area to reduce the influence of minority groups. Chiang Rai wants periodic opening of the border with Laos for trade and government negotiations with that country for trade and frequent travels. It wants an accord with Laos for using boats in transporting goods across the Mekong River.

Kanchanaburi wants the opening of more checkpoints on the Thai-Burmese border and customs authorities should reduce their cumbersome regulations. Songkhla wants the government to permit forward foreign exchange transactions to reduce the risks of traders.

Ranong wants the government to ease the restrictions on traders and establish the provincial customs office as export-tax free zone. Thai and Burmese authorities should advise traders to have appropriate currency exchange, and that the time for transit should be extended from between 6 am to 4 pm to three days.

Suwit said that Thai traders and the Laotian government want the Thai authorities to permit more trade though they know that the government does not want to do so. He said Laos always cited friendship in its call for more border trade.

Thailand will have to bear more expenses in the opening of more transit points. NSC, he said, may permit such from time to time when the volume of trade is high enough and this will also depend on the number of calls by the private sector.

He said that the bilateral trade is still small. Last year the total value was only 523.86 million baht, accounting for 0.11 per cent of Thailand's international trade. Based on an average of six years, the value was only 0.19 per cent of the country's exports.

Suwit said that Laos also has problems in its purchasing power though it has a population of 3.5 million. In recent years, countries which have provided assistance to the socialist state have set conditions for counterpurchases.

Suwit, however, said his agency would ease the restrictions for more trade. The number of 205 strictly prohibited goods and 68 items of controlled goods may be reduced. He said that monsodium glutamate, once prohibited from exports to that country, has become a goods under control.

Monsodium glutamate is believed to have good effects in stopping bleeding. Suwit said the private sector can channel their complaints to the Internal Security Operations Command, Foreign Ministry, NSC and Interior Ministry.

Director General of the Department of Foreign Trade, Mrs Oranut Osathanon, said that though the number of goods barred from free trade is 273, the Commerce Ministry has been issuing export permits.

The department, she said, will revise the issue of export permits to be more favourable to border trade. This will exclude the goods labelled as strategic products.

Another traders' complaint was that the currency control should be eased. At present, the maximum is 20,000 baht and traders want it to be raised to 40,000 baht. They asked the Bank of Thailand to open offices in border provinces to process currency exchange applications.

Representatives from Ranong said that the border trade with Burma sees great potential for expansion. The value can reach 1,000 million baht. Exports of goods such as monosodium glutamate, canned milk, copra, paper boxes and cartons, cement, bicycle spare parts and others accounted for 250 million baht last year.

Imports from Burma include logs, fresh marine products, forest products, jade, rubber latex, copra. Fresh marine products accounted for 5,680 million baht last year.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO INTERVIEWS NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC

BK091515 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Tet Bunnak, the new Thai ambassador to the PRC who will soon leave to take up his duties in Beijing, told our reporter yesterday that during his term he will not only maintain the present good relations between the two countries, but will also devote himself to further promoting and strengthening them.

Another task is that while trying to maintain the market share of Thai products in China, he will seek ways to increase Thai exports to the Chinese market. He will also strengthen bilateral economic cooperation between the two nations within the framework of the UN trade development plans and international trade and tariff agreements.

During an exclusive interview with our newpaper's reporter, Tet also said that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, the crown prince will pay an official visit to China next year. This will be the highest-ranking member of the royal family to visit since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The crown prince's visit to China will help build closer relations between the two countries and push them to a higher level.

Tet said that after taking up his duties, he will contact the Chinese Government to prepare for the visit. He felt that it will be a great honor for him to have the chance to receive the crown prince in Beijing. He said that Beijing had informed Thailand that the Chinese Government attaches special importance to the crown prince's visit and is preparing to accord a most grand reception for him. Officials of the two countries are now discussing dates for the visit.

Tet continued that Thailand and China have similar policies and stands on general international issues. China, although not a superpower, is a powerful country. It maintains neutrality between the USSR and the United States. China, like Thailand, is a developing Third World country, but it is an important and powerful country. Both countries have devoted themselves to pursuing global peace. Thailand has tried to support all things conducive to regional and international peace.

He said that in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, both Thailand and China regard the Cambodian issue as a major obstacle to peace. Both countries therefore support the resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the return of the legitimate rights and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

He said that since Thailand and China share identical stands on some regional and global issues, like the Cambodian problem, both countries will continue cooperating closely in this aspect.

The new ambassador finally told the reporter that Thailand and China will hold a meeting of the Thai-Chinese Joint Commission in Beijing in December to discuss trade, investment, and scientific and technological exchange projects. Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai side, will lead a Thai delegation to attend the meeting. After that, the two countries will organize a meeting on scientific and technological exchanges in Bangkok in January. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will also visit China again at the end of this year or early next year.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON REFUGEES

BK080706 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Oct 86 p 7

["Full text" of speech by Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, at a meeting of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva on 7 October]

[Text] It is generally accepted that among the problems that the world now faces and that which nations have devoted all kinds of resources to assuage human suffering, the refugee problem is very important. This problem still persists because there are countries which shamelessly oppress their own people, deprive them of their basic rights, and murder them simply on account of ideological or political differences of opinion. As long as this undesirable situation continues, the refugee problem will be with us.

There is no need to mention the misery these unfortunate people have gone through and by which they have involuntarily become refugees because we are all well aware of it. The main thing is how we can find ways to alleviate the plight of these people. During the past 37 years the UNHCR has demonstrated to us the importance of its role in alleviating the misery and the plight of refugees. Their noble deeds in every part of the world have shown us their willingness to make a sacrifice and to adhere to their principles. Without them mankind would have encountered a much more serious refugee problem than that one it is now facing.

For the past 11 years Thailand has had to cope with the influx of refugees from Indochina. We adhere to humanitarian principles and have all along provided assistance to these refugees. Since 1975, 660,000 refugees had been granted temporary asylum in Thailand before they were accepted for resettlement in third countries. The caring for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in Thailand constitutes a big problem and heavy burden for us. Therefore, it is natural that from time to time there may be misunderstanding between Thai and UNHCR officials. But I do believe that, if UNHCR officials closely consult with their Thai counterparts, all problems will be settled.

What really concerns the Thai Government at the moment is the decline in the number of refugees being resettled in third countries. This has caused us to worry that the international community may be forgetting their responsibility. While there continues a sharp fall in the number of refugees being resettled, Indochinese displaced persons continue to seek refuge in Thailand. Subsequently the average number of displaced persons in refugee camps has never been under 100,000 during the past eight years. Moreover, for the first time since the beginning of the mass influx of refugees into Thailand, the number of displaced persons in camps at the end of 1985 numbered 130,000; higher than those at the end of 1984, which was 128,400.

It is generally accepted that the problem of Indochinese displaced persons can only be solved at its root cause. But it seems rather difficult to implement this idea at present since there is little prospect that the countries in Indochina will cooperate with us in preventing their own people from fleeing their countries. Moreover, apart from being uncooperative, they even persecute them in our territory. Allow one to cite a few examples; on May 29, 1986, the refugee camp at Site 8 was attacked by Vietnamese troops killing 11 Kampucheans and leaving many wounded; on June 11, 1986, an orphanage for Kampuchean children at the Khao Lan refugee camp in Trat Province was shelled by Vietnamese artillery causing damage to buildings and other property and subsequently these Kampuchean orphans had to be moved to a safer area. On June 14, 1986, Laotian soldiers penetrated into Thai territory in Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province, and killed 35 Laotian displaced persons, mostly women and children. These incidents are evidence of the brutal and cruel acts committed by Indochinese co tries which are not only immoral, but also are contrary to humanitarian principles.

At last year's meeting I informed the executive committee that Thai authorities, in cooperation with the UNHCR, had initiated screening measure for Laotian refugees. The purpose of these measures is to separate real refugees from economic migrants. The Laotian Government has agreed in principle with the UNHCR to accept those who have been screened. Since the introduction of these measures on July 1, 1985, 1,400 Laotians have been screened and are now being detained temporarily in various camps along the border pending their repatriation. In this connection, I would like once again to renew our appeal to the UNHCR to persuade the Laotian Government to allow these refugees to return to their country. Otherwise the Thai authorities would be compelled to treat them in accordance with our immigration law.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of our decision to close Khao I-Dang refugee camp by the end of this year. In the meantime, we will accord appropriate facilities to representatives from countries wishing to interview refugees at Khao I-Dang for resettlement. After the closing of Khao I-Dang, refugees who have not been accepted for resettlement will be moved to new camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. We decided to move these refugees from Khao I-Dang because we think that, after having been denied resettlement opportunities, they should face the fact and come to join their compatriots at the border now living under the suprevision of the UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Organization] and waiting for appropriate opportunities to return to their homeland.

In the past four years the rate of piracy attacks on refugee boats in the Gulf of Thailand has decreased by 70 percent. This is due to the anti-piracy-programme which the Thai Government, in cooperation with the UNHCR, has implemented since 1982. This programme is being renewed every year. However, I would like to reiterate once again that, in our view, the problem of piracy must be solved at its root cause, namely at the source.

I would also like to reaffirm my government's policy on refugees that we will continue to provide assistance to displaced persons according to humanitarian principles taking into account at the same time our sovereignty and national security, and will grant only temporary refuge to them. As for durable solutions to refugee and displaced persons problems, we are of the view that there are only two solutions, namely resettlement in their country and voluntary repatriation, which are compatible with the situation in our country and therefore acceptable to us.

Before closing, I would like to express once again my deep appreciation to the UNHCR and to all who are involved in providing assistance to Thailand and thus making it possible for us to successfully cope with refugee problems. I sincerely hope that Thailand will continue to receive assistance and cooperation from the UNHCR and friendly countries in its efforts to find solutions to the problem of Indochinese refugees.

CPP FOUNDER VISITS; SEES ULTIMATE CPP VICTORY

NC091848 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Jose Maria Sison, founder of the Philippine Communist Party [CPP] said here Thursday that he did not think there would be a coup against President Corazon Aquino for at least two years, but the communists would prevail in the end.

"For a coup to appear successfully in the Philippines there has to be a greensignal in the United States," said Mr. Sison, who is in Bangkok to recieve the 1986 Southeast Asian Writers (SEA Write) award for the Philippines. "I don't think the U.S. policymakers would be foolish enough to lay aside so soon that prime consideration they had for letting Marcos fall," the use of Mrs. Aquino to block the armed communist movement in the country, Mr. Sison told reporters.

He said however that he felt that Mrs. Aquino, who came to power in February after a popular revolt toppled Ferdinand Marcos, would not be able to solve the country's problems of "U.S. domination and monopolization of land by a few." While she might in the near future win "certain limited but significant agreements with the communists," the communists would prevail in the end, Mr. Sison said.

"There is a good chance it (the party) will grow in strength because of the non-solution of the fundamental problems of the Filipino people," he said, predicting victory for the communists by the "later part of the 1990's."

UN ENVOY SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

OW090841 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8 — The Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly values and fully supports all efforts, commitments and initiatives aimed at enforcing the obligations of nations in the non-use of force in international relations, said Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, at a UN debate on Tuesday on the principles governing the non-use of force in international relations.

He said: "What seems more conductive [as received] to us to be mentioned in this regard is the eminent danger of war, conflicts, and contradictions which would threaten our very survival. The framework for peaceful coexistence, for preservation of independence and progressive development of states, and for the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination has been shaken by the frantic arms race and the conquest speed [as received] that engulfed the thoughts as well as the actions of the imperialist and reactionary circles. While losing sight of political reality in their dream to reshape the world in their own image, they by nature are disposed to the use of force, and are adversed [as received] to the consolidation of states' obligations" to the contrary.

Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat reiterated the well-intentioned proposals put forth by the three Indochinese countries for solving the outstanding questions in Southeast Asia by peaceful means, thus helping to ease tension in this region.

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR THAI SHOW OF GOODWILL

BK091320 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Hanoi army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Thursday ran a commentary calling on Thailand to show its goodwill through concrete deeds. The paper says:

After the general election in Thailand, the Thai ruling circles made many statements expressing their desire to improve the country's diplomatic relations, including that with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Speaking at the Parliament on 27 August, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said: The Thai Government will follow a free foreign policy, respect national interest, defend independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as consolidate national security. On the basis of mutual help and mutual benefit, justice and equality, the Thai Government will try to improve relations with neighboring countries and try to seek all political and diplomatic ways to defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Word indistinct] noted that in an interview with the BANGKOK POST on 14 August Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila confirmed that Thailand is not the enemy of Vietnam and that Thailand wants to talk with Vietnam.

Public opinion welcomed and acknowledged these positive attitudes. But since then, the Thai authorities have not yet turned their words into concrete deeds. On the contrary, their deeds have not matched their words.

Toward Kampuchea, Thailand continues to interfere in the internal affairs of this country and turns its back to the goodwill, flexible, and peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries.

Together with the imperialist and expansionist forces, they encourage the Khmer reactionary groups to sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people. The Thai Army has repeatedly violated the Kampuchean territory and supported the Pol Pot remnants' intrusions into Kampuchea to carry out sabotage activities.

Bangkok is very active in its attempt to maintain the seat of the Pol Pot genocidal clique disguised in the Coalitation Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. At the 41st session of the UN General Assembly on 30 September 1986, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made a mythical speech about what he called Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea. He even reminded [as heard] Vietnam's response to the 8-point proposal of the self-styled CGDK which is in fact aimed at bringing back the Pol Pot clique to Kampuchea and restoring the brutal regime condemned by the whole mankind.

We wish that the Thai authorities prove their constructive attitude by practical deeds, not by words only.

On the Vietnamese side, we have many times shown our goodwill and desire to restore and develop that necessary for relations with Thailand, as well as with other countries in ASEAN. We are ready to hold dialogue with them to find out a fair and reasonable political solution to the Kampuchea situation on the basis of an agreement on the two fundamental questions -- namely, the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Vietnam's goodwill is as clear as daylight. But goodwill can not lie on one side. It must be seriously reconsidered and responded to by the other side.

The paper says: Together with Vietnam, Thailand should strengthen and implement the policy of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, promote the trend for dialogue, solve all disputes by negotiation, establish neighborly relations, and realize peaceful coexistence.

RADIO ON COMPLETION OF LOW-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK070527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] As of early October, with the exception of Ho Chi Minh City, nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the countries had finished holding congresses of delegates of district, precinct, and city party organizations. Some districts which have not held their party congresses will complete this task by 5 October. At present, all localities are urgently preparing conditions and formalities to begin holding provincial and city party congresses.

According to reports by various localities, Cuu Long, Lai Chau, and Dac Lac Provinces will be the first in the country to convene their party organization congresses approximately from 5 to 10 October. Most of the provinces and cities throughout the country are expected to hold their party organization congresses between 10 and 20 October. Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces which have been slow in this task, such as Bac Thai, Nghe Tinh, Tien Giang, and Dong Thap, are also concentrating on completing district-, precinct-, and city-level party congresses by late October.

Generally speaking, the recent district, precinct, and city party congresses have made substantial progress in selecting party members for election to party executive committees in accordance with the standards set by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

According to still incomplete figures, statistics gathered from 31 districts, precincts, and cities, the average age of members of the new party executive committees of 23 districts and precincts is under 40 and of the other 8 districts is above 40. In two districts -- Thach Thanh, in Thanh Hoa Province, and Thanh Hoa, in Vinh Phu Province -- the average age of the new executive committee members still remains at the same level as in the previous committees; that is, from 41.6 to 42.2. According to statistics collected from 56 districts, precincts, and cities, the number ofwomen elected to the new party committee echelons accounts for 12.6 percent of the total committee membership, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous term. The number of committee members belonging to the average age group of 34 or younger has increased from 14.4 percent the previous term of 19.4 percent in the new term. Most of the members of the new party committees belong to the 35-45 age group which has also gone up from 50.9 percent to 55.6 percent. On the other hand, the average age group of above 46 has decreased from 34.3 percent to 24.9 percent.

The contingent of scientific cadres with a college or higher education elected to the new party committees has increased from 20.8 percent of 32.5 percent over the previous term. The cultural level of the new party committees is also higher, with the number of committee members with a level-3 education accounting for 65.3 percent of the total membership, up by 10.8 percent from the previously term.

Generally speaking, the districts, precincts, and cities in the southern provinces have proceeded fairly vigorously in rejuvenating party committee membership. At present, Di Linh District, LamDong Province, has reduced the average age of committee members for 42 to 38. In Duyen Hai District, Kien Giang Province, the average age of 42.5 has been lowered to 37.2, a reduction of 5.3 years. Ha Tien District, Kien Giang Province, achieved a reducation of 5.2 years, lowering the average age from 42.6 to 37.4. For their part, Tuy Hoa and Ninh Hoa Districts, Phu Khanh Province; Chu Pong and Chu Se Districts, Dac Lac Province; Mang Giang and A Dun Pa Districts, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province; and Quynh Luu District, Hghe Tinh Province; have lowered the age of their party committee members by 3-4.8 years.

However, these district, precinct, and city party organization congresses have also shown that the percentage of workers directly engaged in production, who were elected to the new party committees, still remains too low. According to the statistics available, of the total of 3,085 party comittee members, only 59 are workers directly participating in production work, or only 1.8 percent of the total membership. The percentage of women serving in the standing committee is even lower, or almost zero percent.

NHAN DAN ON PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK070348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 3 October editorial: "Provincial and Municipal Party Organization Congresses"]

[Text] This month, October, more than 40 party organizations at the provincial, municipal, and special zone levels and party organizations subordinate to the central level will hold their congresses. These congresses will capitalize on the results obtained by the congresses of various establishments, precincts, and districts; continue discussing and contributing views to the draft documents of the party Central Committee; discuss orientations and tasks for their party organizations; elect new party organization executive committees; and appoint delegations to attend the sixth national party congress.

Some provinces and municipalities now have a population of millions and hold a strategic position in many aspects -- economic, social, national defense, and security. Over the past 5 years, under a very difficult situation, many localities have implemented the resolutions of the fifth party congress with a dynamic and creative spirit, thus scoring many important achievements in the implementation of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. However, various party organizations still exposed numerous shortcomings in leadership and management.

To satisfactorily prepare for their party organization congresses, all provincial and municipal party committees are striving to collect the views of delegates, cadres, and party members at the congresses of various establishments, precincts, and districts; scrupulously welcoming criticism from the lower echelons and the masses; and fully and firmly grasp the economic viewpoints of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to serve as a basis for verifying the draft reports of party organizatons to be presented at their congresses, as well as for determining the orientations and tasks for their localities and sectors in the next term of office.

We can accurately solve various problems of localities only by understanding thoroughly all viewpoints of the party Central Committee on arranging the economic structure, rearrranging investment, determining the social structure, and performing socialist transformation work; by consolidating new production relations; by changing the mechanism of management; and by switching to socialist economic accounting and business.

In light of the party's guiding thought for enterprises in leadership in general and economic leadership in particular, and with localities in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism, the party organization congresses of various provinces and municipalities this time will set forth tasks for the development of the existing production capacity and the exploitation and development of all potentials of localities. This is aimed at vigorously expanding the production forces, gradually stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and helping to consolidate national defense and security.

It is necessary for party organization congresses at the provincial and municipal levels to effect an important new change in various aspects -- thinking, especially economic thinking, working style, organizaitonal structure, and work related to cadres.

This time, in electing their new executive committees, all party organization congresses of provinces, municipalities, and special zones must ensure the criteria concerning political and ethical quality, and build a strong, indivisible, and unanimous leadership collective which is equipped with a good working style and is capable of directing and managing work in accordance with the new management mechanism.

[Words indistinct] loyal, firmly grasp and resolutely implement the party's lines and viewpoints; be equipped with a high sense of responsibility, new thinking, especially economic thinking, and practical operational ability and imbued with diligence, frugality, honesty, and impartiality; and adopt a simple and healthy lifestyle.

Before holding party congresses, it is necessary to urgently reach conclusion on and deal with various cases and incidents involving negativism and with those cadres whose serious shortomings were detected in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive.

These party organization congresses must not elect incapable and unqualified cadres to the party committees. Based on the criteria established for party committee members, they must pay attention to replenishing the party committees with more workers and youths who, through actual work and production, have demonstrated good ability and quality and are equipped with new thinking and adequate knowledge to meet the demands of the new revolutionary stage.

The success of the party organization congresses at the provincial, municipal, and special zone or equivalent levels is of decisive significance to that of the sixth national party congress.

HUONG DIEN DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK030706 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Anh Trang]

[Text] Huong Dien was the first district of Binh Tri Thien Province to hold a party organization congress. The congress reviewed results of party organization congresses of 80 basic party bases in the district which have been just completed, integrated almost 3,500 ideas of party members from all villages, subwards, enterprises, organizations, and schools; discussed and contributed ideas to the draft documents of the central government and the draft reports of the province and district. The district party congress also discussed extensively various viewpoints of the central government put forth in various documents of the Sixth CPV Congress. On the basis of the district's experience, 263 delegates contributed many ideas to improving the socioeconomic situation of the nation, province, and the district, strengthening security and national defense, consolidating party building tasks, developing the people's right to collective mastery, and improving foreign policy. Many delegates paid special attention to upgrading the agricultural production to a main goal, while consistently carrying out tasks on district building, socialist transformation, distribution and circulation, and opposing negative phenomena.

Comrade Duong Van Trinh, deputy chairman of the district party committee, who is responsible for the agricultural production group, expressed his viewpoints. He said: During the past period, we did not rate agricultural production as a main task. Investment for agriculture was insufficient; while fertilizer, insecticide, and fuel were in short supply. Huong Dien is a key rice-growing district of the province and has always taken the lead in grain procurement. However, the district has no large water conservation project to ensure effective irrigation for ricefields. As a result, drought and waterlogging threaten the district annually. The district has 18,200 hectares of land under cultivation, yet it has no agricultural economic engineer. At present it has 10 specialists in cultivation and animal husbandry which are not enough to handle tasks at sectors and offices in the district, while technical cadres are needed at the grass-roots units.

Many delegates suggested that in upgrading agricultural production to a main goal and in expanding it to a large-scale socialist production, it is necessary for the central government to increase investment, build more material and technical bases, such as water conservation projects, fertilizer, and insecticide. Along with producing the urgently needed agricultural specialists, the central and provincial administrations should assign more technical cadres from various departments, institutions, sectors, and offices to help districts and grass-roots units. Comrade Doan Van Phi, deputy secretary of the Quang Phu village party committee proposed that cooperatives be allowed to send some of their members to agricultural college with all the expenses paid by the cooperatives so, by 1990, all cooperatives will have their own agricultural engineers. In the scientific and technological era, we must have technical cadres at grass-roots units.

Comrade Tran Ngoc Man, head ofthe Bac Phuoc cooperative said: The central government should fix a new price for grain and agricultural products such as rice, peanuts, and pork while reviewing the implemention of the product contract system to labor groups and laborers in order to accelerate agricultural development. With a high sense of responsibility and a constructive spirit, many delegates showed their aspiration and proposed measures to stabilize the prices and market problems, improve the people's daily life, and strengthen social order and safety.

Delegates to the congress proposed more than 50 ideas on district building tasks. Most of them agreed with Comrade Nguyen Van Chuong, secretary of the district party committee, who insisted that various central and provincial sectors and branches review their tasks at district level and clearly define the relationship between sectors and echelons in the management system. Various sectors and echelons must take responsibility in building the district's economic structure as well as in applying the division of management responsibility in order to enable the district to surge forward to satisfactorily exploit local potentials.

The Huong Dien party organization congress discussed at length future socioeconomic tasks and orientations. From now to 1990, the Huong Dien party organization and people will further enhance the revolutionary heroism, the spirit of self-reliance, strive to exploit all potentials and capabilities of the district's four new economic zones, firmly develop agriculture comprehensively, improve the production of small industrial and handicraft products, combine industrial development with that of agriculture at all levels, improve export goods production, build more material and technical bases, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, redistribute the labor force to comply with production reorganization at the district level, vigorously develop the cultural, educational, and public health sectors, and strengthen national security and defense.

By the year 1990, the district will strive to achieve an annual total grain production output of 85,000 metric tons, an increase of 25 percent compared with 1984 -- a year with a bumper crop. The grain per capita of the district is 430 kg, an increase of 23 percent. The district procured 17,000-18,000 metric tons of grain annually, an increase of 28 percent. Industrial crops account for 20 percent of the cultivated area, a threefold increase over 1985.

Small industrial and handicraft production value reached 250 million dong, a twofold increase over 1985 or 37-40 percent of the total agro-industrial production output value. The district also produced 5,000 metric tons of marine products, a 50 percent increase over 1985 — and 2.5 million trees in scattered areas. Export value increased by 2.3-fold over 1985, while 45 percent of families in the district live in brick houses. Schools, public health posts, and nurseries were built with firm foundations.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 50 comrades, representing the intelligencia of all members of the party organization and people of Huong Dien District. The average age of the committee is 38.8 years old, 2 years younger than the previous committee; 60.37 percent of them have level III education background; 54.7 graduated from universities and vocational schools; and 63 percent completed intermediate and higher political courses.

The district party organization congress decided to launch an emulation movement to score achievements to welcome the fourth provincial party organization congress and the coming sixth national party congress. Huong Dien is striving to urgently harvest and satisfatorily procure summer-fall rice, improve typhoon and flood control system, positively prepare land for the 1986-87 5th-month spring rice, and strive to fulfill the 1986 state plan.

YEN BINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK070814 Hanoi NHAN Dan in Vietnamese 12 Sep 86 p 3

[By Nguyen Anh Binh]

[Text] The 15th congress of the party organization of Yen Binh District (Hoang Lien Son) has been held in the spirit of correctly assessing the district's socioeconomic situation, drawing lessons for experience, looking squarely at the truth, pointing out strong and weak aspects, and setting forth more effective and realistic programs of action for the coming period. The process of holding congresses from the grass-roots to district level was also a process of collecting suggestions contributed by all party cadres and members to the draft documents of the party Central Committee, the province, and the district in the spirit of building the party and building socialism in the new period. It can be said this was the deepest and widest political drive ever conducted by the party organization of this mountainous district.

Within the first 17 days of August 1986, all 61 party chapters and organizations of agricultural cooperatives, state farms, agricultural state organs, schools, and armed forces units discussed the draft documents and held grass-roots party congresses. All the suggestions were systematically collected and presented for discussion at the district party organization congress. Though dealing with different issues, the discussions conducted at all grass-roots units and at the district party organization congress were imbued with a strict spirit of self-criticism and criticism.

The Yen Binh District party organization congress drew upon the lessons learned locally and set forth selective plan norms based primarily on subjective conditions as well as on the district's natural resources, labor, lands, and branches and trades. In this spirit, upon reviewing agricultural production over the past 5 years, the congress noted that average rice output had increased to 53.25 quintals per hectare (1985) as compared with less than 40 quintals (1980), resulting in an increase of 34.48 percent in total grain production volume and an increase in average per-capita grain output from 336.9 to 420.8 kg. The party organization congress of Yen Binh District assessed that this achievement still did not reflect full exploitation of the existing capabilities; nor did it help meet requirements. The volume of grain turned out is insufficient for consumption; crop yields are unstable; the volume of marketable agricultural products is small; and attention is not yet given to processing subsidiary food crops and, especially, to various types of industrial crops (tea, tung oil, citronella, and so forth) which are basically the mountainous region's strong points. As a result of this, the district has failed to either meet the objective of comprehensive agricultural development or promote the small industry and handicrafts and industrial sectors as the local conditions permit in order to redistribute labor, produce great quantities of products for consumption and export, and invest in equipment for agricultural production.

Clearly recognizing and correctly pointing out weaknesses contribute to finding more correct ways and establishing more realistic goals for the coming period. Yen Binh has decided to surge forward and enrich itself by promoting industrial crop cultivation and cattle breeding and by fully exploiting the potentials of Lake Thac Ba which is situated in the district. These very activities will in turn help accelerate the production of grain and subsidiary food crops and serve as a basis for developing industry and small industry and handicrafts in the district. It is expected that Yen Binh will produce 26,600 metric tons of grain by 1988 (6,600 metric tons more than in 1985) and 30,000 metric tons by 1990 (8,000 metric tons more than in 1985) [all figures as published], with its per-hectare rice yield averaging 60 quintals in 1988 and 70 quintals in 1990 and its per-capita grain output averaging 450 kg in the next 2 years and 500 kg toward the end of the current 5-year plan.

These goals require efforts in many respects from a mountainous district that is handicapped by rugged topographical conditions and scarcity of material-technical bases; but they proivide the necessary prerequisites for developing industrial crop cultivation, livestock breeding, industry, and small industry and handicrafts as mentioned above. Yen Binh will increase its tea acreage from 1,303 hectares at present to 1,500 hectares in 1988 and 2,000 hectares in 1990 so as to run out 500 and 600 metric tons of dried tea leaves respectively. Consequently, there is the urgent need to process tea industrially right in the district. The district's first tea processing plant was completed in early Septmeber, 1986, and it will be put into operation in time for the summer-fall tea harvest. Similar development plans have also been made for other industrial crops, thereby creating a diversified economy for the district.

Guided by the spirit of the draft documents of the central party committee and the province, the party organization congress of Yen Binh District has brought to the entire party organization a new awareness of responsibility and independence right from the grass-roots level.

NAM NINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK070224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Essay by station correspondent (Tran Ngoc Thu): "The Congress of Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] Nam Ninh is one of the two districts in Ha Nam Ninh Privince hard hit by Typhoon No 5. Nearly 60 persons were killed, hundreds of others were injured and thousands of schools and hospitals collapsed or were damaged. The houses of 25,000 households collapsed and the roofs of 35,000 more were blown off. On the production front, not to mention the number of damaged storehouses and fallen trees, nearly 700 hectares of early-ripening rice were crushed; 5,500 hectares of rice which was growing ears were waterlogged or flooded; many workshops, tools, and pieces of equipment of the handicraft sector were either overturned or damaged; and more than 500 high-voltage or low-voltage electricity poles were downed.

The typhoon and its destructive force came as a surprise to more than 90,000 people in Nam Ninh District. Many elderly people have claimed that this was the fiercest storm in 90 years. As for more than 11,000 members of the district party organization, it appears this was their last and toughest fight before the party organization's eighth executive committee's term of office expires and the party's organization's ninth executive committee begins its term.

The district party organization congress was initially scheduled to be open on 12 September but was later rescheduled for 19 September so the district could, for 10 days and more, concentrate on overcoming the typhoon's aftermath -- rescuing and giving medical treatment to the victims; providing relief assistance to those families suffering losses and facing difficulties; quickly repairing damaged hospitals, schools, and houses; and resettling the people and stabilizing their lives.

In the ricefields, the district was draining floodwaters from low-lying ricefields while watering high ricefields so the rice could grow good ears. At various workshops, efforts were also made promptly to put things back in order and restore the electricity supply in order to quickly resume production. While the sound of looms and other machines was heard busily again at various handicraft cooperatives and while in the fields the early 10th-month rice was being harvested in conjunction with efforts to plant the winter vegetable and subsidiary food crops, the district party organization congress was solemnly declared open amid the bright colors of many banners.

There were 280 delegates from various grass-roots-level party organizations at the Nam Ninh district party organization congress. They looked like combatants returning from the battlefield. It is because of their bearing that throughout the 4-day period of the congress, the Nam Ninh District party organization was able to develop the offensive momentum and a sense of responsibility in managing to conduct the congress in a boisterous, urgent, quick, and neat manner. It succeeded in shortening the congress by 1 day but was still able to ensure a high outcome.

In addition to contributing many diversified opinions to various draft documents of the party Central Committee and of the province, the delegates concentrated on studying and discussing the draft political report as well as the situation and tasks of the district party organization. They elected a new executive committee of 49 comrades.

A striking feature of the situation of the Nam Ninh party organization is that on the agricultural front, rice output and yield have made a relatively big step forward over the past 5 years.

As a large district situated in the area where intensive cultivation is carried out, Nam Ninh experiences more difficulties than neighboring districts because its soil is unfertile, the layout of its ricefields is unveven with the center of the district being a higher area where water is scarce, and its northern and southern parts are two basin areas where waterlogging caused by rain is commonplace.

Nam Ninh has tried to carry out farmland irrigation, improve soil conditions, apply technical advances in intensive cultivation, and develop the effect of a product contract system, resulting in a relatively fast increase in rice output and yield. If previously, for 5 consecutive years from 1977 to 1981, its rice output was put at only less than 5 metric tons per hectare, then during the period 1982-85 its average rice output rose to 7 metric tons or more per hectare.

While its grain output shows an increase, its animal husbandry has also developed vigorously and extensively, with the volume of meat increasing by nearly 40 percent.

Developing its new, dynamic apparatus, the export sector has also made rapid headway. It is especially noted that the export of peanuts has increaed by more than 70 percent.

With the availability of rice, hogs, and exports, the economic face of Nam Ninh has begun to change. The traditional handicraft sector -- including the consumer machinery branch and the textile branch which are renowned nationwide and the industrial value of which is the highest in the country -- has long accounted for more than 40 percent of the district's total agro-industrial value. Over the years, despite great difficuties in acquiring energy, supplies, and raw materials, the handicraft sector of Nam Ninh, thanks to its agricultural leverage, has been able to deal successfully with the situation to maintain and develop production. Many kinds of handicraft products of Nam Ninh have undergone change for the better and have been up to the standard set by the state. These included Tan Tien bicycle wheel hubs and Tien Tuyen bicycle wheel rims. Many kinds of bicycle inner tubes exported by the Dich Viet, Phuong Thanh, and Tan Tien cooperatives have won the trust of foreign customers and have been awarded many medals at the Giang Vo exhibitions and international fairs.

Beside its agro-industrial economic achievements, many other socioeconomic areas such as distribution, circulation, capital construction, education, public health, and culture have also shown some progress.

Over the past few years, civilian housing, as well as production and public utility projects have been built in large number. The congress attributed these achievements to the district's creative application of party lines, its successful exploitation of the people's strengths and the locality's latent potentials. The leadership methods of various echelons have begun to change boldly.

But with the idea of not being subjective and complacent, the congress also conducted self-criticism and criticism scrupulously, pointing out the weakneses and deficiencies of the party organization. For instance, slow development was noted in the winter planting season. The fishery profession has yet to be developed. The handicraft sector has not yet been able to exploit fully the district's latent potentials in workmanship and equipment. Socioeconomic management has not yet been carried out strictly. Negative phenomena has yet to be promptly overcome.

With determination to continue to be on the offensive, the Nam Ninh District party organization congress put forth the orientation and tasks for the next executive committee with higher objectives to be attained: grain yield to be increased by 14 percent; pork, by 33 percent; industrial production value, by 31 percent; and export value by 3 and 1/2 fold; and the population growth rate to be reduced to 1.5 percent by the year 1990. By trying to attain these objectives, the Nam Ninh District party organization has demonstrated a relatively high determination. This is because the district does not have so many favorable natural conditions to enjoy and because its production outcome has already reached a relatively high level. To continue to move forward, the district will have to overcome numerous new difficulties and obstacles. To reduce the population growth rate in Nam Ninh as well as in other districts, which is now put at 2 percent, is also not a simple issue.

The Nam Ninh District party organization congress analyzed and worked out measures to achieve these objectives at all cost. One of the factors that may contribute to ensuring the success fo these measures is the party organization's tradition of militant solidarity. Nam Ninh is characterized by the fact that it is a district formed by the merger of Nam Truc and Truc Ninh Districts. Over the past 20 years or so, the unified Nam Ninh District has firmly maintained its tradition of militant solidarity. This has generated a great strength for the party organization and the people to advance the revolutionary movement steadily forward in various localities and socioeconomic areas. Despite its high objectives and countless difficulties to be encountered, this tradition of militant solidarity will certainly be able to lead the Nam Ninh District party organization to new successes.

BO TRACH DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS SETS NEW TASKS

BK091231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization congress of Bo Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province, has set new tasks for the future.

The district will strive to produce 37,500 metric tons of grain by 1988 and 41,300 metric tons by 1990, with an average per capita grain distribution of 320-340 kg per year. The number of cows is to be increased to 27,000, water buffalo to 5,000, and hogs to 48,500 by 1990. The ratio of industrial crop area to the total cultivated area will be raised to 32 percent by 1988 and 36 percent by 1990. The district will have grown 2,200 hectares by 1990 and will boost the value of exports to 1.4 million rubles by 1987 and 2.35 million rubles by 1990.

MOKHTAR DEFENDS EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS

BK101301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The execution of nine leaders of the banned Indonesian Communist Party was in keeping with the country's laws, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday. "Although regrettable, it is in keeping with our laws," Mr Mokhtar told journalists on his arrival here from the United Nations' General Assembly.

He said all nine executed communists had gone through the normal legal procedures of appeal, but their appeals had been rejected. "It is not always the case that all appeals are turned down," he said, explaining that many appeals had resulted in death sentences being commuted to life imprisonment.

Mr Mokhtar said that he had not been fully briefed on overseas protests over the executions but added that he would "immediately deal with them."

Armed forces spokesman Brigadier General Pieter Damanik Wednesday said the nine had been executed at the end of September and early this month after they had seen their families. They were sentenced to death 15 years ago for their role in an attempted coup against President Sukarno's government in 1965.

TRADE MINISTER DENIES SINAR HARAPAN REPORT

BK091257 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh has regretted a SINAR HARAPAN report that the government will revoke regulations governing imports. A SINAR HARAPAN front-page headline on Wednesday 8 October 1986 read: "Government to Revoke 44 Letters of Decision on Imports." Minister Rakhmat Saleh stressed that the report was incorrect and could stir up confusion and even uneasiness among the people, particularly in business circles. He added that under the present difficult and challenging situation, the government would definitely continue efforts to streamline regulations to enhance national efficiency and productivity. In this regard, the trade minister called on business circles to continue to operate under the exisiting regulations and not to be affected by the SINAR HARAPAN report.

SINAR HARAPAN Banned

BK091245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In letter of decision [number indistinct] dated 9 October 1986, the information minister suspends the publication permit of the SINAR HARAPAN daily. The letter of decision of the information minister signed by Sukarno, director general of the development of press and graphics, stipulates among other things that effective Thursday, 9 October 1986, the government suspends the publication permit of the SINAR HARAPAN daily [words indistinct]. The SINAR HARAPAN daily is not allowed to be printed, published, or circulated from the time the letter of decision goes into effect. The letter of decision was issued on the grounds that following the 12 September 1986 decision on the devaluation of the rupiah, SINAR HARAPAN carried news which was not only speculative but could also bring about the people's uneasiness and undermine national stability.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ON POVERTY, RACIAL IMBALANCES

BK090712 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The government will formulate new plans, strategies, and economic policies to ensure that efforts to eradicate poverty and correct imbalances among the races will continue beyond 1990. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the House of Representatives that the time frame for the implementation of the New Economic Policy, NEP, is not important. What is important is to reduce the imbalances between the communities. The prime minister pointed out that the views of the people will be taken into consideration through various channels. He made it clear that the NEP had achieved a degree of success in eradicating poverty and restructuring society.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said Malaysia, being a sovereign country, need not consult any foreign nation in the implementation of its laws. He pointed out that any sentence passed by a Malaysian court has to be carried out. Malaysia's image was not affected due to the hanging of the two Australians convicted for drug trafficking. Newspaper reports on the hanging and foreign newspapers were factual and objective on this matter.

SINGAPORE

'TOP SINGAPORE DIPLOMAT' VISITING MOSCOW

BK081454 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Singapore, Oct 8 (AFP) -- A top Singapore diplomat has left for Moscow in a bid to improve the often chilly relations between the island state and the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources said. Peter Chan, second permanent secretary in the Singapore Foreign Ministry, is the first senior Singapore official to visit the Soviet Union since Premier Lee Kuan Yew cancelled a trip in 1980 on Moscow's advise, the sources said. Mr Chan, who left here Tuesday, is scheduled to arrive in Moscow Wednesday. He is expected to stay in the Soviet Union for about a week, the sources said.

Official sources said there were no specific points for the talks in Moscow, but diplomats said Singapore was worried its economic relations with the Eastern bloc needed a push in the face of competition from other neighboring countries. Moscow has recently been making overtures to Indonesia and Malaysia whose products Singapore largely re-exports. Ministers from both countries have visited Moscow in the past year while Singapore has held back.

Relations between Singapore and the Soviet Union were soured by this stoutly pro-Western island state's opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's backing of Vietnam. Economic ties had remained unaffected until last year when there was a sudden drop in Soviet orders for Singapore shipyards, which had been Moscow's top customer.

Mr Lee's August 1980 visit to Moscow was called off on a week's notice when he was told that then-president Aleksey Kosygin was ill. The move was seen as a rebuff to Mr Lee who had scheduled a visit to China in October of that year. Since then, relations have been clouded by expulsion of a Soviet diplomat and a shipping engineer on charges on spying and cancellation of cultural visits and critical statements about Soviet policies.

NDF TO RESUME TALKS; LEADERS TO STAY 'IN HIDING'

HK091511 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has said it will resume truce talks with the government but its two negotiators -- former journalists Antonio Ma Zumel and Saturnino Ocampo -- will remain in hiding "as a safety precaution" against military saboteurs.

In their behalf, the NDF's counsels -- Arno Sanidad and Romeo Capulong -- will represent the rebel coalition.

Zumel and Ocampo reportedly left Manila for an undisclosed nearby province reportedly to throw off surveillance by military intelligence which only recently captured Rodolfo Salas, alias "Kumander Bilog," a top communist leader, his wife, and driver.

Topping the agenda in the next round of talks will be the case of Salas whose release is being demanded by the NDF against the military's insistance he was nabbed, not in the course of negotiations, but in "normal operations" against the insurgents.

The two lawyers yesterday visited Salas, alleged chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, at the Camp Crame stockade in Quezon City.

"We are waiting for them (government) to call a meeting if they want to talk to us," Sanidad told the INQUIRER after emerging from over two hours of talk with Salas.

Salas' mother, Beatriz, and other relatives later arrived to visit the rebel leader, until recently the most hunted New People's Army leader in the country.

Sanidad revealed that NDF negotiators sent a letter to him and Capulong shortly after Salas was arrested Sept. 29 by Constabulary operatives. In that letter, Zumel and Ocampo told the lawyers to continue meeting with their counterparts in the government side "to seek ways by which to resolve" the 17-year conflict.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government panel, said that he plans to visit Jose Concepcion, one of Salas' co-accused, to verify whether he met him on one of his meetings with the rebel panel. The NDF has said Concepcion was present during its Aug. 5 meeting with Mitra.

"I want to verify if the man is Jose Concepcion. But I have to hear from Tony (Zumel) or Satur (Ocampo) if indeed he belongs to the NDF panel," Mitra said.

Mitra said that if he is convinced that the detained rebel is indeed part of the NDF panel; he would recommend his release.

Sanidad said the NDF was still awaiting word from government negotiators when the next meeting could take place. He said only he and Capulong could come to that meeting. [passage omitted]

SALAS MAY TESTIFY IN AQUINO MURDER TRIAL

HK091327 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 28

[By reporter Gerry N. Zaragona]

[Excerpts] The arrest of suspected communist leader Rodolfo Salas may be a bane to the communist insurgents, but it could prove to be a boon to the prosecutors of the Aquino-Galman double murder case.

Tanodbayan Raul Gonzalez told reporters yesterday that he had met with Salas at his detention cell at Camp Crame the other night, during which the suspected communist leader allegedly said in a one-hour conversation that the communists had nothing to do with the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

"It is not true that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]/New People's Army had anything to do with the death of the former Senator," Gonzalez quoted Salas as saying.

Gonzalez said when he brought up the possibility of Salas testifying at the retrial of the Aquino case, Salas "seems to be very receptive" to the idea.

Gonzalez hopes to use Salas's testimony to shatter the Marcos government theory, which was adopted by the military personnel accused, that Aquino was ordered killed by the communists and that Ronaldo Galman was assigned as the hitman.

"We will demolish the defense's theory with his testimony," Gonzalez told reporters.

However, Gonzalez said he advised Salas to consult with his lawyers regarding the prospect of his testifying at the Aquino trial.

"Whatever he says might incriminate him," Gonzalez described the problem. [passage omitted]

Observers said because of his pending rebellion charges, Sales may hesitate to testify since his testimony might incriminate him -- the same problem encountered by Jose Ma. Sison, the alleged founding chairman of CPP. [passage omitted]

8 SOLDIERS KILLED, 19 WOUNDED IN NPA AMBUSH

HK100609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas killed eight Philippine Army troops and wounded 19 others in a fresh attack on a central island, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Friday. Armed Forces spokesman here could not immediately confirm the report, which came amid an impasse in peace talks between President Corazon Aquino's government and the communist-led rebel National Democratic Front.

PNA said the ambush on an infantry convoy occurred Thursday in the coastal town of Rosario on southern Samar Island, a communist stronghold some 600 kilometers (373 miles) south of Manila.

New People's Army guerrillas opened fire from both sides of a road on a passing Army truck and the soldiers were "caught like sitting ducks," PNA said. Government forces launched a counter-attack but no clashes were reported.

The peace talks have been bogged down since last week when security forces arrested alleged communist chief Rodoldo Salas, his wife and an aide in Manila. PNA quoted unnamed senior military officials as saying that the ambush would prejudice the talks and that the communists did not seem interested in a ceasefire.

600 REBELS KILLED IN NPA PURGE OF 'ZOMBIES'

HK091401 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Text] Parang, Maguindanao — Communist rebels slaughtered 600 of their own men in an unprecedented bloody purge in Northern Mindanao, Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, regional unified commander, said.

Adalem disclosed this during a command conference Tuesday of all ranking military commanders based in Mindanao presided over [by] the Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

He said documented evidence and discovery of mass graves as reported by a number of New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas who recently surrendered to military authorities indicated that the mass executions were carried out because the victims were suspected "zombies," the NPA term for deep penetration agents of the government.

The series of mass killings started early this year and ended only recently, Adalem said.

Government forces found 100 skeletal remains early this year in several grave sites in Misamis Oriental alone, Adalem said.

He said his troops are now scouring several graveyards in the region.

The mass execution of "zombies," has tremendously depleted the rank and file of the NPA in the area, according to Adalem.

Intelligence reports said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]/New People's Army in Northern Mindanao "regreted" the mass killing of their own followers, saying it only scared civilians from joining the underground movement, Adalem said.

He said NPA Red fighters decreased substantially in number during the past few months "because of setbacks suffered from their own 'Operation Linis' which has accounted for an estimated 600 party members at the hands of their own men."

The military has dubbed the incident as a "killing field" in the Philippines.

Adalem placed CPP/NPA regulars in Northern Mindanao at 798 with 790 party members and 117,000 mass base.

Out of the 2,294 barangays in the region, 168 are communist influenced, 586 infiltrated and over 1,000 are targeted for infiltration, Adalem said.

NPA ARMS SHIPMENT ALLEGED COMING FROM VIETNAM

HK100141 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The military has been placed on alert against a reported huge shipment of high-powered guns for the communist New People's Army coming from Vietnam. The arms shipment was disclosed by a former communist party secretary who identified himself only as Ka [Comrade] Temiong. He revealed the shipment to PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence authorities in Camp Crame yesterday [9 October].

Temiong said the arms shipment for the NPA were purchased by the Japanese Communist Party and is part of the so-called Soviet connection of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA. Temiong has been working for the government since his release from prison in 1980. He linked the clandestine arms shipment for the NPA to the recent visit to Japan by former NPA chief Dante Buscayno, alias Commander Dante. Temiong said the shipment consists mainly of the powerful AK-47 assault rifles.

AQUINO DISCOUNTS CPP COALITION, 'WAR' WITH NPA

HK100229 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino yesterday [9 October] discounted the possibility of (?resuming) war between the military and the New People's Army, allaying fears of a coup d'etat that would topple her 7-month government. The president, speaking before a professionals and business organizations' conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, said she will not allow a coalition government between her administration and the Communist Party of the Philippines even as peace talks negotiations are in progress to bring about enduring peace in the countryside. Even while campaigning for the February 7 snap election, she said she already announced that she would not take communists into her cabinet. She made these remarks during the more than 15-minute open forum following her speech before some 1,500 businessmen, bankers, finance executives, and members of the diplomatic corps.

According to the president, a military solution to the country's insurgency problem is not enough. She said this was discussed last Wednesday at a cabinet meeting at Malacanang. She said she and her cabinet have seriously considered General Fidel Ramos' proposal to adopt a total approach to the problem, including socioeconomic reforms that would improve the lot of the people in the rural areas. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS NEW ANTI-INSURGENCY TACTICS

HK091355 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 28

[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday took steps to mollify the defense-military establishment which has expressed dissatisfaction with the government's anti-insurgency task even as President Corazon C. Aquino maintained her policy of peaceful resolution of the problem.

The Cabinet unanimously approved six recommendations of New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, including an investigation of human rights violations attributed to insurgents.

The government's move comes after the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR] has opened investigation into human rights violations of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, but not of the communist New People's Army. This prompted the defense-military establishment to charge the PCHR of bias against the NAFP.

The Cabinet agreed to increase budgetary support for the NAFP's anti-insurgency campaign. No detail was made available on the amount of the budgetary increase.

The military has gotten the lion's share of the national budget since the 1972-81 martial-law years under former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Budget ministry sources said the defense budget was P8.85 billion in 1985 and P10.6 billion this year.

The Cabinet also decided to come up with a policy on amnesty and rehabilitation for rebels returning to the folds of law.

Ramos's other proposals approved by the Cabinet are:

-- Adoption of "national strategy based on agreed national objectives, priorities, allocation of resources and assignments."

-- Setting up of non-partisan (multi-party) secretariat and planning staff to support the National Security Council's work.

-- Follow-up on the Muslim and the Cordillera insurgents with which the government has forged ceasefire agreements through immediate developmental, social and political inputs.

-- A government information drive and holding of a "dialog with Mindanao," apparently referring to the anticipated peace talks with the other Muslim insurgent groups which have refused to recognize the peace pact signed by Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari with the Aquino government.

On the Mindanao peace effort, the government also announced the designation of Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno (ret.) as the President's representative to the joint MNLF-Government ceasefire committee.

Magno was also named presidential adviser on matters pertaining to the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]; the CPP military arm, the NPA; and the National Democratic Front which represents the NPA/CPP in the current negotiations with the government.

Magno is seen as a dove in the anti-insurgency campaign -- that is favoring Mrs. Aquino's "position of exhausting all peaceful means before resorting to war."

Ramos, who briefed the Cabinet for 50 minutes, said the communist-people's war "is now on the strategic counter offensive," which the CPP defines as the final substage of the "strategic defense stage."

This Maoist military principle requires the revolutionary people's war to go next through a "strategic stalemate" with the government forces before power is seized in the next and final stage of "strategic offensive." [passage ommitted]

CEBU GOVERNMENT DEMANDS ENRILE'S RESIGNATION

HK100848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 10 (AFP) — The local government of Cebu, the Philippines' most populous province, has demanded the resignation of outspoken Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, it was disclosed here Friday. The provincial board said Mr. Enrile should quit in light of his recent statements that President Corazon Aquino made a mistake when she declared a revolutionary government instead of maintaining the 1973 Constitution.

Mr. Enrile has said repeatedly that Mrs. Aquino should not have scrapped the Constitution, under which she ran against deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in February in a disputed election.

The board's resolution, which emerged from a meeting Thursday in nearby Baril, was the first formal call by provincial officials for his resignation since the post-election revolt in Manila that swept Mrs. Aquino to power. Mr. Enrile could not be reached for comment. [passage omitted]

MISUARI MAY HELP NAFP 'WIPE OUT' MINDANAO NPA

HK091415 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Excerpt] Cotabato City — Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has signified his intention to fight side by side with the New Armed Forces of the Philippines against the New People's Army (NPA), highly reliable sources in Cotabato said.

Declassified reports indicated that Misuari will unleash his MNLF forces against NPA communist guerrillas in Mindanao if the NPA would attack him.

Misuari is at present going around Mindanao to consult with the people, both Muslims and Christians, on what form of government they would like, autonomy or secession.

Misuari was reported to be in Iligan City, Tuesday, together with a large fully armed MNLF delegation, to continue his consultation with the people.

The MNLF chairman is being secured by about 1,200 fully armed MNLF bodyguards wherever he goes.

Misuari had already gone to Sumisip, Basilan: Dinaig, Maguindanao: Marawi City, part of Cotabato City, Tagum, Davao del Norte: and Borobu, Surigao del Sur. He plans to visit Cagayan de Oro City.

When Misuari was told that his going around the big island is risky and he might be ambushed by NPA guerrillas along the way, Misuari, a Tausog, was quoted as saying: "That is good, so we can start the hostilities against the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA."

"We are going to work with the military to wipe out the CPP/NPA here," Misuari added.

NPA-MNLF clashes are not new. They happened before.

Two years ago, firefight erupted between the MNLF and NPA in the Davao area following the killings of several Muslims by NPA rebels.

But this is the first time that the MNLF, led by Misuari himself, threatened to wipe out CPP-NPA guerrillas operating in Mindanao.

So far, the NPA refrained from operating in areas predominantly inhabited by Muslims.

It was also noted that since Misuari arrived from self-exile in the Middle East, the NPA in Mindanao has taken the backseat, while the MNLF hogged the limelight. [passage omitted]

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES FEARED IN MINDANAO

HK091317 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Military authorities yesterday aired fears of a renewed outbreak of "war" in Mindanao following reports that Chairman Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front is consolidating his forces in a move to pursue the establishment of a separate republic.

Brig. Gen Cesar Tapia, new Southern Command chief, said yesterday renewed fighting in Mindanao is imminent between government forces and the MNLF due mainly to Misuari's actuations which, he claimed, had drawn protests from both Christian and Muslim sectors in the region.

A possible flashpoint is tonight's expected arrival in Zamboanga City where military authorities vowed to enforce strictly the firearms ban with no exception.

Misuari, who will travel overland from Pagadian City, will be accompanied by about a thousand security men. How they will react to the order for them to be disarmed can not be anticipated.

Brig. Gen Arturo Asuncion, deputy Regional Unified Command 9 chief, stressed that he has ordered strict implementation of the guntoting ban "without exempting anyone."

And, emphasizing his point, Asuncion added that "I have issued strict orders to shoot if they resist the firearms ban."

Troopers yesterday disarmed 500 armed MNLF followers from Sulu on their arrival at Zamboanga City yesterday.

But in Pagadian City, the 2,000 Bangsa Moro Army soldiers who landed at dawn yesterday threw the overwhelmingly Christian population into panic.

Brig. Gen. Ernesto Maderazo immediately deployed all military and police units, including the Tabak Division and elements of the Airborne Brigade, to secure all entry and exit points of Pagadian.

Asuncion, on the other hand, stressed that Misuari will be allowed only 10 close-in security personnel who will carry only sidearms.

The 500 MNLF followers disarmed yesterday were mostly civilians. They were assured the return of their firearms when they depart for Sulu.

But whether the estimated 1,000 security force of Misuari will agree to yield their guns tonight is a different matter.

In his report to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Tapia said the explosive Mindanao situation will be aggravated if the government refuses to meet with two other MNLF factions -- one lead by Hashim Salamat and the other by Dimas Pundato.

Tapia warned that the groups of Pundato and Salamat might create trouble if they are ignored by the Aquino government.

The Southern Chief said Misuari has been going around in Mindanao using his supposed consultation talks as a guise to promote secession rather than autonomy. "Misuari is tagging along with him 1,200 fully armed followers wherever he goes in Mindanao which has not only alarmed the population but elicited adverse reactions," Tapia added.

Misuari's consultation trips, however, has the imprimatur of President Aquino whose brother-in-law, Butz, at times joins the MNLF leader in his dialogs.

He further explained that both Christian and Muslims not aligned with the MNLF have criticized the Aquino government for not consulting them first before holding talks with Misuari. It was revealed that in the town of Esperanza in Sultan Kudarat, the residents have begun arming themselves as protection against a possible MNLF attack.

He added that "the transfusion of revolutionary fervor among the MNLF has resumed last month with the arrival of Misuari from the Middle East."

Misuari's Zamboanga Trip Postponed

HK100259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In Mindanao, Muslim separatist chieftain Nur Misuari and his 1,500 fully armed escorts postponed a scheduled trip to Zamboanga City yesterday [9 October] after the military stood pat on its decision to enforce a firearms ban in the city. The military insisted on disarming Misuari's men should they enter the city boundary from Pagadian City. Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, was to leave Pagadian City on board fifteen buses for a convoy to Zamboanga City to consult with city residents on the issue of autonomy for the Mindanao region. But military authorities said Misuari's men will be disarmed if they bring their guns along.

BMIP LEADER HITS AQUINO-MISUARI NEGOTIATIONS

HK091421 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Mindanao may become another "Beirut in three months," if the government continues to search for peace in southern Philippines through Nur Misuari, a Bangsa Moro official said.

Dr. Firdausi Abbas, chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party [BMIP] aligned with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) of Hashim Salamat and the MNLF reformists of Dimas Pundato, said all it takes for bloodshed to start anew in Mindanao is for Libya to recognize the independence of Mindanao.

Misuari is the chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). He met with President Aquino in Jolo, Sulu, last Sept 5 to find a solution to the 14-year-old secessionist problem in Southern Philippines which has claimed the lives of over 50,000 people.

MILF is the breakaway group of the MNLF which formed its own army.

"It will cost so much bloodshed especially on the part of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Before it is too late, the government should reexamine its policy in search for peace," Abbas said.

Abbas also criticized the present government for making peace negotiation a "family affair" with Agapito Butz Aquino working with Misuari and Margarita "Tingting" Cojuangco with Salamat.

"Mrs. Aquino is naive. She does not know the complexity of the problem," Abbas added.

"We could not understand why the president continues to deal with Misuari who advocates the dismemberment of the country. He continually preaches this in all Islamic fora in the world contrary to our government policy," Abbas noted.

He said it only takes Libya to declare its support for an independent Mindanao before arms and ammunition flow freely into the island.

"Once this happens, there will be a fight not anymore on issues but on religious belief," he said.

MILF CONFERENCE CALLS FOR 'MEANINGFUL AUTONOMY'

HK090719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Barapanan, Philippines, Oct 9 (AFP) -- A large Filipino Moslem rebel faction formally declared here Thursday that it was settling for political autonomy instead of secession from the Philippine Republic. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) stand for "meaningful autonomy" was stated in a declaration after a five-day congress by tens of thousands of members here on Mindanao Island.

The MILF had earlier demanded inclusion in negotiations with the government of President Corazon Aquino, who in September forged a truce and agreed to enter into peace talks with Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief.

The MNLF spearheaded the Moslem rebellion that flared in the 1970's.

The MILF, a breakaway MNLF faction led by Mr. Misuari's self-exiled former deputy Hashim Salamat, was restating a previous stand for autonomy. The MNLF officially is for secession, but sources say this may be lowered to autonomy. The MILF and MNLF are considered the largest Moslem rebels groups. A third and smaller faction, the MNLF reformist group, is also for autonomy.

The MILF claimed that 370,000 delegations attended its assembly here. No military estimates were available but independent eyewitnesses said the precise figure was around 200,000, with tens of thousands armed.

There are an estimated five million Moslem, most of them based in Mindanao Island, in this largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million. MILF Vice Chairman for Political Affairs Gazzali Gaffar, 38, said some MILF members pressed for secession but were overruled during the assembly.

KIDNAPPED SWISS RELEASED IN ZAMBOANGA

HK101402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Kidnapped Swiss tourist Hans Kunzli arrived in this southern Philippine city Friday after being freed by armed who had held him captive for more than two months. Mr. Kunzli, 45, a commercial painter from Zurich, looked pale and physically exhausted as he was taken to a military camp here for a medical check-up.

A journalist friend, Freddie Rom, told reporters his Moslem abductors released him to the custody of local official Faisal Salih Sunday [as received], without any concessions to the kidnappers.

MARCOS PROMISES VIOLENCE IF NAMED IN AQUINO CASE

HK091501 Manila PHILIPIPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By editor-in-chief Luis D. Beltran]

[Excerpt] A nationwide bloodbath to be unleashed by "hotheads who are even now asking permission to be left loose" was threatened by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos over his and his wife's inclusion as respondents in the Aquino-Galman murder case retrial.

Marcos made the threat in an exclusive interview with the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in Honloulu last week, saying that the "bloodshed would occur in the North, in the Visayas and in Mindanao" because his inclusion among the accused would make his "hot heads uncontrollable".

The former president was asked how he would react if the Tanodbayan were to include him and his wife, Ms. Imelda Marcos, in the amended charges in the retrial.

At the same time, Marcos branded the Supreme Court a "rubber stamp" of President Aquino, whom he consistently refused to call president in the course of the two-hour interview.

"By calling the previous trial a mistrial, on the basis of an examination of evidence which had been gone over by all judicial authorities at least twice, the Supreme Court branded itself a rubber stamp of Madame Aquino", Marcos said, vehemently.

He also denied any attempt to subvert the work of the Tanodbayan and the Sandiganbayan in connection with the murder trial and singled out former Tanodbayan prosecutor (now appellate court justice) Manuel Herrera as having "lied" about such an attempt.

Marcos claimed he had tape-recorded all his conversations with Herrera and the Tanodbayan prosecutors and at no instance did he attempt to influence their judgment on the matter.

When asked whom he believed killed Ninoy Aquino -- over three years after the assassination -- the deposed president replied with one name: "Galman".

The disclosure of Marcos was one of the many made during the interview with the INQUIRER at the Marcos beachfront house, where some 20 of his volunteer Ilocano "bolo-men" [men with Philippine swords] watched the interview from the sidelines. [passage omitted]

AQUINO CONSIDERS CANDIDATES FOR NEW GENERALS

HK091457 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] President Aquino is shopping around for new generals.

Yesterday afternoon, the Commander-in-chief met with five colonels in what a Guest House source said was an effort of Ms Aquino to put her personal seal of approval on the generals she will name.

She met with Navy Capt. Ernesto Ramos and Colonels Francisco Jucutan, Edgardo Abenina, Alejandro Galino, and Andrew Francisco, a day after meeting Navy chief Commodore Tagumpay Jardiniano.

The President is also scheduled to meet with Colonels Juanito Dabor, Francisco Dumpit, Manuel Cacanando, Juan Cabrera Jr., and Oscar Zalamea.

Of the 126 positions for general only 57 have been filled up, leaving 69 vacancies, the INQUIRER learned.

In addition to the generals, three colonels in the Metropolitan Manila police force are scheduled to get their star ranks, a Guest House Official said.

He identified two of the likely candidates as police Col. Ernesto San Diego and Col. Romeo Serrano. [passage omitted]

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FOREIGN MINISTRY CITED ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW130013 Tokyo NHK Television in Japanese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Reykjavik talks between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz told the press that while it may have been possible to reach important accords on such issues as cutting back strategic nuclear arms by 50 percent, disposing of intermediate-range nuclear weapons effectively, and limiting nuclear testing, this possibility failed to materialize because Soviet opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was extremely strong. Meanwhile, General Secretary Gorbachev also said at a press conference: We called this meeting because we wanted to make a major change in the international situation today, but the United States refused to understand it. A new arms race may start. The two sides made these announcements making it clear that the talks broke off without even picking a date for the next summit because of confrontation over the SDI issue.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels that the outcome of the Reykjavik talks could delicately affect the question of General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan. Ministry officials said that although it is regrettable the talks produced no specific accords, the two sides made certain progress over such issues as strategic nuclear arms and a halt to nuclear weapons testing. Based on this, they added, Japan would like to expect further progress in U.S.-USSR relations. Ostensibly, the ministry is thus trying to present a calm response to the outcome.

On the other hand, however, in view of the fact that the Reykjavik talks broke off without even picking a date for General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to the United States for the next summit, some view this as meaning that the worst case of all the predictions made prior to the start of the talks came true. This could delicately affect the question of Gorbachev's visit to Japan, a pending issue.

While Japan proposed that the visit be made by the end of January next year, the Soviet Union has made no specific response yet because of its relations with the United States. The Japanese Foreign Ministry plans to watch for future moves by Soviet authorities to determine if Gorbachev will make up his mind to visit Japan.

Nakasone, Gotoda on Summit

OW130513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday it was "extremely unfortunate" that the weekend U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland ended in failure, but he had realized that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) plan would be a major stumbling block. In a meeting with reporters at the Diet building, Nakasone said that while he was disappointed with the outcome of the final summit session, he expected that the two sides would now have to return to the arms control bargaining table in Geneva for "marathon negotiations."

The prime minister also said he had yet to receive official notification from U.S. officials concerning the results of the summit talks in Reykjavik. He added, however, that he expects a briefing from senior U.S. arms control adviser Edward Rowny, who is due to arrive in Tokyo Tuesday.

Asked to comment on the likelihood of a visit to Japan next January by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Nakasone said that the "ball is now in the Soviet court," indicating a wait-and-see attitude. He added that the Japanese Government will moniter the attitude of the Soviet Government toward Japan in the aftermath of the Iceland summit.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, in a separate press conference, said that the summit showed progress on both the U.S. and the Soviet sides and that he expected remaining problems would be worked out in Geneva.

While U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev apparently reached agreement on cuts in both long-range and medium-range missiles, the weekend summit talks ended in failure over SDI, a space-based antimissile project known as "star wars."

In his meeting with reporters, Nakasone defended Japan's decision to participate in SDI research, saying the program was aimed at total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Opposition Parties on Summit

OW130705 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO -- Disappointment summed up the attitude of major opposition parties in Japan, whose officials were asked Monday to comment on the unsuccessful outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland. Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said failure by U.S. and Soviet leaders to forge a disarmament agreement was a disappointment to the entire world which had been expecting some progress towards peace. Yamaguchi warned that advances in Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) space weapons research will intensify the arms race. In addition, he said the United States is pressuring Japan to increase its defense spending outlay, a move which may lead Japan into the arms race.

Komeito Foreign Policy Committee Chairman Ichiro Watanabe, who also expressed regret over the summit outcome, strongly urged talks to be resumed in order to reach a final settlement in the near future.

The reaction from Japanese opposition parties followed reports from Reykjavik that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had failed to reach an agreement in the fourth and last round of talks.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) official Takashi Yonezawa said that while the summit failure was "extremely regrettable," some progress had been made over the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles. He added that his party strongly supported the resumption of superpower talks to achieve longterm results.

The Japan Communist Party (JCP), also describing the summit as a great disappointment, strongly denounced the Reagan-backed SDI plan, an issue which led to the deadlock in summit talks.

Noboru Takeshita, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said his party hoped that efforts would be made by the two superpowers to achieve progress in future talks and called on democracies around the world to support the United States in its attempt to achieve peace and stability.

KAPITSA TO BRIEF OFFICIALS ON SUMMIT RESULTS

OW131017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will come to Tokyo October 19-22 to brief government officials on the results of the weekend U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday. Kapitsa will visit Japan by way of India, the Soviets told Japan through diplomatic channels, he said. The United States will also send senior U.S. arms control adviser Edward Rowny to Tokyo on the same mission Tuesday.

"Both the U.S. and Soviet delegates to the summit will review the outcome of the meeting precisely in a week or so and reconstruct their policies for East-West relations," said the official. He said Japan will be able to make a better assessment of future developments through the briefing.

He stressed the positive developments in the superpower summit such as progress on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) and underground nuclear tests, which he said are expected to provide a favorable base on talks between the two nations in future.

The official, who asked not be named, also said there is still a possibility of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev coming to Japan in January as requested by Tokyo. He said the prospect will be explored in the meetings with Kapitsa.

KURANARI MEETS U.S. ARMS CONTROL ADVISER ROWNY

OW141145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO -- U.S. arms control adviser Edward Rowny met with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Tuesday and expressed his personal view that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may visit the United States by the end of this year or early next year, a Foreign Ministry official said. Rowny made his prediction to Kuranari after he attended the just ended U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, and arrived here Tuesday from Iceland to brief Japanese Government officials on the summit.

Rowny also said he is closely watching future developments of disarmament talks in Geneva by U.S. and Soviet officials, even though the Iceland summit failed to reach final agreements. Both U.S. and Soviet disarmament negotiators who attended the Iceland summit, including Max Kampelman of the U.S., have gone to Geneva for renewed discussions, the official quoted Rowny as saying.

In a 45-minute meeting, Kuranari told Rowny that he rated highly President Ronald Reagan's patient efforts to try to draw concessions from the Soviets while taking into full consideration its allies' security, the official said. Kuranari expressed hope that the Soviets will make compromises to realistic U.S. disarmament proposals, while pledging Japan's full support the U.S., the official said.

Rowny will met key Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday morning for a full briefing on the summit, the official said.

HOMEMADE MISSILES FIRED AT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

OW141055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO -- Six homemade missiles were fired at government buildings in Tokyo's Kasumigaseki government office district Tuesday afternoon, but no casualties were reported, police said. Three missiles were hurled from a passenger car in front of the public prosecutors' office building in the district about 5:30 p.m. in the direction of the Diet (parliament) building and prime minister's residence, some 700 meters away, and two of the missiles were found in a road some 300 meters away, police said. They said the car burst into flames at the same time as the missiles, one of which was found near the car, were fired. The car, which had been stolen, was equipped with three iron-pipe launchers in the trunk, police said.

At about the same time, three other missiles were launched from another passenger car in front of a shrine, some 500 meters from the Diet. One of those missiles also misfired. That car too was ablaze, police said.

Police said no injuries of government officials or pedestrians were reported. Police said they suspected the instigators were radical groups. The Diet building, the obvious target of the missiles, is located between the spots where the two cars were parked.

Two of the missiles, which spewed red flame as they flew were found in a road near the Foreign Ministry's building some 200 meters away from the car from which they were fired, police said. Two other missiles, fired from another car near a Shinto shrine some 500 meters away from the prime minister's residence, were found near a building next to the residence, according to the police. One of the two missiles hit a nearby street lamp and scattered glass of the lamp in the road, police said. One of the witnesses, who declined to be named, said "there were flashes from the car, followed by two explosive sounds and a white smoke."

Police, which set up a comprehensive investigation headquarters after the attack, said they had taken into custody an unidentified man who was loitering near one of the cars at public prosecutors' office building. The man, wearing a shirt with tie, is under interrogation, they added.

Police said the missile attack might have been mounted by the Senki-Kyosando faction, one of the local radical leftist activist group, judging from the materials of which the missiles were made. Police said the missiles are similar to those used in the Senki-Kyosando faction's missile attack against the imperial palace and the U.S. Embassy in March.

At a news conference, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters that he had ordered his secretary to get him accurate information on the attack and that he had given orders to the investigators. Nakasone was in the residence at the time of the attack.

Police arrested two members of the leftist radical Middle Core faction last weekend in a raid on a home explosives workshop in Iwate Prefecture in northern Japan.

Tuesday's missile attack is the fourth in the Tokyo area this year, including the Middle Core faction's May 4 attack against the government guesthouse during the Tokyo summit meeting of the leaders of the advanced industrial nations. There were also attacks by radical groups on the Osaka police office in March, the U.S. forces' Yokota Base near Tokyo in April and the Japan Self-Defense Force base in Okinawa, though no major damage was reported in any of the incidents.

RECORD MONTHLY, HALF-YEARLY TRADE SURPLUSES SEEN

OW131107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus soared to a monthly record of 8.92 billion dollars in September, bringing the surplus for the first six months of fiscal 1986 to a half-yearly peak of 46.29 billion dollars, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Monday. The previous monthly record surplus of a revised 8.19 billion dollars was registered in July this year, while the surplus in the October-March period was the previous half-yearly record of 28.24 billion dollars.

The September trade surplus resulted largely from a year-on-year 28 percent expansion in customs-cleared exports to 19 billion dollars, also a record, against 14.76 billion dollars a year earlier. The surplus compared with 4.58 billion dollars a year before. Imports in September fell 0.9 percent from a year earlier to 10.08 billion dollars.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States also climbed to a record 4.81 billion dollars in September, exceeding the previous peak of 4.77 billion dollars in April. The surplus expansion with the U.S. came at a time when the Japanese Government expects the yen's sharp appreciation, which began in September last year, to start correcting the gap in the near future. The U.S. has been pressing Japan and West Germany to spur their domestic economies and thus to increase demand for U.S. products. Exports to the U.S. in September surged 28.2 percent from a year earlier to 7.26 billion dollars, second only to the record of 7.49 billion dollars set in July, while imports from the U.S. jump 30.4 percent to 2.45 billion dollars.

Japan also posted a record surplus with the European Community (EC) by 1.87 billion dollars against the previous peak of 1.61 billion dollars set in March, with exports soaring 73.3 percent from the same month last year to 3.08 billion dollars and imports by 77.1 percent to 1.21 billion dollars. The EC has lately complained that Japan is diverting its exports to the 12-nation region from the U.S. in view of mounting trade friction with the U.S.

Of Japan's overall exports in September, shipments of automobiles remained brisk, showing a year-on-year rise of 27.6 percent to 3.69 billion dollars, with those to the U.S. advancing 43.4 percent to 2.28 billion dollars. Notable among export items that expanded in September were automobile parts (up 71.1 percent), computers and other office equipment (72.2 percent) and semiconductors and other electronics parts (77.9 percent).

Falling crude oil prices kept Japan's overall imports sluggish in September as the value of imports of crude oil fell 60.4 percent from the same month last year to 1.03 billion dollars, although the import volume leveled off at 15.11 million kiloliters. Ministry officials said, however, crude oil prices may have started a gradual recovery as they averaged 10.84 dollars a barrel in September 10.34 dollars in August.

In half-yearly terms, Japan's exports totaled a record 107.91 billion dollars in the April-September period against the previous peak of 95 billion dollars set in the previous six months, while imports amounted to 61.63 billion dollars. As a result, the trade surplus of 46.29 billion dollars in the just-ended half year is already close to the record yearly surplus of 52.57 billion dollars set in fiscal 1985. The surplus with the U.S. in the first half of fiscal 1986 rose to a record 26.39 billion dollars against the previous peak of 22.64 billion dollars in the previous half, while that with the EC also came to a record 9.24 billion dollars against 7.61 billion dollars in the previous half.

ENVOYS TO VISIT U.S. ON RICE IMPORT ISSUE

OW131233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 13 KYODO — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato said Monday that the Japanese Government will send more than one special envoy to the United States to explain its stand on U.S. rice millers' demand for free access to the rice market here. The timing of the dispatch of the envoys will be decided taking into account the political schedule in the U.S. following the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, he told reporters in this west Japan city. He said envoys will be chosen from among those extensively involved with Japan-U.S. relations as well as people concerned with agriculture.

Kato made the remarks in reference to a petition filed with the office of the U.S. Trade Representative last month by the Rice Millers' Association (RMA). The RMA demanded that retaliatory measures be taken against Japan unless its rice market is opened to U.S. rice. Japan's rice imports are under state control to protect domestic farmers whose production cost is much higher than the international level.

Speaking at a meeting with representatives of farmers, fishermen, consumers and economic circles (?of) Japan the same day, Kato noted rice is specified by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a state-controlled trade item that may be subjected to import curbs. He warned, however, that farmers will eventually be deserted by consumers unless they exert strenuous efforts to narrow the gap between international and domestic rice prices.

A top ministry official disclosed here the same day that the RMA had informally suggested it would withdraw its petition on condition that Japan buy 500,000 tons of U.S. rice for food assistance to other countries and also import another 300,000 tons of U.S. rice for processing into food products. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said it might be possible to buy rice for food assistance. But the import of rice as material for processing will be difficult at a time when Japanese farmers are cutting back rice production because of oversupply, he said. Regarding the suggested rice purchase of 500,000 tons, the official said the figure is too large, considering the present level of world demand of rice for food aid.

KIM IL-SONG TO VISIT USSR END OF OCTOBER

SK140916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] On a visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, will pay a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union sometime during the last 10 days of October [siwol hasun] at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBAN MINISTRY DELEGATION

SK140515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 13 received a delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cuba headed by its Vice-Minister Arsenio Franco Villanueva on a visit to our country.

Present there was Kwak Po-kyong, vice-minister of public security. Danilo Sotolongo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban embassy in Pyongyang, was also on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented to President Kim Il-song a gift in the name of the delegation.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS OLYMPICS MUST BE COHOSTED

SK120301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 11 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October special article: "Cohosting of the Olympics Should Be Realized"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We are calling for the cohosting of the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South of Korea in order to rescue the Olympic Movement from a crisis, to ensure a smooth holding of the upcoming Olympic Games, and at the same time to create an environment favorable to the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Because of its justness and reasonableness, our proposal for cohosting the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South of Korea is actively supported and welcomed by the world's broad social circles, sports circles, and by fair public opinion at home and abroad.

Even National Olympic Committee officials in capitalistic countries, not to mention the parties and governments in socialist and Third World countries call for its realization, arguing that our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is a fair, just, and reasonable one which will be of substantial assistance to rescuing the Olympic Movement from a crisis and to realizing peace in Korea and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Support for our proposal for cohosting the Olympics, lent by public opinion at home and abroad, can be said to reflect, first of all, concern about and a principled stand on the question of the venue for the XXIV Olympiad.

South Korea, an out-and-out U.S. colony which is thick with the danger of nuclear war and where approximately 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed and approximately 1,00 nuclear weapons are deployed, is not an appropriate venue for the Olympics in the first place.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique, flatly refusing our peace proposal for holding talks among military authorities to ease the state of military confrontation and to continue the suspended North-South dialogues, are continuously marching in a direction of aggravating this tense situation, while encouraging confrontation. Also, South Korea is among the world's worst places, where human rights and even basic democratic freedoms and rights are mercilessly trampled underfoot; a very unstable place where the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and people is being staged almost daily and political uneasiness and chaos continue.

It is apparent to all that the Olympic Games, the ideal of which includes peace, friendship, and unity, cannot be smoothly held in South Korea which is thick with the danger of war and which is politically unstable.

Since the beginning, the U.S. imperialist and the puppet South Korean clique have pursued impure political ends by their efforts to host the Olympics in Seoul. They are seeking to make South Korea, a U.S. colony and nuclear war base, appear as if it were an independent state, to permanently divide the single Korea into two Koreas by realizing such things as cross-recognition and entry into the United Nations, and to maintain the colonial dictatorial regime through the Olympics.

The Olympic Games should contribute to strengthening world peace and friendship among the peoples. A unilateral holding of the Olympics by one part of Korea which is not only divided, but also is in a state of confrontation, cuts against the grain of the Olympic spirit.

It has already been exposed that the Asian Games, recently held in Seoul, were fraudulently used as a cover for North-South confrontation and national division and to strengthen fascist suppression, as well as a smoke screen to solidify the groundwork for the fascist dictatorial regime. While prattling about the success of the Asian Games and the experience acquired from them, the South Korean puppets are now surfacing their attempt, without trying to hide it, to fraudulently use the 1988 Olympics as impure games to aggravate disputes and confrontation between the North and South and to fan national division.

If the XXIV Olympiad is to be held in Seoul alone, it will further exacerbate the state of confrontation between the North and South of Korea, lay still greater obstacles in the path to peaceful reunification of Korea, and will leave the ignominious blemish of having been used for the fabrication of two Koreas.

If the Olympics, which are supposed to represent aspirations for world peace and friendship among the peoples, are to be fraudulently used for impure political ends by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, there is no doubt that they may lead to grave irrevocable consequences. Reasonable people should give deliberate consideration to this.

If our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is not realized, and the Olympics are held unilaterally in South Korea because of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' persistent maneuvers, participating in them will be tantamount to agreeing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to encouraging the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in their maneuvers to perpetuate the division of our country through the fabrication of two Koreas. This being the case, the question of holding the Olympics in South Korea is not just a simple question of sports, but a serious political issue related to the question of Korean reunification.

Voices opposing and rejecting the unilateral holding of the Olympics by South Korea are growing louder with each passing day and many countries are expressing their stand that they will not participate in the games if the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South is not realized. Even people of all walks of life in South Korea, opposed to the Olympics being fraudulently used to encourage national division and to maintain the military dictatorial regime, are now raising their voices calling for the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South.

The only hope for rescuing the Olympics from a crisis and for smoothly holding the XXIV Olympiad is for the North and South to cohost them. There is no other way.

Reflecting the fair world opinion that supports our proposal for cohosting the Olympics, the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the Olympic committees of the North and South have held three joint talks in Lausanne, Switzerland. At these meetings, we put forth reasonable proposals for cohosting the XXIV Olympiad by the North and South based on such things as equal allocation of the items of the games, calling the games held by our side the XXIV Olympiad Pyongyang, and the formation of the Pyongyang Olympic Organizing Committee. We have made every sincere effort possible to realize them.

The South Korean side, however, has refused our reasonable proposals, while stubbornly opposing our proposal for cohosting the Olympics and persistently maneuvering to realize their idea on separately hosting the games. Such a stand by the South Korean side is anachronistic, running counter to the trend of the times and the unanimous aspirations of the nation that calls for the cohosting of the Olympics.

The world's peace-loving people and athletes hope that joint meetings will successfully advance so that the XXIV Olympiad can be conducted in a way that corresponds to the unity of the Korean people and their aspirations for reunification contributing to the sound development of the Olympic Movement. To make this happen, our basic demands for such fundamental things as the name of the games, allocation of events, the formation of the organizing committee, and the organization of the opening and closing ceremonies should be realized.

If and when our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is realized, countries throughout the world, including those that are considering the question of whether or not to participate in the upcoming Olympics, can participate in the XXIV Olympiad and thus the Olympic Movement will be rescued from the danger of division. If and when the Olympics are cohosted by the North and South of Korea, athletes of the world, not to mention athletes of the North and South, will also be able to freely visit Pyongyang and Seoul across the Military Demarcation Line, and participate in the games.

This will have positive impact on dissolving misunderstanding and distrust between our North and South, on achieving national harmony and unity, and on promoting North-South dialogue. It will also contribute to strengthening peace, friendship, and cooperation among the world's various countries and peoples.

We have already made it publicly known that if the XXIV Olympiad is cohosted, we would offer wonderful sports facilities for all kinds of sports events to be held in Pyongyang, would warmly receive everyone coming to Pyongyang, including athletes, sports officials, reporters, and tourists, and see to it that they have every convenience they need.

We expect that governments and people in all peace-loving countries throughout the world will make positive efforts to have our fair and just proposal for cohosting the Olympics realized. At the same time, we express our expectation that the IOC will contribute, as a matter of course, to solving this question in a fair manner.

Our proposal for cohosting the Olympics which corresponds to the ideals of the Olympic Movement and to the aspirations of the world's progressive peoples and athletes should be realized without fail.

TASS on Soviet Support for Proposal

SK120059 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October, TASS, reporting on the 91st International Olympic Committee general meeting soon to be held in Lausanne, said that the Soviet delegation had supported the DPRK proposal for holding the upcoming summer Olympics in the North and South of Korea at a general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committee held a few months back. The news agency further reported that this proposal is broadly supported by many people throughout the world.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS WPK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK111144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 9 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Our People Who Are Advancing With the Banner of the Great Party Are Assured of a Shining Future of Victory and Glory"]

[Text] Today, our party is vigorously leading the chuche revolutionary cause with a lofty aspiration and a firm conviction of victory. Walking on a long and rough road over a long period of time, our party has made great achievements which will shine long in history.

We significantly observe the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK at this time when the party's might is extraordinarily strengthened and when great progress has been made in the struggle to model the whole society on the chuche idea. This gives our people great joy and pride.

Nothing is of greater vital interest to the working class and the working popular masses than having a mighty revolutionary party. The party of the working class is the general staff of revolution and the guide of a socialist and communist society. The success and failure of revolution and the fate of the people entirely depend on the role of the party.

Our people continue the revolution under the leadership of the great party capable of advancing the revolutionary cause victoriously and of bringing it to ultimate perfection. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through a protracted revolutionary struggle our party has won absolute support and trust of the popular masses and has been strengthened and developed to become an invincible party with unity and cohesion as firm as a rock and with rich experience and refined leadership.

It has been 41 years since the founding of our party. However, the struggle to found the party began long before that in our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union [DIU], a genuine communist revolutionary organization, in 1926 and held the first party organizational meeting in Kalun, rapidly expanding the party organizations, and made a great advance in realizing the cause of founding the party in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In the blaze of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological base for founding the party was firmly provided and a strong historical root of our party and revolution was formed.

On the basis of the success and experience over a long period of time in founding the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Central Organizational Committee of the North Korean Communist Party, a powerful central party guidance organization, and proclaimed the founding of our party to the entire world on 10 October 1945. This was the shining birth of the chuche-type revolutionary party and a historical event that opened a new upturn in carrying out our revolutionary cause. With the founding of the party, our people came to have their powerful militant general staff and were able to advance revolution and construction victoriously under the leadership of the party.

For over 40 years, our party has led revolution and construction along the single road of victory, overcoming all difficulties and has made immortal achievements before the times, revolution, the fatherland, and the people. The road trodden by our party has been unprecedentedly arduous and new. Nevertheless, our party led the people to a successful democratic revolution and socialist revolution and converted our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country. Our party honorably defended the security of the country and the revolutionary gains against the imperialist aggression and has firmly adhered to the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation under all circumstaces.

The chronicle of our party is embroidered with a proud history of having provided a firm guarantee for the ultimate perfection of the chuche cause and the everlasting prosperity of the nation by brilliantly leading the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. The political and economic might of the country has been strengthened in many fields by vigorously advancing the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- under the leadership of the party, the position of the country has been enhanced, and a great advance has been made in accelerating the reunification of the country and strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution. Because of its endless loyalty to the revolution and to the people and because of its achievements before time and history, our party enjoys the absolute support and trust of the masses and has high authority which cannot be demolished.

Since its founding, our party's history has been one of growth and continual strengthening into an invincible party that successfully leads the socialist and communist cause. After growing and strengthening itself through the difficult struggle to lead the revolution, construction, and the struggle to oppose the imperialist, class enemies, and all forms of antiparty ideological trends, a great upturn in our party's development was affected in the 1970's.

During the struggle to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea, the monolithic idea filled the party; the unity of party ranks in ideology and will was further strengthened, and the revolutionary party work system was established. Today, our party is stronger than ever in regards to its ideological and organizational nature and in its relations with the masses as the great organizer and guide in the struggle to model society on the chuche idea, and thoroughly demonstrates its invincible might in revolution and construction.

Our party's invincible might consists of, more than anything else, the organizational and ideological solidity of the party ranks. The party is a political organization of people united on the basis of a common ideology and ideal, and its might consists of ideological purity and the organizational solidity of the ranks.

Our party has consistently encouraged establishing the monolithic-idea system as a basic line for party building and has waged a steady struggle to realize it. Following this course, our part has become mighty imbued in its entirety, with the chuche idea and a party in which firm unity and cohesion in ideology and will are acheived and it has become a revolutionary party in which all party organizations and party members consistently work under the leadership of the party center. Firmly prevalent throughout the entire party is the revolutionary spirit in which all our cadres and party members cherish their loyalty to the party as revolutionary faith and fidelity, wholeheartedly support the party under any circumstance, defend and protect it politically and ideologically, and absolutely accept party policy, carrying it out to the end. Because the unity and cohesion of the party ranks are more firmly strengthened with the advance of revolution and because discipline as firm as iron in which the entire party membership breathes and works as one is firmly solidified, the party is invincible. This is the decisive factor which enables the party to win victory by overcoming all trials and difficulties.

The kindred relations between our party and the popular masses are the source of our party's indestructible might. Relations between the party and the masses are formed based on the masses' trust in the party. The popular masses' trust in the party is formed and solidified based upon the party's correct line and activities. Our party, a chuche party, makes it a supreme principle to defend the interests of the working popular masses, and has consistently struggled toward the benefit and happiness of the people, devoting everything to this end. All lines and policies, struggle, and construction put forward and carried out by our party are intended for the benefit and happiness of the people and for the growth of the country and the prosperity of generations to come. Therefore, our people see the bright future of revolution and their happy future in the party's leadership and wage a vigorous struggle following the party, entrusting their destiny to the party. Becuase of this, our's has become a party with militant power that can do anything, whatever it is, and an iron-strong party that can overcome any difficulties, what ever they are.

The might of our party lies in the fact that the revolutionary work system and work method are thoroughly established in the party. A revolutionary system and order by which the entire party operates as one under the leadership of the party Central Committee is established in an orderly manner, and all workings of the party are being carried out according to the demand of the work method adopted by the great leader. As a result, the leadership role of the party has been extremely heightened and the appearance of the party has been refreshed. It is wholly because of the presence of the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] that today our party can boast of itself as a powerful chuche-type revolutionary party and an authoritative and dignified revolutionary vanguard unit.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has long provided the historic roots of our party; has realized the cause of founding the party; and today wisely leads the struggle to strengthen and develop our party. The achievements and experiences attained in the struggle to build our party was wholly summed up in the classical work "On the Historical Experience in Building the WPK" written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The cause of building a chuche-type party adopted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being brilliantly realized by our party. Apart from the tested leadership of our party center, we cannot imagine our party with the clear-cut appearance of a chuche-type revolutionary party that becomes a mature militant party filled with ambition and ferver. The WPK has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious chuche-type revolutionary party under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, thereby firmly guaranteeing the ulitmate victory of our revolutionary cause. Our people firmly believe based on their own experience and today's realities, that they can brilliantly complete the socialist and communist cause without fail if they follow the party's leadership.

Having a great party is the greatest pride of our people. The heavy and honorable revolutionary task of accelerating the modeling of the entire society after the chuche idea and of realizing the cause of reunifying the fatherland is laid before our party and people. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee stated: No matter what difficulties are ahead for the revolution, we must, without fail, reunify the fatherland and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, generation after generation. To this end, we must endlessly strengthen the party and heighten its leadership role.

The cause of the working class is the historical cause of advancing and winning victories under the leadership of the party. We cannot continuously wage a revolutionary struggle, cannot continuously carry out construction, and cannot achieve the boundless development of the fatherland without strengthening the party. Strengthening the party and heightening its leadership role is a decisive key to all victories.

We must vigorously carry out the work of building the party with a view toward the future under the slogan of modeling the entire party after the chuche idea. In this way, we must build our party as a mightier revolutionary party and a great guide [hyangdoja] in the socialist and communist society. In conformity with the realistic demand of the development of our party in which the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause was brilliantly resolved, we, in particular, must further strengthen the foundation of the party and must thoroughly realize the leadership of the party Central Committee.

The unity and cohesion of the party ranks is the life of the party and a source of its invincible force. Our party has achieved the strongest unity and cohesion filled with vitality. We must endlessly strengthen the work of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party based upon such achievements.

The invincibility of the unity and cohesion depends upon the firmness of the center of the unity and cohesion and the purity of the ideological will of the ranks. All party members must, with the firm position and view that they know only the party and the leader, must politically and ideologically protect the party center resolutely by devoting their lives to it. In this way, we must make our party's ranks pure, filled with the (?unobstructed) conviction and will that they will fight for the party and the leader by devoting everything, and the whole-hearted and united ranks which will follow the party to the end, after entrusting all their destinies to the party.

The revolutionary tradition of our party is a vital tie that enables the party and the revolution to continue generation after generation and it is a valuable treasure for completing the revolutionary cause. Our party has been strengthened and developed on the organizational and ideological foundation and has won victories, travelling turbulent roads, because we could brilliantly inherit the revolutionary tradition. The brilliant future of our party depends on how the revolutionary tradition is adhered to and inherited. On a full scale, we must inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition and achievements which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained, developed, and enriched during the long period of revolutionary struggle since he embarked upon the revolutionary road. We must also resolutely protect and brighten the revolutionary tradition and achievements that were developed and enriched by the energetic struggle of our party. In this way, we can complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation without deviation and twists.

The chuche revolutionary cause cultivated in the Mt Paektu forests is the cause of our party. This noble historical cause today marks the new development stage of materializing the ideology, theory, and leadership of our party, overall. The first responsibility and noble duty of all party members and workers is to strongly arm themselves with the ideology and theory of the party and to materialize them, thereby realizing this cause. We, upholding the program of modeling the entire society after the chuche idea, a program put forth by the party, must more vigorously accelerate revolution and construction.

All sectors of the people's economy, upholding the party slogan of vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and of vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in the style of building the West Sea barrage, must bring about new innovations in production and construction. In particular, they must bring about heroic exploits in proud construction battlefields and grand nature-remaking projects where they are building grand-scale monumental creations by following the grand program of the party.

At all times and places, all functionaries and party members must think and act in conformity with the ideological will of the party and must more thoroughly display the revolutionary spirit of unconditional acceptance of the policy of the party and of thoroughly protecting and bringing it to being.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the most urgent revolutionary task for our party and people. Our people will block and frustrate the divisionist manuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and will realize the cause of reunifying the fatherland without fail by upholding the policy of the party on independent and peaceful reunification and by vigorously struggling to realize it. Our party and people will continuously and vigorously wage a struggle to oppose imperialism, to realize the people's cause of independence, and to protect peace and security throughout the world after being strongly united with all the revolutionary people of the world, including those in the socialist countries and nonaligned countries, by realizing the principles of independence, friendship, and peace, while upholding the banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We will soon mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Down-with-imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party, which took root in the Down-with-imperialism Union, is leading the revolutionary cause with confidence, while upholding the banner of the chuche idea. This great party has opened glorious prospects for the future of our people and has made the victory of our revolutionary cause a sure thing. Let all of us more vigorously advance for the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause after being strongly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KCNA OUTLINES HISTORY OF WPK FOUNDING

SK092240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song reviewed the historical course of founding the Workers' Party of Korea in his lecture "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" published on May 31, 1986.

The early Korean communist movement which started to develop under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia went through anguished and tortuous events owing to the strife of factionalists for hegemony and the Korean Communist Party which was organised in 1925 was dissolved under the reppression of the Japanese imperialists.

President Kim Il-song proposed a new revolutionary line and a policy of building a revolutionary party, that in order to make a revolution, one should mix intimately with the masses and fight by depending on them, build a party, and provide leadership for the revolution to suit the specific situation in our country and energetically waged the struggle for its realisation.

President Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-imperialism Union (DIU), a revolutionary organisation of vanguard, on October 17, 1926. The formation of the DIU was the historic declaration of a fresh start of our revolution. The birth of the DIU marked the starting point of building a new type of revolutionary party, and the glorious roots of our party began to grow from the DIU itself.

The Young Communist League of Korea which succeeded to the DIU played an important part in the struggle to found the revolutionary party.

At the historic Kalun meeting in 1930, President Kim Il-song adopted a chuche-oriented revolutionary line and struggle to set up a basic party organisation, while making preparations for an armed struggle, and formed the first party organisation with young communists of the new generation in that summer. This was the glorious origin of our party and the phototype of those party organisations which were formed, one after the other, afterwards.

The struggle to found the party became more widespread when the anti-Japanese armed struggle started. During the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological foundation of the party was laid -- to set up party organization, establish party organization guidance system and train a large number of hard-core communists. And purity of communist ranks and their unity in ideology and will were ensured and a solid mass basis built.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party were established during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The ideological system of chuche was established, imperishable revolutionary achievements and fighting experience were gained, and the revolutionary work method and popular work style created.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions provided a sound basis on which to found our party after liberation and develop and strengthen it, and became strong historical roots of our party and revolution.

President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the organizational and ideological foundation of founding a party laid, and brilliant revolutionary tradition created in, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, formed the central organizing committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and proclaimed the founding of our party before the whole world on October 10, 1945 after liberation.

The foundation of our party was the birth of the revolutionary party of a chuche type, the first of its kind in history. It was the superb result of many years of struggle waged by the Korean communists to found a revolutionary party of the working class.

STUDENTS, RIOT POLICE CLASH IN SEOUL

SK110055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] A total of 1,600 students staged violent demonstrations yesterday on their campuses across the nation, chanting antigovernment and anti-American slogans, according to the police.

In Seoul, students gathered at three campuses -- Yonsei, Kukmin universities and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies -- to organize three chapters of united fronts for struggle against government and the United States.

They clashed violently with riot police forces who tried to quell the rallies firing tear gas bombs, causing citizens in many parts of the metroploitan area to cough and shed tears.

In provinces, about 100 students also staged demonstrations in Taegu and Wonju. They are from Kyongbuk National and Sangji Universities.

About 500 students from Yonsei, Sogang and Ewha Womans universities staged a rally to organize the western students' chapter on the Yonsei campus and dispersed after one hour of violent clash with riot police who entered the campus. They hurled stones and police responded with tear gas bombs.

Over 500 students from universities and colleges located in eastern part of Seoul, including Korea, Hanyang and Kyunghee, held a similar rally at around 1 p.m. on the campus of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

RED CROSS HEAD URGES NORTH TO RESUME TALKS

SK090132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Dr. Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korea National Red Cross, said yesterday that north Korea should return to the table for talks "immediately and without condition" to alleviate the agony and sorrow of some 10 million separated family members divided into two parts.

Observing the first anniversary of the exchange visits to Seoul and Pyongyang by some separated family members and cultural troupes, he said that Red Cross talks between the two sides should be resumed by any means in the name of humanitarianism and brotherhood.

Pyongyang unilaterally suspended the inter-Korean Red Cross talks early this year under the false pretext of military aggressiveness on the part of south Korea.

"Instead of trying to exploit the humanitarian project for political purposes," Dr. Kim urged, "north Korea should respond to the calls for dialogue, not disappointing the estimated 10 milllion dispersed family members."

He added that the exchange of visits last year was the gratifying results of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks dating back to 1972, which gave courage and hope to all Korean people.

In a ceremony held at a Seoul hotel, some 250 dispersed family members and concerned officials, including National Unification Minister Ho Mun-to, adopted a three-point resolution to continue their humanitarian efforts for realization of further exchange visit.

Families Urge Talks' Resumption

SK080333 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP) -- The South Koreans who visited North Korea last year on an inter-Korean hometown visit arrangement Wednesday urged North Korea to unconditionally return to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, which Pyongyang suspended early this year.

"North Korea is urged to unconditionally respond to the resumption of the suspeneded inter-Korean Red Cross meeting instead of trying to exploit the humanitarian project for political purposes," they said in a message to the North Korean Red Cross Society. The South Koreans made the appeal on the first anniversary of the exchange visits to Seoul and Pyongyang by Koreans separated from family members due to the division of the nation.

Among the 250 participants were National Unification Minister Ho Mun-to, Korean National Red Cross President Kim Sang-Hyop and those who visited Pyongyang under the humanitarian program.

In a gathering at the Hotel Ambassador here, Kim said in a speech that the exchange visits last year were the gratifying results of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks dating back to 1972. The visits gave courage and hope to the estimated 10 million dispersed family members, he added. He said that North Korea's rejection of South Korea's proposal for another exchange visit, as well as the reopening of the 11th Red Cross Conference, is beyond reason and human understanding.

In another address, Ho said that North Korea will be obliged to respond to Seoul's efforts on behalf of peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula if the South Korean people maintain stability and economic development amid national unity. Until then, the people of South Korea should eliminate internal strife, build up national strength and form a national consensus, lest the North Korean Communists try to find its vulnerability.

PARTY LEADERS AIR DIFFERENCES AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK110024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Deomocratic Justice Party yesterday formally rejected the opposition New Korea Democratic Party proposal for a national referendum on the form of the next government.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said his party cannot accept the opposition proposal for a national plebiscite because it is liable to disrupt constitutional order.

In his keynote speech before the National Assembly, he said the proposal constitutes a flagrant violation of the Constitution concerning a plebiscite and the National Referendum Law.

No renewed his party's resolve to push for its proposal for a cabinet system of governmet.

The plenary Assembly session was attended by Prime Minster No Sin-yong and all the cabinet members.

The 276-seat Assembly will start interpellation Monday.

In his keynote speech, Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition NKDP, branded the ruling DJP's proposal for the cabinet system as a calculated scheme to prolong its rule.

Yi officially demanded a national referendum be conducted to enable the people to make a free choice between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, called for a meeting of the leaders of the three major parties to break the deadlock over the power structure of the next government.

The three political leaders devoted large parts of their keynote addresses to expound on their parties' versions of constitutional reform.

They unanimously warned a political catastrophe would follow, if rival parties failed to reach a compromise on the projected constitutional reform.

The bitter argument between rival parties over the form of the next government and the proposal for a national referendum are expected to intensify when the Assembly kicks off interpellation Monday.

'Excerpts' of DJP Chairman's Speech

SK110029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of keynote speech by No Tae-u, DJP Chairman, at a Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 10 October]

[Text] The nation is now in a critical moment, facing the grave task of realizing constitutional reform and establishing a tradition of peaceful power transfer.

We politicians should endeavor to achieve these goals through compromise, thereby enabling "true democracy" to take root in the country.

If partisan interests prevent us from working out an agreement on those matters, the nation's constitutional order will face a crisis.

In order to promote true deomocracy in the nation, the Democratic Justice Party is proposing a cabinet system of government.

My belief is that the cabinet system will guarantee prosperity for all, expand the basis for national unity and encourage autonomy in every sector of society.

By adopting the cabinet system of government, we would be able to reflect the opinions of the public and various social groups in national administration more swiftly and accurately.

In addition, it would help prevent prolonged one-man rule by guaranteeing the distribution of power. While implementing local autonomy, it would promote political participation by the general public.

I want to stress again that the cabinet form of government is a system which enables the people to exercise their right to choose their government in a most effective manner.

Let me ask the opposition to depart from its hardline politics of pursuing irresponsible "causes" through struggles.

The opposition is proposing a national referendum on the form of the next government in sheer disregard of the current Constitutional regulations. At that, it is also requesting the formation of the so-called "election management cabinet."

Now, I want to make it clear that such offers can never be accepted, in that they violate the current Constitution.

I stress that democratic development, which is the people's ardent aspiration, should be achieved through constitutional means and procedures.

The opposition should return to the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee, casting away their attitude of disregard toward the Constitution.

I am confident that our party-proposed cabinet system is gaining consensus among the people. In this regard, our party will endeavor to realize the system through continuous and sincere dialogue with the opposition.

In order to reach compromise with the opposition on the constitutional issue, the DJP is ready to make some revisions, if necessary, to its constitutional reform bill, but only within the framework of parliamentary system.

The DJP will take measures to revise relevant laws and regulations in accordance with the proposed cabinet system.

Necessary measures will also be taken to guarantee fair National Assembly elections and to ensure the political neutrality of public officials.

Although the constitutional issue is a pressing task to be resolved, we should not forget that the current regular Assembly session should handle the government budget for next year.

I also want to stress that ruling and opposition parties should exert suprapartisan efforts to deal with affairs concerning the nation's economy and the people's livelihood.

Our party is resolved to reduce the income gaps between rich and poor, thus opening a new era in which every person can receive welfare benefits.

DJP ASKS NKDP TO STOP HOLDING 'ILLEGAL RALLIES'

SK110052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday urged the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to suspend its "illegal rallies" outside parliament.

Reconfirming its position that any constitutional debates should be conducted within parliament, the DJP also asserted that the NKDP was attempting to disrupt constitutional order by making a proposal for a national referendum on power structure.

In a resolution issued after a party caucus, the DJP said, "Both ruling and opposition parties should endeavor to realize the projected goal of constitutional reform, based on compromise and through legal and democratic procedures."

Terming the opposition proposal for a referendum as a "revolutionary attempt to disregard the Constitution," it urged the NKDP to return to the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

The resolution also said, "We request that the NKDP stop holding illegal rallies outside parliament and refrain from instigating the public.

"We warn that the opposition party should be held accountable, both politically and legally, for any results caused by its illegal activities."

"The DJP pledges again to continue dialogue with the opposition with perserverance and sincerity in order to resolve all pending issues," the statement added.

Addressing the caucus, Chairman No Tae-u called on the party lawmakers to have confidence that they can realize the constitutional reform with support from the public.

He said, "The Constitution should be revised through constitutional and democratic procedures. In this regard, the foremost task now is to normalize the operation of the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee."

He also warned that any illegal acitvities by the opposition outside parliament will never be condoned.

PRK FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS THAI ACT

BK100734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Oct (SPK) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK issued a statement today forcefully condemning the Bangkok authorities for escalating their acts of hostility against Cambodia. The statement said:

In the evening of 20 September, a group of Khmer reactionaries taking refuge in Thai territory infiltrated, with the assistance of the Thai authorities, into Mak Hoeun Village, Kop Commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, some 10 km from the common border. Some Thai-based Western journalists followed this group of intruders. Constantly vigilant, the armed forces and local population punished these intruders in time, killing, wounding, or capturing a few of them as the survivors fled back to Thailand leaving behind much evidence of guilt.

Such an act largely suffices to prove one thing: The Thai authorities not only continue to use their territory as a hideout for the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, to support the latter, and to conduct direct actions to help them with their sabotage against the Cambodian people -- such was the case in the recent attacks by infantry and artillery forces, including F-5's and A-37's, against Hills 537 and 310 west and northwest of Ampil, Battambang Province -- but they went as far as to drag Western journalists into these operations making some of them victims of the consequences stemming from the criminal acts of the Khmer reactionaries.

The PRK forcefully condemns the above-mentioned illegal acts of the Thai authorities and of all those who have violated, in the company of the Khmer reactionaries, Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It also rejects all responsibility for the lives of journalists as well as of any foreign elements who are involved in such acts, and demands a definite end to all violations of Cambodia's sovereignty.

SON SANN PLEDGES TO SOLVE INTERNAL DISPUTES

BK090255 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann yesterday led a celebration to mark the seventh anniversary of his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in an evacuation area for displaced Kampucheans on the Thai-Khmer border here.

Son Sann, who is prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and KPNLF president, pledged to solve the non-communist resistance group's factional disputes during the ceremony which was held at Nong Chan camp in the border evacution area of Site II.

The KPNLF leader was greeted by about 20,000 displaced Kampucheans in the border camp. "I was criticized by the international community (during the recent trip to the U.S. and Europe) for the conflicts in the KPNLF and I want to solve them," Son Sann was quoted by a UPI report as saying.

The Kampuchean resistance leader was accompanied by several senior KPNLF officials, including the fronts' local commander Chea Chhut.

Son Sann, a former prime minister in Phnom Penh, has split with his most senior military commanders, leading to a drop in the group's effectiveness on the battlefields in Kampuchea.

Son Sann also Tuesday visited Obok camp in Site II which shelters more than 130,000 displaced Kampucheans in this border district of Prachin Buri Province

SON SANN MESSAGE MARKS KPNLF ANNIVERSARY

BK090849 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Recorded message to Cambodian People by Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF president, on KPNLF's seventh anniversary]

[Text] Respected clergy, beloved compatriots and comrades-in-arms: Our Cambodian people clearly realize the danger to our country's survival caused by the stepped up Vietnamization of the north Vietnamese in their attempt to transform Cambodia into a new Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory, now part of south Vietnam]. Vietnamese nationals have been sent to settle in our country. Our compatriots have witnessed the fact that the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders still persist in trying to turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese province. Hanoi has ordered Vietnamese soldiers to maltreat our Cambodian people by forcing them to clear jungle and dig trenches to prevent our combatants from infiltrating into the country. In western Cambodia, Vietnamese activities have forced Cambodians to leave their homes, thus leaving the land for Vietnamese settlers.

Almost all of our compatriots, from ordinary citizens to soldiers serving the Heng Samrin forces or officials in Phnom Penh, have now stopped supporting the Vietnamese. Currently, our compatriots are joining us, including Heng Samrin soldiers, and even Vietnamese soldiers have sometimes asked for refuge in our camps.

Respected clergy and beloved compatriots, I would like to ask all of you to assist and cooperate with our courageous combatants in liberating our country from the Vietnamese aggressors who are plundering our territory in order to build Cambodia into an independent country with full territorial integrity and genuine neutrality, a new Cambodia which respects freedom and human rights like civilized countries.

On the solemn occasion of the KPNLF's seventh anniversary, I would like to appeal to the respected clergy and all beloved compatriots, both in the country and abroad, and all our combatants to assist me in strengthening discipline and order in every place to rally forces in the KPNLF and among our compatriots because this unity is the most important factor capable of providing us victory in the struggle to liberate the country from foreign aggression. I would like to ask all levels of our combatants to forget their own interests, cronyism, and conflicts of ideas in order to concentrate on fighting our common enemies, namely the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnamese colonialism.

Respected clergy and beloved compatriots, finally and once again, I would like to greet and express warmest admiration to all KPLNF members and combatants. Your courage and determination have enabled you to make all kinds of sacrifices for the KNPLF in order to carry out duties for our fatherland despite the fact that we have encountered all kinds of obstacles, both morally and materially.

Long live the KPNLF!

Long live independent Cambodia with its territorial integrity and neutrality!

DK SUPREME COMMAND ON RAINY SEASON RESULTS

BK060522 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Oct 86

[30 September "Communique of the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Combat Outcome on All Battlefields Throughout the Country During the 8th Rainy Season From May to September 1986"]

[Text] The 30th of September is regarded officially as the end of the 8th rainy season that the Cambodian people have fought against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race. On this occasion, the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to sum up the combat results in the 8th rainy season as follows:

1. Our DK forces put out of action 10,200 Vietnamese soldiers.

2. We attacked, liberated, and destroyed 44 platoon-size, 41 company-size, 24 battalion-size, 6 regiment-size, and 3 brigade-size independent positions and 1 brigade-size general staff headquarters.

3. We attacked, liberated, and destroyed 21 paltoon-size and 11 company-size positions which are defense networks of battalion positions.

4. We attacked, liberated, and destroyed 10 platoon-size, 7 company-size, and 5 battalion-size positions which are defense networks of regiment positions.

5. We routed many operation units of the Vietnamese enemy -- platoon-size on 98 occasions, company-size on 87 occasions, battalion-size on 75 occasions, and regiment-size on 16 occasions. We also destroyed 10 tanks and armored vehicles and 7 assorted artillery pieces, excluding mortars; routed a marine unit; and attacked the international airport on 3 occasions -- 1 at Pochentong Airport and 2 at Siem Reap Airport -- and the Battambang Airport on 2 occasions.

6. We ambushed Vietnamese transport units as follows: platoon-size on 58 occasions, company-size on 7 occasions, and battalion-size on 3 occasions. We destroyed 218 motor vehicles, 7 locomotives, 42 train cars, and 61 large and small motor boats.

7. We attacked and liberated villages, communes, districts, and townships from the Vietnamese enemy as follows: We liberated 2,050 villages; repeatedly attacked and dispersed 383 communes; repeatedly attacked 22 district seats and 29 townships; and attacked 7 cities and provincial towns -- Phnom Penh, Ta Khmau town, Kep town, Kompong Som city, and Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Battambang provincial towns.

8. We attacked and damaged 11 sections of bridges and sewage pipes totaling 264 meters.

9. We attacked and destroyed 262 sections of the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad track totaling 5,501 meters or 5.5 km and 12 sections of the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroad track totaling 220 meters.

10. The Vietnamese enemy sent 20,000 more Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam to Cambodia. But many of these soldiers hae fled and are fleeing back to Vietnam.

11. Larger numbers of Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks in this season than in the previous rainy and dry seasons.

12. The Vietnamese soldiers mutinied against each other on 70 occasions.

13. More Cambodian soldiers deserted their ranks in this season than in the 7th rainy season.

14. The Cambodian soldiers mutinied and killed more Vietnamese enemy aggressors than in the previous rainy and dry seasons.

15. Our people attacked the Vietnamese enemies more often than in the previous rainy and dry seasons.

16. The Vietnamese enemies killed more Cambodian people, using chemical weapons and various other methods, than in the previous rainy and dry seasons.

17. The Vietnamese enemies sent a total of 3,150 families of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to make some observations on the above-mentioned results on the military field as follows:

1. The Vietnamese plan in the 8th rainy season is:

a. To further seal off transport routes and passage-ways in and out of Camobodia of the tripartite resistance forces;

b. To withdraw the main part of the Vietnamese soldiers from the western border into the interior of Cambodia to deploy them in villages and communes and set up defense networks and positions around Phnom Penh and the five cities around the Tonle Sap Lake and various important strategic routes, particularly Routes, 4, 5, and 6 and the railroad track, particularly the Phnom Penh-Battambang line. At the same time, these soldiers are assigned to launch operations to drive the tripartite patriotic resistance forces from the interior of the country to the western border.

But, this Vietnamese plan has been totally smashed by the National Army and Cambodian people together with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and the village and commune administrators forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. As a result of this, our National Army could carry on their transport work and send more forces to attack the Vietnamese enemies in areas deep inside the country. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemies have failed to reestablish and strengthen the village and commune administrative networks which had been dispersed by our National Army in the 8th dry season nor have they succeeded in driving us from the interior of the country. On the contrary, our National Army could launch guerrilla activities more actively throughout the country, both in the countryside and in important cities, particularly Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang.

2. The situation of our struggle against the Vietnamese enemies during the 8th rainy season indicated some special points as follows:

a. The situation on the military field in this rainy season is marked by a significant stage of advance compared with the 7th rainy season;

b. In the 8th rainy season, we attacked and liberated more villages, that is six times more than in the 7th rainy season, and could launch our attacks throughout the country in both the first and third groups of battlefields;

c. Most of the more than 2,000 villages that we liberated or dispersed are located in the cities and five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and around Phnom Penh, thus placing these important cities under the constant state of siege and pressure by our National Army;

d. During the 8th rainy season, our National Army launched small-scale guerrilla activities in cities more actively and frequently than in the 7th rainy season, particularly in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Phnom Penh cities, causing the Vietnamese enemies to panic and impose a curfew very often, even days and nights for a long period of time;

e. Of special importance in the 8th rainy season, which has caused great concern to the Vietnamese enemies, is the fact that we have opened a new battlefield in the southern part of Phnom Penh. With the opening of this battlefield, Phnom Penh city is in a state of siege from the north, northwest, west, and south;

f. Our attacks against the district towns were carried out more actively and thoroughly than previously;

g. Our National Army's guerrilla bases and guerrilla regions have been strengthened and expanded to a more significant extent, thus enabling our armymen to have support bases for launching attacks against villages around and inside some important cities more conveniently. Meanwhile, the zone under the Vietnamese enemies' temporary control has shrunk to a greater extent;

h. Another especially remarkable point in the 8th rainy season is that the National Army, the Cambodian people, and the Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and the village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies have united more closely and launched more active attacks against the Vietnamese enemies, thus enabling us to attack the Vietnamese enemy more directly and effectively. We could attack villages in the countryside and around cities, launch sabotage activities, and conduct commando raids against the Vietnamese enemies' brigade headquarters or their materiel depots in cities more often than previously.

i. More patriotic Cambodian soldiers have turned against the Vietnames enemies. Due to this activity, the Vietnamese enemies have lost their trust in the Cambodian soldiers, thus the Vietnamese plan to turn the Cambodian soldiers into the main offensive force has failed. Some Cambodian soldiers recruited by the Vietnamese enemies have avoided clashing with the tripartite resistance forces and fled to join the Cambodian resistance forces in attacking the Vietnamese enemies. In many areas, these Cambodian soldiers have turned against the Vietnamese enemies or attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemies' war materiel before fleeing home;

j. Thanks to the fact that we have liberated more villages, the Vietnamese enemies have failed to recruit as many people as possible to work in the western part of Cambodia in accordance with their K-5 plan, thus hampering the Vietnamese plan to build military installations to seal off the western border and defend various important cities;

k. Since we have liberated more villages in all areas, the Vietnamese enemies have suffered food shortages for their troops due to the fact that they could no longer plunder our people's rice and paddy at will as before. Meanwhile, our forces have been able to solve the food supply problem;

l. Having failed to recruit enough Cambodian soldiers and people, the Vietnamese enemies have been compelled to use their own forces to defend the village and commune administrations that they set up inside the country. Due to this, they have to pull more Vietnamese forces from the western part of Cambodia into the interior of the country. This means that the Vietnamese enemies have not been on the offensive against the Cambodian resistance forces. They have been forced to pursue only the resistance forces which have been launching activities against them deep inside the interior of the country.

In sum, during the 8th rainy season, we, first, have been on the offensive against the Vietnamese enemies. We have attacked villages in the countryside, conducted sabotage activities, and launched commando raids in the cities more actively and effectively. Second, the Vietnamese enemies have been on the defensive and had to pursue us in the interior of the country, but to no avail.

3. The splendid combat results in the 8th rainy season mentioned above were made possible thanks to many causes. But the most important points which directly involve the activities on the battlefields are:

1. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army has thoroughly grasped and effectively implemented the new five attack tactics, particularly the first and second attack tactics;

2. Our National Army has thoroughly grasped and effectively implemented the seven attack tactics in the second group of battlefields;

3. Our National Army has effectively implemented the principle of coordinating the three forces, that is our National Army has grasped the significance of the task to mobilize the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies to join with our National Army in the attack against the Vietnamese enemies;

4. Our National Army has effectively implemented the principle of attacking the villages in the countryside simultaneously with the attacks against small, medium, and large townships;

5. The commanders at all levels have remained close to the battlefield, guiding the combat and following up its results;

6. The tripartite resistance forces have united more closely and attacked the Vietnamese enemies more effectively;

7. We have enjoyed continuous support of friends in the world.

The most outstanding point is that more people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies have awakened and joined with our National Army in fighting the Vietnamese enemies in all areas throughout the country.

4. Concerning this favorable situation, the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express high commendation to cadres and male and female combatants of our National Army, the people, and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have united closely and launched vigorous activities against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators, thus causing a significant change to the military situation in the just-ended 8th rainy season.

5. On this occasion, the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to our people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies to heighten their activities and continue to join with the National Army in lauching a more vigorous offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in the coming 9th dry season and the other seasons to come. We call on the National Army units on all battlefields throughout the country to:

a. Intensify your offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics, particularly the first and second tactics, and in accordance with our attack tactics and all other attack methods;

b. Intensify your attacks against villages, liberate our people, and stimulate our people to join with our National Army in launching vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemies;

c. Intensify your activities to liberate and persuade the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and the village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies to join our National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemies in villages, in the countryside, in small, medium, and large townships, and in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and other cities.

In conclusion, the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express profound thanks to all friendly countries near and far and the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world for giving constant support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. We call on all these friendly countries near and far to further support the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation until the Vietnamese aggressors agree to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. At the same time, we call on all friendly countries near and far to further pressure the Vietnamese enemies to hold negotiations with the CGDK headed by Democratic Kampuchean president Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in order to solve the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal -- a proposal which has proper, reasonable, and comprehensive characteristics and is beneficial to both the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese, as well as the peoples in Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific region, and elsewhere throughout the world.

[Dated] 30 September 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

KPL REPORT LPRP 11th PLENARY SESSION

BK130100 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane October 9 (KPL) -- The 11th Plenary Session (third congress) of the LPRP CC was help here from Sept 30-Oct7.

The session heard and (?adopted) the draft political report of the LPRP CC to the coming fourth party congress, after receiving suggestions from party members and people during their discussions from June to August this year.

The session also heard and made suggestions to a report on a draft plan made by the State Planning Committee for the Second Five-Year Plan (1986-90) of social-economic development.

The session also heard a report on the international situation, especially the situation in Southeast Asia.

It expressed full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly an overall plan announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986 aimed at transforming the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace and security.

The session hailed the coming meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik and expressed the hope that it would positively contribute to international peace and security.

The session considered the newly development Sino-Soviet relations as an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and international security, and the restoration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the normalization of Lao-Chinese ties and the establishment of relations of mutual interests between Indochinese and ASEAN as an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The session expressed satisfaction at the results of the political campaign and its appreciation of the suggestions made by party members, soldiers, workers and people of all ethnic groups to the draft political report of the LPRP CC.

The session finally urged all cadres, party members, soldiers, workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks, and personalities throughout the country to continue their emulation drive in anticipation of the coming fourth congress of the LPRP.

PASASON EDITORIAL MARKS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

BK130400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[PASASON 11 October editorial: "Effectively Enhance the 12 October Tradition in Fulfilling the Party's Political Tasks in the New Period"]

[Text] Tomorrow, 12 October, is a day of historic significance for our Lao nation. Forty-one years ago, following the victory scored by the Soviet Red Army over the Japanese fascists at the end of World War II, the Lao people under the leadership of the then Indochinese Communist Party -- which is the current LPRP -- took the opportunity to rise up and seize power from the Japanese fascists on 23 August 1945, subsequently declaring independence at that time was to tell the world that Laos had completely smashed the yoke of colonial rule and that the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos -- the fundamental rights of the nation -- could not be encroached upon by any enemy.

Since then, the Lao people of all tribes have consistently and relentlessly further enhanced and promised the 12 October tradition, carrying out the struggle against the second aggression by the French colonialists for 9 years and finally, together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, defeating them and forcing them to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreement to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Subsequently, the LPRP led our people in further enhancing this glorious tradition in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists for nearly 20 years and finally, together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, smashed the infamous war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, driving them out of Indochinese peninsula in 1975. In Laos, the establishment of the LPDR was majestically proclaimed, thus ushering Laos into a new era -- an era of complete independence and freedom -- and permitting the Laos people of all tribes to become the genuine masters of their own country and destiny.

Since the founding of the LPDR, which marks the beginning of the new period of the revolution, under the talented and capable leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people of all tribes have incessantly enhanced this glorious tradition. The 12 October spirit has been highly promoted in all spheres of work. In the past more than 10 years, even though the imperialists and reactionaries have tried to carry out sabotage activities in all fields, the LPDR has managed not only to survive firmly but also to gradually develop. We have smashed all the sinister schemes of the enemy, healed the wounds of war, restored production, improved the people's living conditions, and further enhanced and heightened the role and prestige of our country in the international arena.

Nevertheless, because the current world situation is developing in a complicated and confusing manner, because the imperialists and reactionaries stubbornly continue to carry out activities to undermine our revolution, and because the situation in our country still remains complex in many respects, efforts are necessary to simultaneously resolve these problems. Our entire party, army, and people must continue to further enhance the 12 October tradition in defending and building our country so as to effectively fulfill the tasks in the new period of the revolution. In particular, this year is a year of great historic significance because our party will convene the fourth congress. It is also the 1st year of the implementation of the second 5-year state plan, one of the fundamental objectives of which is to do away with the mechanisms of bureaucratic and favoristic management and to turn completely to applying the new economic management mechanisms. This means that we must not only maintain this glorious tradition of our nation but also apply it in all spheres of work and movements in a more profound and extensive manner, such as the national defense and public security maintenance movement, the main season rice production movement, and the production movements of various key economic sectors.

Let our entire party, army, and people together apply the 12 October tradition of defeating the old and new imperialists in all tasks of the new period in a more rigorous manner, thereby effecting a true change in our economic and social situation all respects.

REPORTER INTERVIEWS NORTHERN BORDER FIGHTERS

BK080534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Feature by (K. Khounousai), entitled: "Four Comrades at the Peng Thong Border Area"]

[Text] If it is necessary, we, the four comrades, can attack the enemies under all circumstances. This was the first statement made by a member of the border defense unit at Pang Thong in Luang Namtha Province upon the arrival of our army program reporter there.

The firm statement expressing full confidence in one's responsibility livened up a brief meeting between this writer and the four border defense youths.

The northernmost border of our country, which stretches several hundred kilometers, lies next to China, whose power holders in Beijing are currently trying in every way to destroy and undermine our young regime through numerous means, including in the economic and poltical means and by sending a large number of soldiers to our border. Even though in the past the Beijing power holders did not openly declare their oppostion to the LPDR, in reality in the past 5 or 6 years, they have given training in several forms to exiled Lao reactionaries and have sent them into Laos to relentlessly agitate the local administrations and grass-roots people. In addition, Chinese armed units stationed along the border have also staged exercises of several types and sizes and have sent units of soldiers to intrude into our territory on several occasions.

In the face of such a development, the 4-man border defense unit at Pang Thong, whose ardent spirit was fiercely forged in the revolutionary flames of the past, still maintains its sense of traditional heroism and remains close to the children of the people of various tribes.

Our conversation continued intimately. To the question what they would do if the enemies were vehement in carrying out adventurous operations because there were only four men at the post, the four comrades gave a unanimous answer with firm determination: We rely on the traditional fighting spirit of daring to attack and daring to win, using a small number of men to attack a large number, and using weapons and ammunition in an efficient manner. The most important thing is that we must maintain a high sense of vigilance, closely and effectively follow the enemies' movements, and be prepared to destroy the enemies in a timely manner. Another thing is that we, the four of us, have constantly maintained our close contacts with the grass-roots people and rely on the local administration and people as our eyes and ears.

While carrying out our duty of checking the people entering and leaving the border checkpoint, the four of us also find time to read and study the instructions and resolutions of the higher level and to read textbooks and newspapers to raise the level of our political awareness.

The revolutionary spirit of the four comrades has been enhanced dramatically and deserves high commendation. This spirit has been shown in the around-the-clock duty because each of them has to stand on guard for 6 straight hours. Each day at the end of the month, the unit leader regularly presents a report on the fulfilment of their mission and the operations of the enemies to the higher level. In the wake of the emulation campaigns launched by our entire party, Army, and people to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress, this border defense unit is determinedly striving to step up their activities and to heighten their determination one more step in carrying out a campaign to welcome the important day of our party with a sense of significance together with the entire people throughout the country.

ROAD CLOSED FOLLOWING VIETNAMESE AMBUSH

BK141013 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Trat — One taxi driver was killed and six other persons seriously wounded when Vietnamese troops ambushed three vehicles on the Trat-Khlong Yai Road last night, an informed navy source told the WORLD this morning.

The incident prompted a full alert by the marines and reinforcements have been sent to the border area to seek out the intruders.

One Border Patrol Police man went missing during a rescue attempt last night.

Prior to the incidents, three Heng Samrin soldiers, believed to have formed part of an advance unit, were captured yesterday afternoon, another navy source said.

All three vehicles, a taxi and two pick-up trucks, which were travelling from Khlong Yai to Trat, fell into roadside ditches as drivers swerved to avoid gunfire. The wounded included three passengers in the taxi, the drivers and travellers in the pick-up trucks.

According to the navy, the Vietnamese used assault rifles in a two-point attack which took place at about 8:30 p.m.

An officer said the vehicles were ambushed at Kilometre 44-45 and Km 49-50.

At the first point, one pick-up truck was hit in a hail of gunfire which left two wounded.

At the second point, a taxi and a pick-up truck came under fire, he added.

A Border Patrol Police [BPP] report said the Vietnamese used RPG rockets to launch the attacks from higher ground.

The report was sent by Pol Lt Choetchit Singhanat, commander of the 104th BPP outpost at Tambon Thasen, to provincial police superintendent Pol Col Uthai Prayunchet.

Upon receiving the report, Pol Col Uthai called off Police Day celebrations at the provincial police headquarters and dispatched police from Muang and Khlong Yai district stations to the ambush sites.

Police closed the road between Km 44-49 at Tambon Mairut while they attempted to help the wounded drivers and passengers from wrecked vehicles.

They reported a fierce exchange of gunfire that lasted for about 20 minutes during the rescue attempt last night after which a BPP man went missing.

The taxi driver who was killed was identified as Damrong Suntharawat, aged 28. The passengers wounded in the taxi were Roeh Sihsombun, 56, his son, Anan, 28 and daughter, Miss Wirat, 17.

ACCORD REACHED ON ARMS STOCKPILE PACT WORDING

BK130711 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Thailand and the U.S. have agreed on the final wording of the planned U.S. ammunition stockpile here, which will set the final stage for the negotiations.

Sitthi told reporters Saturday night after returning from the U.S. that he had discussion with the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the setting up of U.S. arms stockpile here. "Everything has been agreed upon, no problem at all," Sitthi said without any elaboration.

An informed source told THE NATION that during the discussion, Sitthi raised the amendment of the "wording" on a particular clause on the draft agreement, which is expected to be approved some time later this year.

It remains unclear whether the two sides have agreed on the rewording of a sensitive clause on the insistence from the Thai side that Washington would have to give the Thai Government appropriate advance notice when it ships part of the stockpile to a third country for use in an armed conflict.

The issue remained unsettled during earlier rounds of talks during which Thai authorities maintained that the Thai side, trying to avoid being involved in an armed conflict elsewhere, wants the U.S. to inform the Thai Government when and where it wishes to send part of the arms stockpile to in case of need for a third country.

The proposed stockpile would be the first Washington has set up in a country where it has no military bases.

Sitthi said that future talks will continue to work out the technical details. Both sides have reached agreement in principle on payment for storage, accounting and rules of issuing weapons from the stockpile.

Since the final agreement on the setting up of the ammunition stockpile will be written in both Thai and English languages, experts from both countries still have to agree upon the final version of the draft agreement, the source said.

The U.S. arms stockpile was proposed during the meeting in New York last year by Premier Prem Tinsulanon to Weinberger when the two leaders signed a memorandum of understanding on logistics support.

The stockpile is aimed to allow Thai forces to obtain weapons quickly in the event of a serious military threat. The stockpile is to be guarded by Thais.

The U.S. government will soon dispatch a team of senior U.S. armed force officials soon to discuss the final stage of the arms deal.

Sitthi also said that the U.S. military assistance to Thailand this year will be less than the previous year's due to the deficit balancing Gramm-Rudman bill. He declined to comment on the size of the cut, but analysts here believe that it would be reduced by about 25 percent.

SITTHI ON GOVERNMENT STABILITY, U.S. TRIP

BK1303S8 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The government stability at present is good. All parties vowing to serve the country must be responsible and perform their duties accordingly. They should not let differences of opinion become an obstacle. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said this during a press interview at about 2200 yesterday at Don Muang Airport after returning from the United States where he attended the UN General Assembly.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What do you think about the stability of the government?

[Sitthi] I think everything is fine. All parties must realize that we are here to work for the country . We are not here for squabbles. I told my party members to remain calm and not to quarrel with anybody. We must be patient of others' hot tempers or differences of views. There is no use for us to return with the same attitude. There is no use in blowing things up. I want rather to minimize things.

[Question] Did you meet with Mr Phichai [Phichai Rattankun, leader of the Democrat Party] in Japan?

[Answer] No. He went to another city. While I was in Tokyo, I did not see him, but I heard that he made a stopover there on his way to Hokkaido.

[Question] Well, do you mean that there are always four parties in the coalition government?

[Answer] Yes, four parties. There are many tasks waiting for us. Our budget is now with the parliament. If there were no government, what would happen to the budget? All cabinet ministers must perform their duties as they have taken their oath of office before his majesty the king. [end recording]

Concerning his meeting with U.S. politicians, the foreign minister reported on the result of it as follows:

[Begin Sitthi recording] In particular, I met with several U.S. Congressmen including Gibbons, Solarz, McCollum, Atkins, and several senators, including (?Abdnor), Lugar, Simpson, Evans, and Stevens. The Farm Act is an important matter I discussed with them. They expressed sympathy for us and hoped that after the election they would be able to affect certain amendments in favor of Thailand which they regard as a major ally. They hoped for certain amendments concerning rice so that the act would not hurt us. I hope that things would be better after the U.S. election which will take place in 3 or 4 weeks. I hope that our rice export situation would improve.

Another important matter I discussed with them was the sugar problem. We were afraid that next year the United States would dump more sugar from its stocks. We therefore sent them a memorandum explaining how the dumping would hurt our sugar industry and sugarcane farmers. It is gratifying to learn that the U.S. sugar traders have tried to clear the surplus stocks, and we therefore, have no need to worry about another U.S. dumping. On the other hand, a bill will be introduced by Congressman Helms next year. It is a bill about narcotics, but there will be clauses linking it with the sugar quota. Concerning sugar, I talked to them in detail, pointing out how the U.S. move would affect the world sugar prices. The United States should not disrupt the trend of rising sugar prices in the world market. It should release its surplus stocks gradually based on the world market prices.

I also asked them to consider giving us more quotas in case they reallocate new quotas. Anyway, I do not think we can expect anything on this, because the United States plans to cut sugar quotas. If the bill to be introduced by Mr Helms, which we strongly oppose, passes next year, we would suffer about a 60 percent cut in our sugar quota to the United States. At present, we are probably subject to about 10 to 20 percent cut. The sugar price in the United States is three times higher than the world sugar price.

Well, you can be relieved now that we have successfully negotiated on the problems of rice and sugar. We have also met George Shultz, Whitehead, as well as many other U.S. leaders. Concerning the security issue, I have successfully carried out the assignment given to me by the prime minister. In conclusion, I think that we have achieved considerable success. The [U.S.] ambassador himself congratulated me for the successful trip. [end recording]

SITTHI READY TO VISIT LAOS IF RELATIONS IMPROVE

BK140253 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that he is ready to visit Vientiane if relations between Thailand and Laos improve.

He said Thailand is always willing to respond positively to overtures by Laos for better ties.

Sitthi said the governor of Khammouan of Laos is currently visiting the northeastern Thai province of Udon Thani. He said if the visit yields positive results, the Thai Government would do more to improve its relations with Vientiane.

The minister had earlier said that a team of senior officials of the Foreign Ministry will visit Laos soon.

WEINBERGER'S PRC VISIT, PORT CALLS CRITICIZED

BK120400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] On 7 October U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger began his visit to China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart. The purpose of this visit is to step up bilateral military collusion and discuss U.S.-Chinese cooperation.

Weinberger told high-ranking Chinese military officers on 9 October that the two countries would continue their military cooperation. Since his last visit to China, the United States has stepped up its transfer of military technology to China. The U.S. defense secretary has held talks with the top leaders of China. Of particular note is that Weinberger toured Kunming in Yunnan Province and attended a briefing on the Sino-Vietnamese situation. Western news agencies reported emphatically that three U.S. warships will visit Qingdao port [words indistinct] and the Yellow Sea Gulf [as heard] near North Korea during the period 15 [October] to 11 November. Three Chinese naval ships will then visit the United States. This will be the first visit by U.S. warships to a Chinese seaport since 1949.

Observers noted that given the current international situation and coming at a time when a Soviet-U.S. summit is taking place in Iceland, the U.S. defense secretary's visit to China to further encourage U.S.-Chinese relations is especially deplorable as this runs counter to the common goals of the world that the Soviet Union and other progressive forces are struggling to achieve: maintaining peace, opposing the arms race, reducing the threat of nuclear war, and easing tension.

As far as the Southeast Asian situation is concerned, in addition to the U.S. pledge to increase arms sales to China, the fact that Weinberger visited the Kunming area -- once regarded as the hideout of Lao bandits, Khmer reactionaries, and exiled Vietnamese reactionaries -- shows that the U.S. intends to deliberately create obstacles to efforts to improve relations between China and Vietnam as well as between China and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. This also shows that not only has the United States failed to make any realistic contribution -- as already seen above -- but it has also deliberately sought to cooperate militarily with China, thereby creating more difficulties and complications to the situation in Southeast-Asia at a time when the trend and aspirations of the people in the region are for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The people of Southeast Asia as well as the Asian-Pacific region as a whole cannot help feeling worried about the increased U.S.-Chinese military relations exhibited by the exchange of port calls by the two countries' warships.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Commentary

BK131322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[From Hanoi press review for 13 October]

[Text] In the page devoted to international affairs, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries a commentary entitled: "What Is Weinberger Up to in Asia?"

The commentary points out: U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger paid a visit to China from 7 to 10 October in an attempt to step up military collusion and to discuss cooperation between the United States and China in various international issues. Talks between Weinberger and Beijing's top brass took place with both sides wishing to seek a common voice in conformity to the interests of each country.

The talks between the U.S. and Chinese defense ministers have led to agreement on intensifying Sino-U.S. cooperation in the field of military technology within the framework of a comprehensive project aimed at consolidating China's national defense. Weinberger himself has confirmed with satisfaction that Sino-U.S. military cooperation has constantly increased over the past 3 years and that both sides are planning to broaden and develop it even further.

As the one who has committed towering crimes against the peoples of Indochina, China, and Southeast Asia, U.S. imperialism cannot hope to cover up the truth. Weinberger's deceitful words will only make various nations in the region become more alert to the tricks and sinister moves of this war evil.

TEXT OF AFP INTERVIEW WITH NGUYEN CO THACH

OW101520 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10 -- Following is the full text of an interview granted by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to AFP correspondent:

Question 1: What is the Vietnamese leadership's assessment of the present relations between Vietnam and France? What about the economic, cultural and political fields?

Answer: You have said in question 2 that these relations are modest. That's right. These relations fail to keep abreast with the potentialities of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

Question 2: The French-Vietnamese cooperative relations still remain modest. What fields does Vietnam want to give priority to development?

Answer: The economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

Question 3: What is the prospect for the use of French in Vietnam? Is French speaking one of reasons for landing the maximus aid from Francos? [sentence as received]

Answer: The future of the use of French depends on the need for the relations betweeen the two countries.

Question 4: Will the difference of views on the Kampuchea question and its economic consequences (the severance of French aid) exert a deep impact, if it can be said so, on the relations between France and Vietnam?

Answer: The biggest obstacle to the relations between France and Vietnam has been colonialism. We have turned a new page. Vietnam's economic construction will continue making headway with or without its cooperation with France.

Question 5: Does France play any role in the search for a solution to the Kampuchea issue? What role is it?

Answer: Yes or no, yes, with France's traditional policy of neutralizing Southeast Asia. No, with its policy of backing one group of countries to oppose the other in the region.

Question 6: What is Vietnam's view on France's two main questions in the Pacific, namely the New Caledonia issue and France's nuclear tests?

Answer: Vietnam condemns colonialism and nuclear tests in the Pacific and in the world as a whole.

Question 7: What are the prospects of Vietnam's relations with the EEC in the context that it is a country in the socialist community and it has many gestures of leaving the door open to the U.S. and China?

Answer: Vietnam is an independant country and a member of the socialist community. At the same time, Vietnam pursues a policy of good relations with all countries, including EEC member countries.

MOST LOW-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES COMPLETED

BK0081415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] As of early October, with the exception of Ho Chi Minh City, nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country had finished holding congresses of delegates from district, precinct, and city party organizations. Some districts which have not held their party congresses will complete this task by 5 October. At present, all localities are urgently preparing conditions and formalities to begin holding provincial and city party congresses.

According to reports by various localities, Cuu Long, Lai Chau, and Dac Lac Provinces will be the first in the country to convene their party organization congresses, approximately from 5 to 10 October. Most of the provinces and cities throughout the country are expected to hold their party organization congresses between 10 and 20 October. Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces which have been slow in this task, such as Bac Thai, Nghe Tinh, Tien Giang, and Dong Thap, are also concentrating on completing the holding of party congresses at the district, precinct, and city levels by late October.

Generally speaking, the recent district, precinct, and city party congresses have made substantial progress in selecting party members for election to party executive committees in accordance with the standards set by the party Central Committee Secretariat. According to still incomplete figures, statistics gathered from 31 districts, precincts, and cities, the average age of members of the new party executive committees of 23 districts and precincts is under 40 and of the other 8 districts is above 40. In two districts -- Thach Thanh, in Thanh Hoa Province, and Thanh Hoa, in Vinh Phu Province -- the average age of the new executive committee members remains at the same level as the previous committees; that is, from 41.6 to 42.2. According to statistics collected from 56 districts, precincts, and cities, the number of women elected to the new party committee echelons accounts for 12.6 percent of the total committee membership, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous term. The number of committee members belonging to the average age group of 34 or younger has increased from 14.4 percent in the previous term to 19.4 percent in the new term. Most of the members of the new party committees belong to the 35-45-year-old group which has also gone up from 50.9 percent to 55.6 percent. On the other hand, the average age group of above 46 has decreased from 34.3 percent to 24.9 percent.

The contingent of scientific cadres with a college or higher education elected to the new party committees has increased from 20.8 percent to 32.5 percent over the previous term. The cultural level of the new party committees is also higher, with the number of committee members with a level-III education accounting for 65.3 percent of the total membership, up by 10.8 percent from the previous term.

Generally speaking, the districts, precincts, and cities in the southern provinces have proceeded fairly vigorously in rejuvenating party committee membership. At present, Di Linh District, Lam Dong Province, has reduced the average age of committee members from 42 to 38. In Duyen Hai District, Kien Giang Province, the average age of 42.5 has been lowered to 37.2; that is, a reduction of 5.3 years. Ha Tien District, Kien Giang Province, achieved a reduction of 5.2 years, lowering the average age from 42.6 to 37.4. On their part, Tuy Hoa and Ninh Hoa Districts, Phu Khanh Province; Chu Pong and Chu Se Districts, Dac Lac Province; Mang Giang and A Dun Pa Districts, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province; and Quynh Luu District, Nghe Tinh Province; have lowered the age of their party committee members by 3-4.8 years.

However, these district, precinct, and city party organization congresses have also shown that the percentage of workers directly engaged in production who were elected to the new party committees still remains too low. According to the statistics available, of the total of 3,085 party committee members, only 59 are workers directly participating in production work, or only 1.8 percent of the total membership. The percentage of women serving on the Standing Committee is even lower, or almost zero percent.

ARMED FORCES HOLD PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK100636 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2320 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Last week, along with conducting training, maintaining combat readiness, and developing the economy, all our troops urgently held party organization congresses at the levels of military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, institutes, and general departments subordinate to the Defense Ministry. These party organization congresses have thus far concluded successfully. All the congresses were held on schedule and were well prepared, reflecting a high sense of political responsibility for the revolutionary cause of the party and nation, and the combat strength of the people's armed forces.

By discussing their views on the documents and draft report to be presented at the sixth national party congress and on the political reports of their own party committees, the participants in the congresses clearly manifested the spirit and viewpoints of looking squarely at facts, of telling clearly and correctly all truth, and of renovating thinking. During the course of congressses, the party character was upheld and the principle of democracy within the party was observed. All the congresses reflected solidarity and unanimous agreement on the viewpoints, and guidelines of the party Central Committee and of their own party committees to deal, with the situation.

The delegates to the congresses have contributed to the sixth national party congress thousands of views concering the assessment of the situation, tasks, causes, struggle objectives, implementation measures; the training, selection, placement, and employment of cadres; and party development. They frankly pointed out the good and bad points in the process of exercising leadership over the implementation of tasks and the development of units by their own party organization. Many delegates thoroughly criticized themselves and their own units in a frank and honest manner for the sake of party prestige.

At the party organization congresses of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th Military Regions, and Quang Ninh Special Zone, the participants proceeded from the realities in their regions and based on the position and task of each region, clearly determined the struggle objectives and measures to create new and actual changes in the quality of combat and leadership of various party organizations and the command ability of cadres of various ranks.

One of the measures to enhance the combat strength of our people's armed forces is to develop the integrated strength of each unit in each area, and of the entire society in order to attentively develop the armed forces. At the same time, emphasis must be placed on the education and training of cadres and combatants to forge their quality and ability along with building a contingent of truly capable and responsible cadres. Those cadres who abuse their positions and authority to seek personal interests, adopt bureaucratic behavior to distance themselves from realities and their units, and lack quality and a sense of responsibility, must be severely and promptly dealt with.

The party oganization congresses of army corps, armed branches, and armed services also stressed that the exemplary action of the key cadres in all areas of work constitute a decisive factor in developing the units. Along with arranging for and developing a contingent of truly capable cadres to assume the duties, it is necessary to formulate specific policies toward the contingents of cadres, combatants, workers, scientific and technical personnel, and repairmen, and to create conditions for them to remain attached to the army and continue their duties so that they can help operate, use, maintain, and master well the technical equipment, because this is a decisive factor in the combat strength of technical service units.

The delegates also asserted that the renovation of thinking and behavior is an urgent demand. To renovate thinking, it is also necessary to renovate organization and the conditions that warrant renovation. Only by doing so can the renovation of thinking become a reality.

Caring for the livelihood of the entire society in general and of the armed forces in particular, and the tasks of the army rear were also lively discussed in the congresses. The participants in the congresses petitioned the sixth national party congress to take positive action to stabilize the livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants, armed forces members, and laborers. For their part, the party organization congress delegates unanimously agreed not to depend on higher level assistance but to actively accelerate production and to participate in developing the economy depending on the capability and conditions of each unit while exercising close managerial control to oppose waste and corruption, and practice thrift in order to partly balance their budgets and stabilize their units' food service.

The congresses of military regions reflected highly unanimous views on the selection of delegates to the all-army congress. At the congresses of armed branches, army corps, armed services, institutes, and general departments, the delegates appointed delegations to the higher level congresses and elected a new party committee composed of good, capable, healthy, and trusted comrades. Compared to the previous party committees, members of the new committees are younger and most of them are command cadres of primary units. The new party committees are composed of one-third or two-thirds new members. Two-thirds of party members in the engineer corps are new and one-third of them work in primary units.

On the average, the new party committee members are 5 years younger than the previous ones. [passage omitted]

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON PARTY'S ECONOMIC VIEWPOINTS

BK080728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 6 October editorial: "Thoroughly Understand the Party's Economic Viewpoints"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks of the coming sixth national party congress is to review the revolutionary gains during the past years and set forth orientations, tasks, and targets for the years ahead. The socialist revolution in our country is always a difficult and complex task. Our party has ample creativity in dealing with war, but less experience in implementing a socialist economy. Realities over the past 10 years and more have given us lively lessons and valuable experience. Besides achievements, we have also experienced shortcomings caused by our poor judgments which were not in compliance with the real situation of our nation's revolution — being in the stage of the transitional period toward socialism — and other conservative thinkings which were not in line with the new revolutionary era.

We have seen more clearly the process of the revolution and have realized other essential steps that we must not advance subjectively hastily, and impatiently. We understand that shifting a small-scale production process into large-scale socialist production is a protracted, complex, and difficult task to achieve. We also realize that concrete capabilities have created strengths for developing production forces to implement the socialist basic economic law, that is to gradually meet the material and cultural requirements of the working people.

In carrying out tasks in the new revolutionary stage, we need new viewpoints, backgrounds, and thinking. Considering the real requirements of our nation, it is necessary to improve both basically and significantly our party's revolutionary leadership role to fulfill the glorious mission entrusted by our people and the fatherland. We must acquire new ideas, especially in economic building, improving work methods and organization, and implementing cadre-related tasks. Various problems relating to economic building tasks which have been raised by the party Central Committee Political Bureau manifest a new, very important change in our party's economic concepts. It also symbolizes our party's strategic leadership ideology in building socialism in general and in strengthening the economy, in particular. This is an essential base to devise correct positions and policies to solve urgent socioeconomic problems, thereby helping our national economy to overcome difficulties and gradually advance toward a stabilized position and favorable development.

The unanimity of our entire party on various viewpoints is a guarantee for the success of the sixth national party congress and the revolution. We are dutybound to think, study, and firmly grasp our party's economic positions in order to catch up with the current realities and to implement our party and state positions and policies in compliance with the development of the objective law which effects the initial stage of the transitional period.

Only by firmly grasping our party's economic standpoints will we be able to formulate positions, policies, and measures to correctly solve various problems, strengthen economic and investment structures, carry out socialist transformation with appropriate forms and steps, renovate our economic management system, make a correct approach to various economic components and the production of goods, and utilize the relations between goods and money and between market and the peasant-worker alliance to solve various problems.

Our party is obviously approaching maturity in the socialist revolution as it did in the people's national democratic revolution in the past. Only by firmly grasping the party's economic viewpoints are we able to correctly carry out various tasks, evoke the people's revolutionary movement, satisfactorily exploit all potentials of the nation, and strengthen cooperation with and assistance of the fraternal countries, thereby contributing to vigorously developing production forces, stabilizing the economy, and improving the people's daily life. This is a major and very important task to be discussed at the coming sixth national party congress.

7TH MILITARY REGION UNITS HELP CAMBODIANS

BK070544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Various units of the 7th Military Region performing internationalist duty are emulating in firmly maintaining discipline while actively helping their Cambodian counterparts fight the enemy and carry out military motivation work.

Groups B-02 and B-05 have always stood by the side of the Cambodian regular army units to assist them in organizing patrol work to satisfactorily defend the network of strong points and border defense line. Those units operating in areas on the A-79 and 879 fronts, together with their Cambodian counterparts, have actively conducted mopping-up operations against and called on enemy troops to surrender, dispersing a large number of them.

At the Z-75 military truck repair and maintenance shop, cadres, soldiers, and workers have overcome difficulties to ensure its norms for national defense and economic work. By applying the product contract system, to date the shop has exceeded the annual planned norm for economic work by 64 percent. The shop has also built three houses for use as office and living quarters, thus putting its daily activities in order. By optimally using discarded materials and increasing labor productivity, it has saved nearly 30,000 dong for public funds.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS GDR NATIONAL DAY FETE

OW071827 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 7 -- Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic Hermann Schwiesau gave a reception here today in honour of the 37th national day of his country (Oct. 7).

Among his guests were Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. C.C.; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its International Department.

Hermann Schwiesau and Nguyen Van Linh raised glasses to the great achievements recorded by the G.D.R. people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of German and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and G.D.R. peoples.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN EXPRESSES DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT ON SUMMIT

BK131048 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has expressed deep disappointment over the apparent failure of the talks between President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, in Iceland. Tony Hill reports from Canberra that Mr Hayden said it was imperative the United States and the Soviet Union did not walk away from the process of dialogue.

[Begin Hill recording] Mr Hayden said Australia welcomed reports that the two leaders had come close to an unexpected agreement on dramatically reducing intermediate range weapons and strategic arsenals. When great advances were so close he said it was imperative that dialogue continued and the proposed Washington summit go ahead. Mr Hayden noted that despite the expressed failure of the Reykjavik meeting both sides had recognized the importance of continuing to work together towards early agreement on arms control. He also noted that satisfactory progress had reportedly been made on human rights, bilateral relations, and regional conflicts.

The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Peacock, said superpowers were now even further apart, and as a result Australia had to demonstrate a clear commitment to the Western alliance. Mr Peacock said Australia should reexamine its decision not to take part in research into the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative or SDI.

The government will be briefed on the Reykjavik talks by U.S. officials later this week. [end recording]

BEAZLEY 'EXPECTS' NEW MISSILES ON U.S. SHIPS

BK100927 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, has said the federal government expects Washington to deploy new nuclear missiles on American ships in the Pacific, but Mr Beazley says the government will not seek assurances from the United States about the missiles being brought into Australian ports. The minister in a written parliamentary reply to a question said the government accepted the American practice neither to confirm nor deny whether its ships were carrying nuclear weapons. He said the United States planned to deploy 758 Tomahawk nuclear missiles on ships and submarines. Mr Beazley said that Tomahawk would match the long-range naval cruise missiles deployed by the Soviet Union.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said also in a written response to a question in Parliament that Australia was concerned at a possible increase in the Soviet Union's military presence in the South Pacific. Mr Hayden said Australia welcomed any genuinely constructive interests in the Asia-Pacific region, but would be critical of the negative aspect of a stronger Soviet military presence.

HAYDEN REFUTES REPORT ON CPP FUND-RAISING

BK141006 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has refuted allegations that the alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] tried to raise money for the communists while on recent visit to Australia.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Hayden said Mr Jose Maria Sison had recently been in Australia to attend a number of conferences. He said it was alleged that Mr Sison had tried to raise money during his visit to buy arms for the communist New People's Army in the Philippines.

However, the foreign minister said his department had investigated the matter and found that Mr Sison had made no public reference to any involvement with the Communist Party during his visit or had he asked for money for the communists. Mr Hayden said the allegations had been made by Mr (Juan L. Covere), a former regional leader of the NPA who is presently in Australia as the guest of a conservative religious group.

NEW JOINT INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION HEAD NAMED

BK091136 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The author of the report on Australia's defenses, Mr Paul Dibb, is to become director of the Joint Intelligence Organization in the Defense Department. The secretary of the Defense Department, Sir William Cole, announced that Mr Dibb would take up his appointment next month. Sir William said Mr Dibb was an experienced and internationally respected intelligence officer and would bring to the Joint Intelligence Organization a very high level of analytical skill. Mr Dibb, who is a consultant to the defense minister, Mr Beazley, recently completed a review of Australia's defense capabilities and he is presently assisting in the preparation of a defense white paper.

NEW ZEALAND

U.S. BASE, DENIAL OF USSR REQUESTS LINK DENIED

HK070945 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has rejected suggestions that fear of losing the United States Operation Deep Freeze base in Christchurch had caused the Government to turn down another Soviet approach for Aeroflot landing rights.

"To suggest there is such a link is quite silly," Mr Lange said after the Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Moore, in Moscow for trade talks, rebuffed a further Soviet request for airline rights and fishing fleet facilities in New Zealand.

Government officials with Mr Moore were reported to have said they were certain that if Aeroflot was allowed into New Zealand, the Deep Freeze operation, which served Antarctica, would move from Christchurch.

This was also denied by the United States Embassy in Wellington. A spokesman said that no such suggestion had ever been made to the government.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ICELAND SUMMIT RESULTS

BK141100 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Subekti, vice chairman of Parliament's Commission I has expressed his disappointment over the failure of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland and hopes that the leaders of the two superpowers will want to meet again as they agreed to do in their meeting in Geneva in 1985. However, Subekti pointed out that the failure was not surprising due to the lack of adequate preparations, noting that the summit meeting was not preceded by a meeting of their foreign ministers to prepare the agenda and other necessary things.

Before the summit meeting was held, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries called on the two superpower leaders to discuss regional issues, including the Cambodian and Afghan conflicts. It turned out that the statement issued by the two leaders did not mention anything about these two issues. However, Subekti still cherishes the hope that tension in the world can be reduced.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON CAMBODIA, UN SESSION

BK101334 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says the ASEAN countries have protested to Australia over the construction of a satellite station in Vietnam with Australian assistance. Minister Mokhtar was speaking at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this evening on his return from the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York. He said that the ASEAN protest note presented by Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan was closely linked with efforts to resolve the Cambodian issue. At their meeting in New York, the ASEAN foreign ministers viewed the position of CGDK leader Prince Sihanouk as being firmer than before. [passage indistinct] In this regard, the Chinese Foreign Minister reaffirmed during his meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar, who acts as ASEAN spokesman, that China does not want the Khmer Rouge to return to power in Cambodia. [Mokhtar recording indistinct] In New York, the ASEAN foreign ministers [words indistinct] on the convening of the 3rd ASEAN summit in Manila from 13 to 16 October 1987.

On the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York, the minister said that the delegates concentrated on the efforts of the United Nations to be an effective organization in settling world issues. These efforts depend primarily on good relations between the two superpowers. Their relations are moving in a positive direction. In this regard, Minister Mokhtar hoped that the upcoming meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Iceland will contribute to world peace.

More on Mokhtar, Wu Xueqian Talks

OW111317 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] At his meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister in New York, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian disclosed that China has decided to exclude the Pol Pot faction, which it has thus far supported, from peace talks for the settlement of the Cambodian question.

There are now two opposing forces in Cambodia: the Heng Samrin regime supported by Vietnam and the coalition government of the three factions, including the Pol Pot faction which China has thus far supported. This is the first report that China has decided to exclude the Pol Pot faction from future peace talks.

SALAS' WIFE, BODYGUARD ORDERED RELEASED

OW140427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 14 KYODO -- The Philippine Government ordered Tuesday the release of the wife and bodyguard of suspected Communist Party leader Rodolfo Salas in a compromise agreement with the rebel's lawyers in what observers see as a bid to save peace talks aimed at ending the 17-year insurgency.

Salas, his wife Josefina Cruz and bodyguard Jose Concepcion, were brought under heavy guard to the Supreme Court, where his lawyers were to argue for his release. Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez, who represented the government in the habeas corpus petition filed by Salas' mother, told the court that a compromise had been reached after lawyers Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad, who represent the rebel leader, agreed to withdraw the petition.

Ordonez told the court that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had given his consent to the agreement shortly before the hearing started Tuesday morning. He added that Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had earlier agreed with the compromise.

The state prosecutor said that Salas, who will remain in military custody, and his two companions will still face rebellion charges filed by government prosecutors shortly after their arrest. The two most important considerations were humanitarianism in dealing with persons accused of crimes and the recognition of the authority of the courts to administer justice, Ordonez told reporters after the 15-munute court session.

GOVERNMENT, NDF DEADLOCKED OVER IMMUNITY ISSUE

HK101429 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Staffmember Paulynn Sicam]

[Excerpts] The Government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) are deadlocked on a proposal for immunity and safety guarantees for the NDF negotiators because apparently the issue is being used by the Government to bargain for an early ceasefire.

By tacking on to the proposal a provision for an immediate cessation of hostilities once the guarantees are approved, the government leaves the NDF in a no-win situation. If it rejects the cease-fire, the NDF would look bad. If it accepts it, the NDF would have in its hands a cease-fire agreement which, its peace panelists say, does not have adequate mechanics, guidelines and structures for implementation and monitoring.

The stalemate is not likely to be solved easily. NDF legal counsel Rameo Capulong said on the "Meet the Press" television program Wednesday night that the prior guarantees sought by his clients are "indispensible" to the continued talks.

Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr. of the Government panel said, however, that "the safety and immunity provisions should accompany the cease-fire agreement." Such guarantees, he added, are "an integral part of the cease-fire."

"Why agree to that if there is going to be no ceasefire?" Guingona asked, finally expressing the government's reservations about the NDF's sincerity.

The NDF is not too sure that good intentions on the part of the Aquino Government could prevent "militarist" elements of the Armed Forces from acting on their own against the NDF negotiators, their consultants and staff.

Citing the arrest of alleged Communist Party chief Rodolfo Salas, Capulong alleged that intelligence and surveillance work by the military has been stepped up in Metro Manila ever since the talks began in August.

Their proposal for immunity and safety guarantees would insure members of the NDF panel and their staff freedom from arrest, apprehension, surveillance, molestation and questioning while the peace talks are going on.

Observers say that the Government is in effect holding the NDF proposal for immunity and safety guarantees "hostage" to an immediate cease-fire. [passage omitted]

Both the Government and the NDF have acknowledged the "sincerity" and "positive attitude" of both sides. Indeed, Capulong attributed the arrest of Salas to "a powerful segment in the military" and not on the Aquino Government as a whole.

Guingona constantly, alluded to the "good faith" of the NDF negotiators who, like the Government, believe that peace is "possible, attainable, and will benefit everybody." The real enemy, he said, was "hungry stomachs, unemployment, injustice and oppression."

Good faith notwithstanding, it is becoming apparent that the Government and the NDF are operating on different planes. While Mitra and Guingona have been bargaining for a cease-fire, as an end in itself, the NDF looks forward to a "comprehensive political settlement" of the problems that brought about the insurgency. Such a settlement, however, is all but buried in the intense debate over technicalities.

Capulong expressed optimism that the problems holding back the talks will be overcome. The negotiations will enter into a "substantive phase" where a "comprehensive political settlement" will be tackled, and a "just and durable peace" can be attained.

Judging, however, from the intransigence shown by both sides on the matter of immunity guarantees, that day might not come so soon. But, as Satur Ocampo told the 'CHRONICLE' recently, "We are not rushing. When they are ready to talk peace, we are ready."

PNB SAYS BUSCAYNO JAPAN VISIT NOT TO OBTAIN ARMS

OW111221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Former rebel chief Bernabe Buscayno did not go to Japan to obtain arms as alleged by a former communist official now working for the Philippine military, the leftist People's Party [PNB] said Saturday.

A certain "Ka (Comrade) Temyong" had told military intelligence agents Thursday that it was "highly possible" that Buscayno had sought the help of Japanese Communists to procure arms for communist rebels battling the Manila government during his visits to Japan.

The report, however, did not identify the political groups or parties to which these "Japanese Communists" belong.

The former New People's Army chief, who helped organized the People's Party shortly after his release from prison last March, has visited Japan twice this year. "...the political parties that invited Buscayno to Japan were all legal parties with elected representatives to the Japanese parliament and in other areas of the Japanese Government," the party said in a statement issued Saturday. "These parties are certainly not in the business of shipping arms anywhere, and to suggest that they are doing so is to be guilty of the foulest slander."

The self-styled former communist official was also reported to have said during the meeting that a big arms shipment, consisting mostly of AK-47 rifles, was to be smuggled in from Vietnam through the country's southern "back door."

The People's Party, whose members mostly come from left-wing peasant and workers organizations, has denied links with the communist underground and announced its intention to participate in general elections early next year during its founding last month. It said "this latest slander" is part of an ongoing "smear campaign" obviously orchestrated by some military sources with the connivance of "discredited and bankrupt media hacks of the deposed (Ferdinand) Marcos regime."

NPA TO CONTINUE SELECTIVE ASSASSINATIONS

BK111446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Davao, Philippines, Oct 11 (AFP) -- Communist guerrilla leaders have said they will continue to assassinate selected civilian and military targets but were still open to a government-initiated local ceasefire.

The underground National Democratic Front (NDF) told the press near this city on Mindanao Island Friday that hitherto daily attacks on government and military personnel would be limited to "once a week or every two weeks."

A rebel leader said that the New People's Army (NPA), the main armed group of the NDF 12-member coalition would "forgive" enemies "who have reformed" in answer to President Corazon Aquino's call for national reconciliation.

Meanwhile authorities here said that three policemen were gunned down Friday as they drank coffee at a restaurant in Davao. An NPA spokesman Crisanto Salas said that NPA operatives had killed the policemen because "they owed blood debts to the masses and have not reformed at all."

Another spokesman with the alias Bosyo said that the regional rebel command was open to ceasefire negotiations on the local level and added that preliminary talks with government officials had already begun.

The region around this city, which the rebels claim to control, is one of the major flashpoints of the 17-year-old NPA rebellion, and is the site of a short-lived ceasefire which ended in August when rebels killed 15 soldiers.

National-level talks between the NDF and the government begun in August but have bogged down following the arrest in Manila on September 29 of Rodolfo Salas, the alleged head of the NPA's mother organization, the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

Demetrio Abaniel, an NPA spokesman for southern Mindanao, said that since Mrs Aquino became president in February, NPA squads here had launched attacks against the military and its supporters "almost every day."

"Now we limit ourselves to launching offensives against them once a week or every two weeks." [passage omitted]

MILITARY DEBATES WHETHER TO ARREST JOSE SISON

HK101129 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The military is debating whether or not to arrest Jose Maria Sison, former leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines and presently leader of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party]. Joma Sison, currently out of the country, was reported to be soliciting for financial assistance in order to purchase heavy arms to be used against the Aquino government.

Asked if Joma Sison will be arrested upon his return to the country, Brigadier General Isidro Agunod, assistant defense secretary for plans and programs, said that the decision to arrest Sison will be based on evidence gathered by the military.

[Begin Agunod recording in English] It all depends on the evidence presented, and so we are forced to go by the rules of the laws of the Philippines, while they are not restricted by the laws. When he was released it was on the premise that he will not do anything, covert or overt, against President Aquino's government. And initially, they were restricted in Manila. Later, they were allowed to roam all over the Philippines, and somewhat they were allowed to form overt or above board organizations that are clearly against President Aquino and her government. And now they are overseas, in Australia, in Japan, and now we get intelligence information that a huge shipment of modern sophisticated arms, including anti-tank weapons, antimines [as heard] are coming in from Vietnam courtesy of the Japanese communist organizations, after these people have gone to Japan. [passage indistict] [end recording]

At the same time, Gen Agunod announced that majority of the soldiers and military officials have urged their superiors not to negotiate with any rebels for fear that they will be betrayed by these people.

[Begin Agunod recording in English] Many of us are executing our last testaments now. Many of us are beginning to write instructions to our superiors. We are telling our superiors that if we or our family members are abducted or captured, whether wounded or unhurt, not to negotiate with the communits. Repeat, ah, not to negotiate for our release. Leave us to God. Negotiating with the communists for our release only degrades and demeans the majesty of the people of the Philippines. It demeans and degrades the laws of the land. No surrender. Attack. Uphold the majesty of the people. [end recording]

ENRILE ON ANTI-INSURGENCY PLAN, OTHER ISSUES

HK101339 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday broke his one-day silence and disclosed that the Aquino government does not have a concrete plan to counter the mounting insurgency problem.

In the open forum after his speech at a tourism conference at the Manila Peninsula Hotel, Enrile said the Cabinet approved last Wednesday a mere formulation of a counter-insurgency plan.

What the government now has is a policy of peace and reconciliation "with some groups that oppose it," he added.

"The evolution of a total approach to the problem has been approved. But there is no total military solution. You have to sit down with people who understand and address the problem from its political, economic, and social aspects. And then allocate the resources," he said.

Last Wednesday, the Cabinet, in what political observers said is a move towards mollifying the defense-military establishment which has expressed dissatisfaction with the current anti-insurgency tack, unanimously approved six recommendations of New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, including the investigation of human rights violations attributed to insurgents.

Enrile reportedly sat it out "in silence" during the two-hour meeting Wednesday which also approved among other things, the increase in budgetary support for the NAFP's anti-insurgency campaign, a policy of amnesty for rebels returning to the fold of the law and the adoption of a "national strategy based on agreed national objectives, priorities, allocation of resources and assignments."

Later that day, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told newsmen that Enrile "probably wanted to keep quiet" during the meeting which was preceded by a 50-minute briefing by Ramos on the overall insurgency situation.

Enrile, who sat at the head table but was a vacant seat away from President Corazon C. Aquino during the Cabinet meeting, did not take part in the discussion of the subject which has been preoccupying him lately.

At the Manila Peninsula, Enrile who is a self-confessed advocate of a military solution to the 17-year-old insurgency problem and a critic of the ongoing peace talks between the government and the rebels was again in his usual talking mood.

Enrile also said:

-- The communists are behind a movement seeking his ouster from the Aquino government, "but if it is the wish of the civil government (to remove him), who am I to resist?"

-- He does not have presidential ambitions and will only stay in the government until such a time that the situation has stabilized.

-- "Since we are involved in the revolution, we must see to it that the government function for the people. We do not want history to blame us if the government fails."

-- He hopes that the present government does not fall into the trap that the former regime fell into, that of believing it has a monopoly of truths and would not tolerate the views of other people who do not think as they do.

-- Ten soldiers are needed to fight one communist guerrilla, thus, the NAFP needs at least 165,000 soldiers to fight the roughly 16,500 New People's Army rebels.

In his speech, Enrile said the peace and order situation in key tourist destinations in the country is "still manageable" despite a growing concern over insurgency which the government is hard put to contain.

Enrile, however, does not see any threat for tourists.

On the other hand, he said, guaranteeing a crime-free society is impossible. "Not even the Soviet Union can claim a crime-free society; not even France, England, with all the resources in their hands. There are bound to be incidents affecting anybody, including tourists," he said.

What is important, according to the defense minister, is for the government to enforce law "with total will."

"We must have an open democracy, but let it not be a weak democracy. For what good is democracy if it is that weak and soft and in the end it will be destroyed," he stressed.

According to him, "Nobody can guarantee victory in an insurgency situation, but you must address it or the problem will overwhelm you."

Saying that he has been chastised many times "for alarming the nation," Enrile peppered his speech and answers to questions raised by conference participates with: "I might be accused again of alarming you people."

He told the audience though that as Filipinos "we are duty bound to say the truth without sugarcoating the facts."

While the peace and order situation is relatively manageable and stable, he said, the government should not undermine the problem, it "must be perceived as consistent in dealing with the problem."

Says Communists Want Coalition

HK140149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [13 October] said the communists will definitely demand for a coalition government once a cease-fire is in place. He made the statement during the last of a series of dialogues with military officers and men at Camp Aguinaldo. After a cease-fire has been concluded between the government and the National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] will ask for the formation of a coalition government. He said the cease-fire talks collapsed because of the demand by the CPP to release captured communist leader Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog. Enrile expressed concern over the communist line of thinking -- that "what is mine is mine, what is yours is negotiable."

He said the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army, will not lay down their arms during the cease-fire. The defense minister also reiterated his impatience over the continued delay in the implementation of the counter-insurgency plan announced by the government.

Criticizes 'Conciliatory' Government Policy

HK131258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, under increasing pressure to resign for his independent views, Monday indirectly criticized President Corazon Aquino's conciliatory policy toward armed rebels. The criticism came as a political alliance and a group of hunger strikers said they were demanding the resignation of Mr Enrile from the cabinet for his public questioning of Mrs Aquino security and political policies.

Referring to communist and Moslem rebels allowed by Mrs Aquino to keep firearms after local ceasefire agreements, he told officers and troops at a flag-raising ceremony: "Anyone who views the passing scene can no longer ignore this reality unless you deliberately ignore it in order to prevent yourself from getting confronted by it."

"You find armed men parading in our land ... challenging the authority of no less than the sovereign will of the Filipino people, the republic itself, and much more, challenging the capability and the resolution of the New Armed Forces.

"We are shackled, we are powerless. (The people) look to us for protection and for assistance, but we cannot do anything at the moment," he said during the ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo, the suburban site of the Defense Ministry and military headquarters.

"And so, to them I say, all we can do is to pray, prepare, and hopefully one day, we shall be able to overcome," he added in the speech, which was aired by television news programs here.

Mr Enrile's mutiny against his former backer Ferdinand Marcos sparked the popular uprising here in February that swept opposition presidential candidate Mrs Aquino to power. He was the first cabinet member appointed by Mrs Aquino.

Meanwhile, the Manila International Airport manager, Aurelio German, and an aide were placed under arrest here on an old libel charge filed by Mr Enrile during the Marcos administration. Both were freed on their own recognizance by the trial court after denying the accusation, Mr German said. Mr German, then a street protest leader, and several other people were sued by Mr Enrile in 1985 for libel after they allegedly accused him of enriching himself illegally. Mr Enrile sought 500,000 dollars in damages.

A pro-Aquino social democratic alliance to which Mr German belongs, Bandila, demanded Mr Enrile's resignation at the end of a two-day national congress Sunday, a Bandila spokeswoman said Monday. The alliance voted for a resolution calling for Mr Enrile's resignation despite the urging of their chairman Agapito Aquino, brother-in-law of Mrs Aquino, that Mr Enrile's fate be left to the discretion of the president.

A group of pro-Aquino radio commentators, meanwhile, said they were going on a hunger strike at a park across from the U.S. Embassy to demand Mr Enrile's resignation. Many Aquino supporters have said they doubt the loyalty of Mr Enrile to the president, saying he may turn against her just as he fought Mr Marcos.

'MARCOS LOYALISTS' INVITE ENRILE TO JOIN THEM

HK130142 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Marcos loyalists yesterday [12 October] called on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to join their cause because he shares their views on the country's insurgency problems. The call was made by speakers at yesterday's Marcos loyalist rally at Liwasang Bonifacio, led by former Members of Parliament Arturo Tolentino and Rafael Recto. Tolentino said it is Enrile's duty to join them in the crusade to save the country from communist subjugation. Enrile was asked to address the rally, but he snubbed the loyalists.

Notwithstanding inclement weather, some 3,000 Marcos loyalists carrying Marcos-Tolentino banners and streamers arrived at the plaza at about 1:30 pm aboard hired buses, jeepneys, and private cars. The demonstration was originally scheduled to be held at the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan City but was moved to Liwasang Bonifacio after the rallyists were given a permit by Acting Mayor Mel Lopez.

COLUMNIST ON 'BREACH' BETWEEN ENRILE, AQUINO

HK140357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Aquino Breakup with Enrile Forthcoming?"]

[Excerpt] Alienation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from Malacanang is moving inexorably to an explosive climax. Never "comfortable" with her defense minister, the martial-rule warden of her late husband, President Aquino has, of late, cast aside all pretenses of friendliness with Enrile. At the last Cabinet meeting, the two hardly exchanged a word or glance after lukewarm greetings. Enrile's persistent public sniping at the Aquino regime for its lack of a definite anti-insurgency policy appears to have broken the back of the President's patience.

In public fora, during his far ranging sorties, and on television and over radio, the defense minister has consistently batted from applying military pressure on the communist-led insurgency while providing the people with the wherewithal to improve their living standard. By inference, Enrile made it clear that intermittent peace negotiations with the representatives from the communist National Democratic Front (NDF) will produce no substantial gains for the government. Instead, he contended, they give the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), "the breathing spell" they need to recruit replacements, re-establish supply and communications lines disrupted by military operations, and to politicize the peasantry.

On the other hand, President Aquino has stood staunchly for exhausting all peaceful avenues toward settlement of the 17-year-old communist insurgency before applying the "mailed fist" policy of the rebels. Less diplomatic than the President, a number of Cabinet colleagues, more in irritation than in anger, have suggested that Enrile shut up or resign. In Malacanang meetings of the Cabinet, the defense minister's position has always received a drubbing. But setbacks have not cooled his fervor, now approximating that of an evangelical mission, to "inform the nation on the communist menace."

Depending on whether the defense minister persists on assailing the Aquino regime on its peace initiative, and on the kind of advice the President receives from her political advisers, Enrile could be sacked from the public service. However, dismissal could trigger unforeseen and unpleasant developments. Chafing at restraints arising from the government's conciliatory policy while suffering heavy casualties from continued NPA attacks, no one can predict how the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) will react to the dismissal of a perceived champion.

At this stage, only special persons endowed with extra sensory perception can say for sure how wide the breach between the President and her defense chief has become. And whether or not it can be healed. Unity between the political leadership and the defense-military establishment is considered by concerned persons as vital to national survival during periods of crisis like these times. One owes so much to the other. A break at this time would be tragic. It can bring no dividends except to [the] CPP now waiting to pick up the pieces. [passage omitted]

MALACANANG TO IGNORE ENRILE'S 'POTSHOTS'

HK140539 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Oct 86, pp 1, 2

[Text] Unless he presents them personally to President Aquino, the Malacanang posture will be to ignore Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's potshots at presidential policies.

The proponent of the strategy was Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo who told the President that part of the controversy over Enrile was media-generated the INQUIRER learned yesterday.

President Aquino signalled the adoption of the new tack on Enrile Wednesday when she presided the Cabinet meeting and did not specifically ask Enrile on his views on the principal topic, the insurgency problem.

Enrile has been vocal about the President's alleged soft handling of the communist insurgency and the military's non-inclusion in the ceasefire talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Tuesday, Enrile told Rotary Club members at the Manila Hotel that Ms. Aquino had "repudiated" the people's mandate given her in the February 7 election when she opted to form a revolutionary government but stressed he did not regret having installed her in power.

During the Wednesday Cabinet meeting, Enrile did not contribute anything as the members discussed the insurgency situation and counter-insurgency strategy presented by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Friday, Enrile alleged the government had still no clear cut insurgency policy.

Yesterday, two ranking Malacanang officials, expressing concern on the drift of Enrile, agreed to "just let him say his piece."

"We have to continue working, you know," one of them told the INQUIRER saying the seven-month old Aquino government cannot afford public rumblings among its Cabinet members.

"It will only fuel talks of instability," he said, adding "we will all end up losers."

The other official questioned Enrile's Friday comments: "Why did he not bring them up during the Cabinet meeting?"

BISHOP SAYS AQUINO TO MEET BACOLOD REBEL LEADERS

HK131156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Local communist rebel leaders plan to meet with President Corazon Aquino during her visit here this week, the Bishop of Bacolod, the capital of Negros Island said Monday.

"I will not tell you the venue now because other groups may picket the meeting, and it might not take place," Bishop Antonio Fortich told a news conference three days before Mrs Aquino was to arrive for an overnight visit.

(In Manila, presidential spokesmen could not be reached for comment. Mrs Aquino has not met with leftist rebel leaders but her emissaries have held exploratory talks with the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF).)

The bishop said he met with Negros NDF figures Saturday at an undisclosed place outside Bacolod and offered himself as "ransom" for their safety, but was told by the rebels that they trusted him and Mrs Aquino. The prelate also said two top military officials had asked him to help revive a peace dialogue with the rebels, which were cut off a few months back by renewed clashes between the military and communist guerrillas.

The president is to visit Bacolod and nearby Iloilo as part of a policy of periodically consulting provincial residents.

Negros has suffered severe poverty since its main industry, sugar planting and manufacturing, collapsed three years ago. The economic decline has fueled the growth of the communist insurgency.

FREED SWISS MEETS AQUINO, DEPARTS FOR HOME

HK120158 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Swiss businessman Hans Kunzli left for home yesterday after an 83-day ordeal in the hands of Moslem bandits in a series of communication falloffs that delayed his freedom by nearly a week. Kunzli made no departure statement, arriving secretly at the airport where Filipino security personnel and Swiss Ambassador (Mark Dandon) hustled him aboard a Philippine Airlines plane.

Eight hours earlier, Philippine President Corazon Aquino welcomed Kunzli back to freedom. Sitting beside him for lunch at the Presidential Palace were the Swiss envoy and the Filipino military and civilian officials who negotiated his release. Kunzli appeared with his hosts briefly before reporters but declined to answer questions. [passage omitted]

MISUARI ACCUSED OF VIOLATING PACT WITH AQUINO

HK140529 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff members Lito Mangaser and Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos yesterday accused Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front chairman, of violating the Jolo agreement signed Sept. 5 by President Aquino and the MNLF chief.

Ramos warned that he might be "constrained to enforce" the agreement if Misuari did not stop violating it.

The strict enforcement of the agreement would include the arrest of Misuari's armed bodyguards estimated at 1,000, according to Col. Honesto Isleta, AFP spokesman.

The agreement called for a stop to hostilities between Government troops and the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces [BMAF], the MNLF's military arm.

A Camp Aguinaldo press statement said Ramos had received reports that Misuari, while on a tour of several provinces in the South, has been consolidating his forces.

This included recruitment of members to the BMAF and exhorting Muslims to secede from the country, the statement said.

But in Manila, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, the President's brother-in-law, said Misuari's tour was in connection with his consultations with his followers on the autonomy issue.

Aquino had accompanied Misuari to Sulu, Basilan, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Davao, Surigao and Zamboanga del Sur.

Meanwhile, the Camp Aquinaldo statement represented a complete turn-about of Ramos' earlier assessment that Misuari had "toned down" MNLF's demand for an independent Muslim republic in Mindanao in favor of autonomy.

The Ramos assessment came after Misuari addressed some 3,000 Muslims at the Pangarungan Colleges in Marawai City Oct. 3.

According to Ramos, military field commanders in that southern city had reported that Misuari was pushing for autonomy.

During the past five days, however, Ramos became convinced that Misuari was only putting one over the Government by "saying something and doing another thing," Isleta told the "CHRONICLE."

Reports reaching Ramos said that Misuari had "heightened the tension... and forcibly persuaded" residents to join the secessionist movement during his sorties to Sulu, Basilan, Cotabato, Davao and Surigao del Sur.

On Tuesday, Ramos became convinced of Misuari's "violative" acts following his consultations with local leaders of Maguindanao and Cotabato, Isleta said.

Ramos was also apparently irked by Misuari's refusal to reduce his armed bodyguards from 1,000 to 200 while touring the provinces.

Isleta said that Misuari's insistence, in spite of Ramos' assurance that the military would provide adequate security measures and show of force, was already an "act of hostility."

Isleta pointed out that Ramos and Dr Tham Manjoorsa, MNLF secretary general, had agreed on Sept. 4 in Jolo that a 200-strong bodyguard was sufficient for Misuari and President Aquino when the two would meet the following day.

In Manila, Aquino said Miuari was working for a "more meaningful autonomy."

Although Misuari's personal preference is for secession and an independent Muslim state, he is ready to bow to the wishes of his people should they choose autonomy, according to Aquino.

In his travels with Misuari in Mindanao, Aquino said, he has perceived a sentiment for autonomy.

"I believe we are moving toward an acceptance of autonomy," he said.

After Misuari's consultations with his followers in Mindanao, Aquino said the Government intends to consult with the Christians and the non-MNLF Muslims of the region.

On the Zamboanga City incident, Aquino said this represents "a slight setback in the peace process." However, he believed that it was merely the result of "a confusion of orders that needs clarification."

The incident arose from the military's refusal to allow Misuari and his heavily armed bodyguards from entering the city.

The Philippine News Agency reported that Ramos ordered the Southern Command to strictly enforce the firearms ban.

Quoting Isleta, the PNA said Ramos issued the order to Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southcom chief, to allow Misuari to bring along with him only 200 of his men to Zamboanga City, headquarters of the Southcom and seat of the Western Mindanao regional autonomous government.

REBEL PRIEST TO GET ARMED FORCES' PROTECTION

HK101351 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Camp Adduru, Tuguegarao -- The military will give enough protection to renegade priest Conrado Balweg, chief-tain of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA).

This assurance was made by Col. Eduardo Batalla, Recom [Regional Command] 2 regional commander, so that Balweg can move around freely to contact his people for consultation on the ceasefire agreement Balweg forged with President Aquino during a recent peace dialog.

CPLA is a breakaway group of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordilleras.

Recom 2 authorities said military facilities in the Cordillera would be made available to Balweg to ensure the success of the ceasefire agreement in the area.

In his report to Col. Manuel S. Avila, Batalla said the military establishment firmly believes in the sincerity of Balweg in joining forces with government troopers to restore peace in the region.

DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

HK130138 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The draft of the new constitution which its (?framers) said would give life to democracy was approved last night [11 October] on final and third reading by a unanimous vote. The approval ended over 4 months of hard labor by the 47 appointed commissioners, who at times clashed in bitter argument over vital issues during the deliberations on the charter provisions.

Of the 48 appointed commissioners, only 46 completed the task. Movie director Lino Brocka dropped out on a matter of principle and former Senator Decoroso Rosales is sick.

The charter has more articles than the old 1935 and 1973 constitutions. Among the new articles were those on social justice, which Con-Com [Constitutional Commisson] President Cecilia Munoz-Palma considers as the heart and mind of the new constitution, family rights, and one on education, science and technology, arts, culture and sports. The draft will be printed today and tomorrow and will be signed by the framers on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz-Palma said she considers the draft constitution the best written so far for the country. In an interview after the vote on the constitution, Munoz-Palma said the new charter strikes a balance between Filipino interests and the realities of the present situation.

[Begin Munoz-Palma recording] For the first time, we have separate articles -- one article on education, national language, science and technology. For the first time, we have a separate article on the family [words indistinct]. That means to say that the Constitutional Commission is giving due recognition to the fact that the family is a basic autonomous social institution, and supports the sanctity of family and supports the stability of marriage. So, you see, this is very important, that for the first time we have a (?fair) constitution. For the first time, we have a statement of the fundamental equality of women and men before the law. [end recording]

Opposition Against New Charter

HK130530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The Philippine opposition Monday said it was likely to campaign against a draft new constitution and told President Corazon Aquino to step down if the charter was rejected by voters. Opposition leaders speaking at a press forum repeated a demand for a fresh presidential election and denounced a provision in the draft which grants a six-year term to Mrs Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Aquilino Pimentel, a senior cabinet member who is minister of local governments, rejected the demand for a new poll and said Mrs Aquino would not step down in the case of the constitution not being ratified.

A 48-member commission handpicked by Mrs Aquino completed a draft charter Sunday. The document is expected to be formally presented to Mrs Aquino Wednesday and submitted to a national plebiscite in January.

Arturo Tolentino, the would-be vice president of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos, told the forum that the provision on the terms of office of Mrs Aquino and Mr Laurel would be the main issue in the plebiscite. Insisting that he and Mr Marcos won the February election that sparked a pro-Aquino uprising, he said he had not read the draft but judging by reports on its contents, "I am afraid I will be for rejection of the constitution."

He said that if Mrs Aquino insisted on staying in office if the draft was rejected, "then you might have a direct action by the people."

Apart from the Aquino-Laurel terms, he cited a draft provision allowing the continued existence of a powerful presidential commission confiscating the wealth of Mr Marcos and his close relatives and associates. He said this ran contrary to the charter's bill of rights.

Another Marcos ally, former MP Salvador Britanico, said he believed the draft would be rejected, and once this happens, "the government will fall... I feel that she will have to be deposed."

Mr Pimentel said that a new presidential election would destabilize the country and reiterated the administration's rejection of the demand. If the charter was rejected, Mrs Aquino would simply revert to the temporary charter now in effect and could order a new draft written by a new body, which may be elected, the minister added.

A maverick pro-Aquino political leader, Homobono Adaza, said Mrs Aquino won the February election but also urged a fresh presidential poll, saying this was needed because she scrapped the 1973 Constitution under which she ran.

The revolt occurred amid a dispute over the election results. The issue of who won the poll has been "buried" by Mrs Aquino's abolition of the old charter and declaration of a revolutionary government, and her term ends when a regular constitutional government begins, Mr Adaza said.

FREEDOM CONSTITUTION IN EFFECT IF CHARTER REJECTED

HK131130 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said today that if the people reject the new constitution, then the freedom constitution of the Aquino government will take effect. According to him, should this happen, the government will convene a constitutional convention where representatives will be elected by popular vote.

The draft of the constitution is slated to be presented to President Aquino by commissioners headed by Con-Com president Cecilia Munoz-Palma. This was announced by the local government minister at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel.

TYPHOONS CAUSE PALAY PRODUCTION DECREASE

HK091337 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 28

[Text] The three successive typhoons which hit the country since July will cut the projected 900,000 metric tons increase in palay [unhusked rice] production this year by more than 40 percent according tc figures released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MAF].

The heaviest damage to palay was inflicted by typhoon "Oyang" which devastated a total of 102,524 hectares of rice lands in Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Bulacan.

Total damage to palay alone is estimated to about P897 million based on the average yield of 50 cavans per hectare.

Typhoon Gading which hit Luzon last July damaged 34,132 hectares of rice, while typhoon Meding last month ravaged another 16,250 hectares.

All told the three typhoons damaged approximately 382,265 MT [metric tons] or about 42.5 percent of 900,000 MT projected increase in palay production this year.

However, MAF sources said damaged palay crop will not lead to a rice shortage this year. The damaged volume represents only about 4 percent of the total production of 9.1 million MT.

It will merely reduce the projected increase in production, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra told newsmen.

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PACIFIC ISLAND STATES, U.S. HOLD FISHING TALKS

BK140623 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] A critical round of talks has begun in Tonga on a fishing agreement between the United States and Pacific island nations. A Radio Australia correspondent in Nukucalofa for the meeting, Trevor Watson, says Washington is hoping to stem growing Soviet influence in the South Pacific. It is the 10th round of talks in 2 years between American officials and 16 Pacific countries represented by the Forum Fisheries Agency.

Trevor Watson says the key issue to be settled is the price the United States should pay for access to tuna stocks in the 200-mile exclusive economic zones surrounding the island states. The Pacific countries want $16.5 million a year [currency not specified]. While saying they are committed finalizing a deal, the American negotiators say Washington can afford no more than $7.5 million.

U.S. Offer Rejected

BK150636 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Representatives from 16 South Pacific nations have rejected an increased American offer aimed at ending their long-running fishery access dispute. Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, says, however, that the gap between the amount being offered by the Americans and that demanded by the Pacific nations has narrowed.

At the opening of the negotiations yesterday, the United States offered $8.5 million [no currency specified] a year for the next 5 years for the right to fish within the 200 mile exclusive economic zones that surround the island nations.

Watson says that while rejecting the latest American offer, the island nations also reduced their earlier demand for $16.5 million to $15.5 million. He says the Americans will respond to the demand later today.

Our correspondent says the American negotiators have made a commitment to conclude a multilateral fishing access agreement with the South Pacific nations before the Tonga discussions end. He says the United States is concerned about the effect the fishing dispute is having on its relations with the countries in the region and is keen to stem growing Soviet influence there.

NAKASONE URGES WEST'S UNITY, SUPPORTS SDI

OW141301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday the Western camp should unite to back up U.S. President Ronald Reagan and promote U.S.-Soviet arms talks following the weekned U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Iceland.

In a speech at the Japan, Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) building in Tokyo, Nakasone made the statements in referring to future East-West relations. Nakasone said although the summit reached no final agreement, progress was made in talks on strategic nuclear arms, intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) and other issues. He said the summit showed the arms talks hinge on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program and that both superpowers are expected to confer with their respective allies as they work toward their next summit. Nakasone also said that SDI is acting as a lever to promote disarmament and supported SDI as a security system based on advanced defensive arms systems.

As for domestic issues, Nakasone criticized the present rice policy which calls for subsidizing with public funds the purchase of rice from farmers, calling for reforms mainly in productivity to reduce international disparities in rice prices.

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES TO MAKE TIES WITH USSR PLANNED

OW141305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union are now negotiating the possibility of exchanging messages between leaders of the two countries on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral relations on October 19, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. The official said, however, it is yet to be decided if the messages will be exchanged between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev or Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov. Japanese and Soviet Foreign Minsters Tadashi Kuranari and Eduard Shevardnadze have agreed on an exchange of messages to commemorate the occasion. A Japanese prime minister and Soviet party general secretary have not exchanged messages previously.

It depends on Nakasone whether or not he will renew in the planned message Japan's invitation to Gorbachev to visit Japan by the end of January, the official said. The breakup of the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik is expected to delay an anticipated Gorbachev Tokyo visit. If he comes, he will be the first Soviet party leader to visit Japan.

NAKASONE ASSURES ROK KOREA POLICY UNCHANGED

OW110911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has assured South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan that Japan's policy toward the Korean peninsula remains unchanged, it was learned Saturday.

Officials who accompanied Nakasone on his trip to Seoul from September 20-21 said Nakasone gave the assurance in response to a request by Chon that Japan take a cautious attitude toward North Korea.

Nakasone held talks with Chon at the presidential palace on September 21, the day after he attended the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games. Following the meeting it was reported that Nakasone reaffirmed Japan's support for the simultaneous entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations.

Chon expressed concern about expanding relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea and asked Nakasone to work with China to ease tension over the Korean peninsula. The officials said Chon also requested Nakasone that Japan exercise discretion in promoting its relations with North Korea. Nakasone agreed to the request, saying Japan's policy toward the Korean peninsula remains unchanged, they said. Disclosure of the accord at the summit is expected to make it hard for Japan to improve its relations with North Korea, observers said.

Tokyo-Pyongyang relations progressed last year following Japan's lifting of its sanctions against North Korea -- imposed over a terrorist bombing in Rangoon directed at Chon -- and a visit to Japan by Kim Ki-nam, editor in chief of NODONG SINMUN, the official newspaper of the North Korean Workers Party.

The Japanese Government allowed a North Korean airliner to fly into Japan to carry a North Korean delegation to the university games held in Kobe in September last year.

Progress of bilateral relations, however, has stalled since the rupture of inter-Korean dialogue over the joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise named Team Spirit '86 and North Korea's failure to repay trade debts to Japan amounting to about 60 billion yen. Foreign Ministry officials said it now would be difficult to realize a visit to Japan by former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam. Ho, now a Politburo member of the Workers Party, has been invited by the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-North Korea friendship.

Nakasone is expected to appeal to Chinese leaders to promote China's trade and other relations with South Korea during his forthcoming visit to Beijing November 8-9, sources said. They said Nakasone will also urge China to support U.N. membership for both South and North Korea.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS REYKJAVIC SUMMIT RESULTS

SK150518 Pyongyang CKNA in English 0444 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary on the course and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Follows the full text of the commentary titled "Two Different Stands Towards Peace and War":

There was a Soviet-U.S. top-level meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavi, Iceland, on October 11 and 12.

The meeting drew keen attention from the broad public circles of the world. Because it was chiefly connected with the question of dispelling the danger of nuclear war hanging heavily over the globe and guaranteeing world peace. But the Reykjavik meeting ended without any agreement, disappointing the world peaceloving people. The course and results of the meeting furnished another patent proof as to who wants peace and who dreams of aggression and war.

The working meeting between the Soviet and U.S. top leaders was arranged on the initiative of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union proposed the business-like meeting for the purpose of promoting the solution of the points agreed upon at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit in November last year and thereby bringing success to the second summit expected in Washington. So the Soviet Union wwnt to Reykjavik with important initiatives and reasonable proposals, and it made sincere efforts toward their realization.

But the United States went to the meeting empty-handed, still obsessed with the wild desire to gain nuclear supremacy and dominate the world.

In the course of the meeting, the United States dared not oppose the fair and above-board proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the two sides reached a series of points of agreement, which might lead to nulear arms reduction. At the last moment of the talks, however, the United States brought itself to turn upside down the points already agreed upon by stubbornly insisting on the promotion of its so called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), thus leading everything to a rupture in the long run.

The Korean people highly estimate the peaceful principled stand of the Soviet Union maintained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the summit meeting and support his initiatives and proposals. To realise nuclear arms reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons at the present moment is a key to the removal of the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, hanging over our planet and to the guarantee of world peace and the security of mankind.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev clarified in his January 15, 1986, statement and at the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet party and government put forward the plan to establish a comprehensive international security system and active proposals to ban nuclear testing, realising nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarization of the outer space and completely eliminate the nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century and, some time ago, took a step of extending again the unilateral mortorium on nuclear testing.

All this eloquently shows the responsible stand and peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet party and government to defend universal peace and security.

On the contrary, the United States is persisting in its wild ambition to destroy the existing military equilibrium, gain military predominance, nuclear advantage, over the Soviet Union and build up nuclear forestalling capability.

The world people can see in this that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists will never change. The United States is, in reality, persistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war in all parts of the world, while glibly talking about peace outwardly. This aggressive nature of the United States finds salient expression in the fact that it has turned South Korea into the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and is committing military provocations without let up, rendering the situation strained and creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

In order to perserve peace in Korea and settle the question of national reunification by peaceful means, the government of our republic put forward many reasonable and constructive peace proposals, among them the proposal for tripartite talks to replace the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south of Korea, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for holding talks of military authorities, and the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. However, none of our peace proposals has been put into practice because of opposition on the part of the United States and the South Korean puppets.

The Soviet Union expresses its unchanging determination to unremittingly go ahead with the struggle for peace, the struggle against arms race and the struggle to avert nuclear danger on the globe in the future, too, although the Reykjavik summit meeting ended with no success.

If the United States, too, is truly interested in global detente, elimination of nuclear weapons and preservation of world peace, it should renounce its "star wars" program for expanding the theatre of war even to outer space and approach the negotiations for nuclear arms reduction with sincerity, instead of paying hypocritical lip-service to peace.

The world people will never allow the reckless nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperalists which will lead mankind to destruction.

The peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and all the peaceloving people of the world will closely unite and intensify the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement everywhere. When the world people who love peace and justice fight with their united strength, they will be able to check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the imperialists for nuclear war and defend world peace.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES BOMBING ALLEGATIONS

SK101112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today lashes at the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets for clamouring again that the North is to blame for the Rangoon explosion three years ago. In a signed commentary the daily recalls that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea isued a statement on October 9 on the lapse of three years since the Rangoon explosion, claiming that the North is to blame for the case and the South Korean puppet defence minister and culture and information minister, struck a similar note with their master and, further, connected the Kimpo airport explosion with the North. The commentary says:

The anti-DPRK trumpet blown in chorus by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean lackeys is one more false propaganda seeking an insidious political aim and a naked provocation against the North. As for the Rangoon explosion three years ago, it was a drama staged by the South Korean puppets themselves to bring under control the political crisis in South Korea and direct the people's attention to anti-communism. This was brought to full light at the time of the explosion and there is no need to prove this again. In zealously launching an anti-communist smear campaign against the North, crying about the Rangoon explosion and the Kimpo airport blast, the South Korean puppets and their U.S. masters try to tone down public opinion critical of the puppets who disgraced themselves through the Asian Games and divert elsewhere the resistance of the people against the fascist rule.

The South Korean puppet defence minister and culture and information minister betrayed their black-hearted intention to seek anti-communist confrontation, while stepping up war preparations by crying for heightened "vigilance against communism" and all efforts for "national security". It is an unpardonable treacherous act to commit a crime and incite confrontation among fellow countrymen with it as a pretext.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS SOUTH MAKES 'WAR' PREPARATIONS

SK141152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 10 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 October special article: "Theory on Threat of Southward Invasion Is Smoke Screen Designed To Conceal Preparations for Northward Aggressive War"]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean puppets have continuously talked about the threat of a southward invasion by someone. They are spreading this rumor of a threat not only within South Korea but also abroad.

They made the absurd and preposterous remarks that we have reinforced troops and deployed them along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], that we are trying to find an excuse for a southward invasion on the occasion of the Olympics, and so forth. This is a frenzied commotion designed to conceal the criminal maneuvers of preparations for the northward war of aggression accelerated by the puppets together with the U.S. imperialists.

Whenever the puppets find an opportunity, they rave that we are going to invade the South. However, there has never been any invasion from the North. The actual threat on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists, seizing South Korea as their colony and military base, are going to invade all of Korea and Asia by using South Korea as their stepping-stone. The South Korean puppets are actively following such an aggressive Korean and Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

To realize such criminal aims, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have been running amok with preparations for a new war more frantically in recent years than ever before. The U.S. imperialists are dragging weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea on a large scale and further accelerating the modernization of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea and the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists have already dragged more than 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea and deployed them there. They have even dragged in scores of neutron bombs. Recently, they have constructed some 40 underground storage houses for nuclear weapons in Kongju and Kunsan in South Korea. They reorganized the U.S. imperialist 7th Air Force and deployed it in South Korea. Receiving the most modern weapons and equipment from their U.S. imperialist masters, the puppets are actively pushing ahead with the plan of modernzing the puppet army. The puppets were also assured that they would receive enormous military equipment amounting to more than $8 billion during the 1985-89 period. According to this plan, the puppets dragged in various military aircraft including F-16 fighter-bombers, armored cars, missiles and submarines.

Overall armed forces in South Korea, including the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, have been deployed in advanced areas close to the MDL and constantly assume an attack posture against the North. The South Korean ports have been reduced to military ports and launching bases for pirate ships of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet.

Provocative war exercises simulating northward attack are being perpetrated more frequently in the air, on the ground, and in the sea. Such exercises are being further expanded in a step-by-step manner. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise was staged between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets amid the mobilization of gigantic forces of aggression numbering approximately 200,000 capable of carrying out a complete war. The U.S. imperialist Strategic Command which assumes the command of nuclear war as its basic mission participated in this exercise, and various warships and aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons and special operational forces, Green Berets carrying nuclear backpacks, were mobilized. Thus, the danger from the exercise is increasing. The contents of the exercise have a thoroughly aggressive and offensive nature. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has practically become a preliminary war and a test war.

At the U.S. imperialists' instigation, the puppets are reeking of powder from staging war exercises daily. After the "Team Spirit" exercise staged this year, they waged various military exercises for the puppet army including "Ttangppol," "Pangpae," "Ulchi," and a chemical warfare demonstration. Joint military exercises between the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the puppet army including joint river-crossing exercises, joint naval training, and joint mine sweeping exercises were also staged. In particular, the importance attached to the joint operational exercise between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has recently increased. Forces of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet taking an active part in this exercise is an issue that we should not overlook.

The situation that has developed in South Korea shows how desperately the puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, are running amok to perfect preparations for a new war against our Republic.

South Korea has been reduced to the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and the most dangerous source of nuclear war. Because of constant troop reinforcement and new war provoking maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created on the Korean peninsula.

Today, the broad range of social circles and peace-loving people of the world pay due attention to the acute situation on the Korean peninsula and raise their voices denouncing the criminal, aggressive, war provoking maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge. Even within South Korea, an antiwar and antinuclear movement has been vigorously staged, together with the people's anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle. Such slogans as "Let us strengthen the antiwar antinuclear struggle!", "Remove nuclear weapons and conclude a peace treaty!", and "We resolutely oppose the training of U.S. imperialist mercenaries!" are shouts of national salvation resounding among the South Korean youths and students.

It is the consistent position of our party and the government of the republic to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea. Even at times when former dictators were removed in South Korea and when South Korea was engulfed in serious political confusion as a result of the enhanced mass struggle, such as the 19 April popular uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising, we sought measures to achieve national reunification in a peaceful manner, not resorting to exercising armed force.

With the beginning of the year, we put forth the proposal to cease military exercises in order to create an atmosphere favorable to North-South dialogue and advanced a series of epochal peace proposals to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and ease tension, including a proposal for talks among military authorities and a proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. Even some time ago when the situation was strained, we took the initiative of letting 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army participate in the peaceful construction of the nation.

However, one's remark that there is a threat of southward invasion while refusing our sincere and patient peace-loving efforts is absurd and preposterous. This clearly shows that the theory of the puppets on the threat of a southward invasion is nothing but a falsehood.

The deceitful theory on the threat of a southward invasion raved about by the puppets while accelerating preparations for a northward war of aggression cannot convince anyone. The puppets should immediately respond to our proposal for talks between military authorities to take practical measures for the relaxation of tension instead of attempting to ridicule public opinion with deceitful propaganda.

If the South Korean puppets advance along the road of northward war of aggression together with the U.S. imperialists behind the staged commotion of a threat of a southward invasion, no good result will be brought about for them.

NODONG SINMUN OUTLINES PARTY'S ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK091230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 5 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 October special article: "Guidance on Economic Work by Party Organizations"]

[Text] Correctly organizing and giving guidance on economic work and endlessly strengthening ideological work are important duties of the party of the working class. Our party is brilliantly carrying out this duty by putting forth correct lines and struggle tasks and then implementing them.

On 1 October 1985, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated principled questions concerning doing a good job with the party's guidance on economic work and in reforming and strengthening the party's ideological work. One of these questions, which calls on party organizations to strengthen their guidance over economic work, occupies an important place.

It is an important requirement for strengthening the economic might of the country and for improving the people's standard of living, that the party organizations do a good job guiding economic work. The socialist material and technological foundation can be firmly laid, the economic foundation which has already been provided can be used effectively, and the people's material and cultural demands can be met only when economic work is pushed ahead vigorously.

In our country, a struggle is being vigorously waged to achieve the 10 grand major targets of socialist economic construction and to solve the problems of feeding, clothing, and housing the people more smoothly. Whenever the economy reaches an advanced stage of development and enormous economic construction work is underway, strengthening the party's guidance on economic work emerges as an important problem. Only when party organizations strengthen their guidance on economic work can the party's economic policy be thoroughly implemented and the national economy be developed as rapidly as desired and intended by the party.

The party's guidance on economic work is policy-oriented and political. In giving guidance on economic work, the party should always adhere to its policy and ensure that the revolutionary tasks presented are carried out by stirring the party organizations and party members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: In the course of realizing the party's guidance on revolution and construction, our party has paid deep attention to seeing to it that all party organizations uniformly grasp the work in their own sectors and units and strengthen policy-oriented and political guidance on such work.

Since the party of the working class is an institution of political leadership, it should conduct its guidance on economic work in a party-minded and political manner.

To say that party organizations should give guidance on economic work in a policy-oriented and political manner means to define in what direction and methods the party's economic policy should be executed, based on a collective discussion by the party committees, to adopt correct decisions, and to see to it that the party's economic policy is executed thoroughly by mobilizing the party members and working people. In other words, it means that the party organizations should give correctly oriented and methodological guidance for economic work based on the party's economic policy.

The party organizations' policy-oriented and political guidance on economic work enables the party to smoothly realize its leadership of economic construction and to further raise the self-reliance and sense of responsibility of the economic guidance functionaries. This being the case, it is imperative for party organizations at all levels to carry out the party's economic policy thoroughly in a timely manner by doing a good job of their role as helmsmen.

An important problem arising in this is for the party committees to collectively discuss the party's economic policy whenever it is presented, to establish correct directions and methods, and then vigorously conduct organizational and political work. Establishing correct directions and methods for the execution of the party's economic policy and politically guaranteeing its thorough execution by mobilizing the party members and working people is the key to the activity of party committees.

When the party's economic policy is presented, the party organizations should establish clear directions and methods to execute the economic policy through collective discussion in the party committees, organize the division of labor in an appropriate manner, and then push ahead with them positively. Only in this way can they carry out any policy-oriented tasks correctly, in a timely, smooth manner.

Actively organizing and mobilizing the party members and working people for the implementation of the party's economic policy by energetically conducting organizational and political work is an important problem that the party organizations should firmly adhere to in giving guidance on economic work. Organizational and political work is work designed to actively mobilize the functionaries and working people so as to make them thoroughly carry out the party's economic policy. It is also a requirement for party organizations to acquaint themselves with organizational and political work and give guidance at all times on it so as to make the functionaries and working people correctly execute problems discussed and decided by the party committees and tasks assigned to them. Only when the party organizations substantially preplan and supervise organizational and political work can the functionaries and working people correctly understand what is intended by the party, know what tasks they are to do, and thereby display a high sense of responsibility and creativity, and carry out work in a goal-oriented manner.

Whatever economic tasks they are to carry out, it is imperative for the party organizations to see to it that the functionaries and working people carry out their work with a high degree of revolutionary zeal and a sense of responsibility by actively giving priority to political work. At the same time, they should see to it that all policy-oriented tasks are carried out substantially by executing the party's economic policy after coordinating the work of grasping and giving guidance on the execution of economic policy.

Also important in the party organizations' guidance on economic work is for the party organizations to make all functionaries carry out the party's economic tasks with firm faith and conviction. Carrying out the economic tasks assigned to them with firm faith and conviction reflects the important mettle of the guidance functionaries.

The struggle to implement the party's economic policy begins with the functionaries' operations and organizational work and bears fruit through their commands. What is important in this course is faith on the part of the functionaries. Every process of guidance, including putting the work into operation, assigning a division of labor for the work, and summing up the outcome, can be successfully carried out only when it is bolstered by firm conviction and faith. This being the case, the course in which the functionaries push ahead with the work is a course in which the functionaries ambitiously organize and push ahead the work with firm faith and conviction.

To functionaries, faith means a firm conviction that they can carry out any difficult tasks on their own without fail, as well as a determination to carry them out at any cost. They engage in work with a determination that they will have to carry out any kind of work on their own without fail; that they can do so; and that they will find courage and methodology in this course.

Experience shows that functionaries armed with firm faith can smoothly carry out revolutionary tasks assigned to them. The party organizations should vigorously conduct organizational and political work so as to make the functionaries themselves fully implement the economic work assigned them with a firm conviction in their own strength by fully mobilizing the inner reserves and potentials for production. Each sector and unit may have a different status for inner reserves and conditions. However, each has the potential to resolve needs, such as raw materials, on its own.

Guidance by party organizations on economic work should be executed so as to make all functionaries solve the economic tasks assigned them on their own, based on their potential. When all our functionaries display a high degree of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with a firm stand to carry out to the end any task with the sense of responsibility, they can find more reserves in all sectors of the national economy and resolve many problems arising in production and construction.

An important point regarding the party organizations' guidance on economic work is for all functionaries to always go down and positively solve the problems that arise. Even the producing masses, who are directly executing the party's economic policy, remain below. It is on the production spot where the party's policy is being executed.

Only when the functionaries go down among the producing masses can they locate and solve important problems arising in the course of implementing the party's economic tasks in a timely manner and carry out any kind of difficult tasks together with the producing masses.

Functionaries' going down is what is demanded by the great leader's work methods and what our party intends them to be. So party organizations should always organize and push ahead all work based on the principle of always bringing guidance below. The purpose of the functionaries' going down is to make themselves acquainted in detail with the work done by the units below, to teach and help the units below, and to thoroughly implement the party's economic policy by mobilizing the producing masses.

The party organizations should lead all functionaries in such a way as to make them always penetrate reality, work and live together with the producing masses, acquaint themselves with the work, and smoothly take appropriate measures. Substantially preparing for going down on the part of functionaries is an important condition to successfully guarantee guidance for, and assistance to, those below.

When party organizations make the functionaries go below with thorough preparations, carrying conrete measures and methodology, they can push ahead with the work designed to implement the party's economic policy with conviction and positively help the functionaries in ways to implement the economic tasks assigned them far better and more rapidly by effectively maximizing the available conditions and potentials.

Reality never stops unfolding, and endless new tasks face us. This requires that the functionaries lead the masses and resolve problems that arise. It is imperative for the functionaries who have gone below to make arduous efforts to implement the economic tasks with a determination to take responsibility for the work of the units together with the functionaries working below. Only such functionaries can become guidance functionaries who do their share in the implementation of the party's economic policy and become functionaries who are trusted and followed by the masses.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea on strengthening party guidance over economic work is a valuable program which the party organizations should always adhere to in the struggle to implement the party's economic policy. All party organizations and party functionaries should effect new advances in socialist economic construction by conducting guidance over economic work more substantially, upholding the party's intentions.

DPRK PROSPERING UNDER PARTY'S BANNER

SK131100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The 80's of Korea is continuously prospering, witnessing miracles and innovations under the banner of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Entering the 80's, our party put up the militant slogan "Let us create the 'speed of the 80's' in the spirit of the years that saw great upsurge of chollima!" Great successes have been achieved in grand socialist construction under this revolutionary slogan.

One of the most brilliant achievements is the construction of the West Sea Barrage, a proud construction in the workers' party age. The barrage damming off the rough sea in an 8 kilometre section has been completed in five years. This is a miracle without precedent in the history of the world barrage construction.

Large-scale dressing plant no. 3 with an annual capacity of treating 10 million tons of ores which has been built at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise is one of the shining edifices. The construction of this dressing plant has been wound up in a brief period of one year.

The construction of units surpassing 10,000 by far in number has been carried out in the industrial domain alone over the past 6 years.

The production of non-ferrous metals has grown several times in recent years and the production has risen in various industrial domains such as metal, mining, and power industries.

The gross industrial output value of Korea has today grown over 430 times as against 1946. The machine-building industry has manufactured many large and special precision machines. The Ryongsong machine complex has built a 10,000 ton power press and the Rakwon machine complex a large oxygen plant of 6,000 cubic metres.

An increasing demand for transport is fully met in the domain of transport. 206,464,600 more tons of freight than the rated traction capacity has been carried over the past 7 years in the railway transport.

A revolution has been vigorously pushed ahead within the light industry and services.

In the recent two years the production of mass consumption goods has been boosted over 5 times at the daily necessaries shops and workteams of factories and enterprises in different domains of the national economy and the housewives workteams of the neighborhood units in the residential quarters.

Bumper crops have been reaped in the fields year after year. 10 million tons of grain has been harvested in 1984. 50,000 hectares of tideland has already been reclaimed on the west coast to increase the grain production.

Along with the rapid progress of the economy, the country's total volume of foreign trade has increased 2.2 times in the last six years.

Today our party has put up the militant slogan "Let us powerfully press ahead the march of the 80's as the builders of the West Sea barrage did!" Under this militant banner the flame of new innovations is rising over such major construction sites as the construction of the Taechon power station, Sunchon Vinalon complex, construction for enlarged production capacity of the Taechon magnesia factory, the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex and the expansion project of the Anju district coal mining complex and the northern railway construction.

SKNDP SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK130054 (Clandestine) Voices of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Congratulatory message" from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] to Kim Chong-il on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK dated 110 October, Seoul — read by announcer]

[Text] Sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guide [hyangdoja] of the WPK:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the SKNDF Central Committee, which is hewing out the rugged road of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation under the resplendent rays of the great chuche idea, respectfully places greatest glory upon and extends most ardent congratulations to the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, guide of the chuche party.

The founding of the WPK was the brilliant outcome of the struggle which respected and beloved President Kim-Il-song waged to build a new-type party from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Founded by taking deep root in the glorious tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the WPK has attained shining victory in the struggle to reform nature and society under the banner of the chuche idea and in the sacred war to defeat invasion by the U.S. imperialists and has unfolded a WPK era in which the land of the North becomes stronger and wealthier and prospers through independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

By upholding sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sun of guidance, the WPK has entered a new higher stage in its development, where it brilliantly inherits and consummates the chuche cause, and performs immortal achievements along its glorious path. The sagacious comrade leader, a genius of ideology and leadership, has extraordinarily developed and enriched the respected and beloved president's theory and idea on party construction and has established the policy of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, thus nurturing and developing the WPK into an endlessly promising party which inherits the pure and clean chuche idea without vacillation or turns and twists under any arduous and complicated situation.

The party's organizational and ideological foundation of carrying forward the idea and leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song has been solidly cemented and the party's leadership system has been firmly established. This is a most shining achievement and a great victory attained as a result of upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the guide.

Since the dear comrade leader, who possesses outstanding organizational and distinguished driving capabilities to move the entire party, the entire country, and all the people, stands at the van of the WPK, everyone is vigorous with the mettle of youth and lives and works with overflowing far-sighted ambition and romanticism in the northern half of the fatherland, and epochal miracles and matchless exploits are being created on all fronts of socialist construction.

The brothers in the North, who enjoy a life of truth in the chuche fatherland where the wisdom and determination of the party are transformed into creations and brought into the blossom of the happiness of the masses, are powerfully accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of the construction of the West Sea lockgate, cherishing faith that there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome, and no fortresses which cannot be captured, along the road of advancing under the leadership of the party.

Today, because of the undying achievements attained under the leadership of the dear comrade leader, the WPK enjoys absolute support and boundless trust among the masses. As it is guided by the sagacious comrade leader, the WPK is demonstrating its reputation as the reliable vanguard of the era of independence which has great ideas, perfect theories, rich experience, and tested leadership. Since the dear comrade leader has clearly analyzed the tenor of the development of the present age with the rays of the chuche idea and has resplendently indicated the (?correct) road of independence, friendship, and peace, the hymn of reverence and loyalty of all people who admire the chuche guidance star more strongly shakes the earth and sky with each passing day.

Indeed, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sun of guidance, which brilliantly inherits and consummates the chuche cause by leading the WPK along the ever-victorious single road, and he is an outstanding leader [yongdoja] of our times who precipitates the shining future of mankind.

Witnessing the marvelous daily changing development of the northern half of the fatherland and the happy life of our brothers in the North, our SKNDF members and partriotic masses of all walks of life feel, with deep emotion, the greatness of the dear comrade leader, his wise leadership, and his lofty virtues and we are endlessly encouraged by the might and promising future of the WPK.

With the immortal chuche idea as its guiding idea, the SKNDF has steadily waged the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation along with the patriotic masses of all walks of life and is entering a new epochal phase on this glorious path. South Korea, which was once called a doldrums of anti-U.S. struggle, has been turned into a place of fierce anti-U.S. struggle. In addition, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antidictatorial struggle for democratization constitute a basic stream of the mass movement. This sacred anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation of our masses is expanding into a nationwide struggle, embracing a broad range of masses of all walks of life with each passing day.

Amid the flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle which has been valiantly waged in defiance of brutal and ruthless fascist suppression, our SKNDF organizations have grown staunch, the work of indoctrinating and organizing the masses has been powerfully carried out, and mighty fighting forces capable of winning victory over the enemy have been steadily prepared. The fascist [word indistinct] is trembling with a sense of the greatest crises caused by the mounting anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movement for national salvation and the growth of patriotic and democratic forces.

Today's situation, in which the anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance of the workers, peasants, youths, students, and other patriotic masses is being unprecedentedly activated and the root of the U.S. colonial ruling system is shaking, confirms that the chuche theory on the movement to liberate colonial nations is bearing rich fruition. For this reason, the masses of all walks of life are following the sagacious comrade leader, a great man of ideas and theories, admiring and revering him as a savior of freedom and liberation. Even in murderous courts and behind bars, the patriotic fighters, with the chuche idea as their faith, are fighting against the aggressors and the treacherous clique, appalling them.

We will enlighten and awaken the masses of all walks of life by going deep among them while further upholding the banner of the chuche idea and will firmly unite the democratic, patriotic forces as one. At the same time, we will more powerfully wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation to certainly greet the final victory in the anti-imperialist cause of national salvation.

We will expose the deceitful nature of great compromise between the ruling and opposition parties and of an agreed constitutional amendment, about which the U.S. imperialists and the traitors are clamoring. We will smash their maneuvers to maintain and prolong the colonial, fascist system, and further intensify the struggle to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

With the unanimous aspirations of our patriotic vanguard fighters and the masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee respectfully wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guiding star of the nation and genius of mankind, a long life and good health for victory in the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation, national reunification, strengthening and development of the WPK, and the eternal prosperity of the chuche era.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 10 October 1986, Seoul

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES 9 OCTOBER

BK110420 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1210 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Oct (SPK) -- Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and interior minister, yesterday received the visiting delegation from the Administrative Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) led by its director Peter Varga.

Ney Pena briefed his guests on the achievements scored during the past 7 years by the Cambodian people in national defense and construction. These achievements are inseparable from the assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, according to Ney Pena. He also stressed that the current visit of the Hungarian delegation will contribute to developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, people, and countries, and thanked the Hungarian party, government, and people for their support and assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

For his part, Peter Varga, also member of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressed his joy at the continued development in Cambodia and said his people always side with the heroic Cambodian people in their struggle against enemies' treacherous maneuvers.

The same day, the delegation left Phnom Penh, concluding a 3-day visit to Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation exchanged experiences with Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and member of the party Control Commission, and visited the tire factory (Kandal Province), the museum of genocide at Tuol Sleng, the former royal palace, and the National Museum.

CGDK'S SON SANN DISCUSSES FOREIGN VISIT

BK101330 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF chairman; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Station correspondent] First of all, I'd like to ask your excellency about the outcome of your latest visit abroad. If you have no objection, please tell our compatriots and listeners about your visit.

[Son Sann] Thank you, Voice of the Khmer, for giving me the opportunity to inform my beloved compatriots about my visit. The important things I experienced personally in my visit to great China and to the United States are many and comprehensive. The CGDK is invited annually by great China for an official visit. Last year, we visited China in December. We visited China again in March, but not officially. We went there at that time to make public our 8-point proposal, for Samdech Sihanouk was ill in Beijing and we had to go there to consult with him and to publicize the proposal there. Last September, all three parties went to Beijing officially with Samdech Sihanouk as president, Mr Khieu Samphan as vice president, and myself as prime minister. The reception accorded by the Chinese officials was extremely cordial. I forget all the names of each of our factions. Our officials included commanders and others. On our side, 11 members went there. We were given a warmest welcome by His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, His Excellency Li Xiannian, His Excellency Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and ultimately by His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman iof the Advisory Commission.

I want to tell all our compatriots that great China affirmed to us very clearly that China is prepared to support us indefinitely. No matter how many months and years it takes us to fight the Vietnamese, great China will continue to help us. This was one thing. Another thing was that the three parties were given aid in arms, ammunition, medicine, and some materiel. Yet another thing worth mentioning is that His Excellency Chairman Deng Xiaoping told us that China has held eight or nine rounds of talks already with the Soviet Union to normalize political relations between them. Great China does not reject the idea of reestablishing close ties with the Soviet Union, but it has set three conditions, as all of you know.

First, it demands that the Soviet Union withdraw from China's northern border, that is from Mongolia. Second, it demands that the Soviet Union withdraw troops from Afghanistan. Third, it demands that the Soviet Union stop helping the Vietnamese aggressors in grabbing Cambodian territory. This year, maybe all compatriots have already heard that Mr Gorbachev stated in Vladivostok that he would partially withdraw troops from northern China, and partially withdraw troops from Afghanistan. About helping Vietnam to seize Cambodian territory, the Soviet side has from the beginning said that it has never been involved in the fighting in Cambodia. It asked that great China hold talks with Vietnam itself.

What was noteworthy in that assertion was that His Excellency Deng Xiaoping told the Soviet side that it really is involved in the fighting in Cambodia, for the Soviet Union has been giving Vietnam huge amounts of assistance worth billions of U.S. dollars to enable Vietnam to grab our Cambodian territory. Deng Xiaoping said that if the Soviets want to normalize relations between the two countries, they should agree to stop helping Vietnam. If this condition is met, Chairman Deng Xiaoping would agree to meet with Gorbachev anywhere to normalize relations between the two superpowers. This is important.

Another issue that I feel is important enough to tell our compatriots about is that the people in the United States are well informed about the situation in our country. They know very well who are the invaders and who are the resistance fighting for a good cause. They know who are the good guys and who are the villains.

It is my desire to inform all our commpatriots that we must now join hands and be reunited. Let us forget our splits. We must hold hands and join forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors as vigorously as possible in order to force the Vietnamese who are experiencing many difficulties now to negotiate with us according to our 8-point proposal and to the resolutions of the United Nations.

At the United Nations, the Vietnamese aggressors this year are not very strong. In the past, the Vietnamese have tried to take the Cambodian seat and give it to the Heng Samrin side. This year, they haven't even mentioned it. During the debate so far, many countries have condemned Vietnam. Delegates of many countries who silently voted for us in the past are very outspoken this year. For example, Prime Minister of France Jacques Chirac hit very hard at Vietnam. He sternly criticized Vietnam. We know that France had sometimes voted for [words indistinct]. Thus a quiet country has become very critical. Vietnam requested the session chairman to make a counterstatement. At the United Nations, one speaker is allowed to finish his statement before a counterstatement is authorized. When the time came for Vietnam to make a counterstatement, the Vietnamese delegate said he forfeited his right to protest, because he had not received the order from his government.

Moreover, a draft resolution will be submitted by countries for vote by the United Nations to force Vietnam to withdraw troops and for free elections to be held in Cambodia when the debate ends.

Vietnam itself has its own proposals. Usually, it demands that negotiations between Indochina and ASEAN be held for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. But this year, Vietnam has not made this call. This is strange.

Another thing I want to tell all Buddhist monks and all compatriots is that President Reagan last year mentioned the Cambodia issue in his address to the United Nations and also discussed the problem with Gorbachev at the Geneva Summit. This year, I went to Washington and asked U.S. personalities who are our friends to suggest to President Reagan to please mention the Cambodia issue again at the forthcoming second summit in Iceland. I strongly expect that the President will again discuss the Cambodia issue with Gorbachev and ask the latter to help settle the issue to help smooth out international relations.

I see that this year, Vietnam is experiencing many difficulties in Cambodia as well as in Vietnam itself where the economic situation is critical and coming under heavy international pressure. Therefore, as Khmer, all of us have the duty to join hands in creating more difficulties for the Vietnamese, making it hard for them to stay in Cambodia and prompting them to pull out of Cambodia.

[Station correspondent] The Voice of the Khmer has learned that this year the ASEAN will submit a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly similar to the one in previous years. How many countries do you think will support this draft resolution?

[Son Sann] From what I have seen since the opening of the UN Assembly, there are more countries voicing their support for the draft resolution this year than in the previous year -- judging from the speeches on general issues that include the Cambodian question, I can say that there are more countries. As I have told you, some countries which were quiet in the past about the Cambodian question, which voted for us but did not say much about our problem, are now quite eloquent about it. If they talk about it, it is certain that they will vote for it.

As for this year's voting for the resolution, I expect that there will be at least as many votes as last year, that is 114. However, through contacts with friendly countries that abstained in the past, it is likely that we will garner one or two more votes, that is 115-116.

[Station correspondent] Before concluding, I would like to say that for 6-7 years the United Nations has strongly condemned the Hanoi government for sending troops to invade and occupy Cambodia. Nevertheless, so far the Vietnamese Government has remained indifferent to the UN condemnation and resolutions. Please, excellency, tell our compatriots and listeners about the significance of the UN General Assembly resolutions and about the UN condemnation of Vietnam.

[Son Sann] As all our brothers know, Vietnam started aggression against Cambodia in 1978 and captured Phnom Penh in 1979. It announced that within 6 months the whole world would forget all about the Cambodia question, that no one would care about it. The Vietnamese said they would take Cambodia as the Cambodian people supported them. You can see now, 7 years later, no one has forgotten.

The United Nations usually votes two or three times at the most for an issue and the number of votes rarely grows. However, regarding the Cambodia question, votes increase every year.

This year again, whatever the obstacle, we expect that the number of votes will increase. A total of 114, 115, or 116 is wondrous, beyond all expectation as it includes virtually everyone, except for the Soviet Union and its some 20 allies. Whether or not Vietnam listens, the world keeps putting pressure on it to withdraw its troops, to negotiate, and to allow the Cambodians to hold free elections and express their opinion without restraint. [Words indistinct] continue to pressure Vietnam.

We see great China applying pressure in many ways. It helps [word indistinct] by firing at the Vietnamese border and now it is negotiating with the Soviet power, asking it to stop helping Vietnam. If the Soviets reduce aid or stop helping, the Vietnamese cannot stay in Cambodia very long. Now, we have learned that the Hanoi authorities are very worried that the Soviet Union and great China will come to an understanding through the current dialogue. They are very worried. It is true that the Soviets would not desert Vietnam right off like that, yet they want good relations with great China. One day, hopefully not too far away, they will comply with great China's demand. Moreover, President Reagan also puts heavy pressure on Vietnam. Therefore, it is my opinion that the United Nations -- the whole world -- continues to support us and to put pressure on Vietnam. This is excellent. The Chinese delegate to the United Nations made a speech in our favor and will vote for us. President Reagan every year addresses the United Nations and mentions the Cambodia question.

It is my opinion that since the international community is helping so much, we Khmer must be united and forget past conflicts, differences of opinion, and personal gains. As Khmer, we must not forget that the Vietnamese intend to swallow our country and we must stop whatever is bad and wrong. Let us fulfill our duty: fight the Vietnamese aggressors, force them to withdraw, and along with external pressure put pressure on them on the battlefield. With this kind of situation, Vietnam will have no option but to agree to negotiate a troop withdrawal -- if not this year, then next year or 2 years from now at the latest.

[Station correspondent] While the world is applying heavy diplomatic pressure on Vietnam, the CGDK forces are attacking the Vietnamese troops in many areas in Cambodia. At the same time, the newsroom of the Voice of the Khmer has received a long string of reports about the Heng Samrin soldiers' mutinies against the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. What is your opinion concerning the actions of the Heng Samrin soldiers and Heng Samrin people and what should these Heng Samrin soldiers do to contribute to liberating Cambodia from Vietnamese aggressors?

[Son Sann] Regarding Mr Heng Samrin and his group, our 8-point proposal also notes that provided the Vietnamese agree to withdraw their troops in the first of two phases, we will negotiate with Mr Heng Samrin and will ask him to join us in a quadripartite coalition to achieve national reconciliation and national union before proceeding with elections to allow our compatriots, both at home and abroad, to express their opinion. This is a good position supported by international opinion, for according to democracy and the UN Charter it is a most correct thing to do. However, we know that some people on the Heng Samrin side do not grasp well our proposal. Nevertheless, the majority of them do understand it, for we want to unite all Khmer people. We have seen that throughout our history whenever we were divided and fought each other, the Vietnamese aggressors always interfered and grabbed our land.

Therefore, if we want to liberate our country, we must unite. For this reason, whether they are in or outside the Heng Samrin ranks, so long as they are patriots, love the country, and are not Vietnamese lackeys, our compatriots refuse to live under Vietnamese diktat.

This explains why since the beginning, desertions and defections have been reported among the Heng Samrin people joining our side, Samdech Sihanouk's side, and even the DK side, for people now understand that in coming to Cambodia, the Vietnamese plan to seize our land and exterminate our race.

For this reason, it is my hope that whatever happens, the Khmer remain Khmer body and soul. Sooner or later, they will come and join us. I still hope that Mr Heng Samrin himself will come over as he is a Khmer too. If he does not understand, he will be left behind and will have to follow the Vietnamese in the end. Will he be better off in Hanoi than in Cambodia? The coalition government proposes he join the Khmer. As recently stated on behalf of the coalition government by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the United Nations, we call on Khmer to come over to our side without any retribution. Anyone who is educated and holds a position of importance will be given a position according to his knowledge. It is time for us to unite all Khmer so that our country can regain our independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity. This is the duty of all Khmer. If you do not understand this duty, I say you do not love the nation, you are not Khmer.

[Station correspondent] I am confident that after learning that Vietnam has suffered heavy pressure from the world community and come under heavy attack by the CGDK forces and that Vietnam itself has been suffering from a crippling economic crisis, the average Cambodian surely sees that Vietnam will not stay long in Cambodia. However, some Cambodian brothers still worry about the future of Cambodia after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops. Please, tell our Cambodian compatriots of the measures to be taken to ensure happiness for the Cambodian people and prosperity and glory for Cambodia following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

[Son Sann] The CGDK has already announced in its 8-point proposal that Cambodia in the future will be an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country that will allow no country to set up military bases in Cambodia for aggression against neighboring states. Moreover, we propose that a nonaggression pact be signed with all, including Vietnam. We will be an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country. We will not allow any country, even a superpower, to set up bases in Cambodia. What in fact is our desire? Our desire is to have lasting independence, territorial integrity, democracy, freedom, human rights, and religious freedom. Through Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his speeches made at the United Nations on behalf of the coalition government, we have repeatedly announced this position.

As for the KPNLF, we are well aware of our policy which is to help, serve, and protect the people from all enemies. Our people have suffered so much for so long, since 1970 for instance. Therefore, it is time that all brothers in the KPNLF should think hard about how to liberate our country, restore it, and see to it that our compatriots who have suffered for so many years become happy and prosperous again. This is our aspiration. Therefore, all of us must be united. The tripartite coalition government has this stand and we hope that the Heng Samrin people join us to turn our coalition into a quadripartite coalition. If we can join hands with our patriotic compatriots in the interior of the country, we will be able to rebuild our country. What I ask is this: Please, do not remain divided, do not fight one another, and do not lose sight of our duty to serve, help, and protect the people.

[Station correspondent] Thank you, excellency. Before ending this interview, do you have anything to say to our Khmer compatriots?

[Son Sann] As usual, I pay my respects to all Buddhist monks. I would like to ask all compatriots to be patient. Of course, we have been patient for years. Many of us died. Many others are wounded daily.

Anyway, we have made great efforts to enhance our activities to force Vietnam to negotiate so as to lessen your burden, to lighten the weight of the yoke of the Vietnamese who are forcing our people to clear brush, fell trees, and sweep mines that cause so many deaths and injuries. I ask the compatriots in the interior to keep their spirits high, to remain patriotic, to love independence, and cherish democracy. One day, after we force Vietnam through international pressure to negotiate, we might become a friend of Vietnam. However, I would like to beg all brothers to join forces from now on. When we go into the interior and meet you, we beg you to give us physical, moral, and mental support in order to quickly liberate our country. This is my personal hope. I think that since you give us such support, in the future, whoever leads Cambodia, will surely take into account all your aspirations and will pay attention to you by lending you necessary assistance.

[Station correspondent] On behalf of the Voice of the Khmer and of all listeners and compatriots, I would like to thank His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and chairman of the KPNLF, for his long and significant address to the Cambodian people.

VODK REPORTS SIHANOUK'S RECEPTION FOR UN OFFICIALS

BK110212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] On 2 August [as heard], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, with his wife Monique; His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, hosted a solemn reception at the hotel where he is staying in honor of His Excellency Chowdhury, foreign minister of Bangladesh and president of the 41st General Assembly; and His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. Among the more than 500 foreign guests were the foreign ministers of many friendly countries, ambassadors and leading officials of various countries' foreign ministries; officials of the United Nations; representatives from the press and various foreign news agencies; and friends of the Cambodian people.

When His Excellency Chowdhury and his excellency the UN secretary general arrived, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, his wife Monique, His Excellency Son Sann, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan warmly welcomed and chatted with the guests of honor. On behalf of the entire Cambodian people and the CGDK, the samdech expressed most profound thanks to all the foreign guests attending the reception. This reflects the unswerving support of the multitude of friends the world over for the Cambodian people's just struggle for national survival and independence against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

Members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and members of the Democratic Kampuchean mission accredited to the United Nations also attended this momentous reception which was held in a cordial and very sincere atmosphere.

THAI LEADERS' STATEMENTS ON RELATIONS CRITICIZED

BK131525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Doubtful Words"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the situation in Southeast Asia has changed in a very complicated and tense manner in the recent past as a result of acts by the imperialists and international reactionaries who are carrying out various schemes to create disturbances and an atmosphere of confrontation in the region with a view to sabotaging the peace and tranquillity of various nations. Nevertheless, our three Indochinese countries, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, have made all efforts in the struggle to create an atmosphere of detente and mutual understanding in the region to solve all problems through peaceful means and for peaceful coexistence.

Recently, the relations among the nations in this region has begun to develop in an appropriate way. But, that does not mean that a basis to guarantee peace and stability in this region has been created. The creation of such a basis depends on the two groupings of countries and on each country in the region to properly settle various problems, including the improvement of Lao-Thai relations and the relations between the Indochinese countries and Thailand, relations which are known to all as being unsatisfactory.

In the past, as well as in the present, the LPDR Government and the Lao people have exerted great efforts and come out with many proposals for an appropriate improvement of Lao-Thai relations in accordance with the spirit and content of the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint statements, signed between governments of the two countries in 1979. The two statements created the basic principles for the two countries' relations on the basis of the spirit of respecting each other's sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit. They also created the basic principles for turning the Lao-Thai border, including that part of the Mekong River which forms a common border, into a river of genuine peace and friendship for common use. But, it is regrettable that after the collapse of the Kriangsak Chamanan government, those statements were not implemented and, as a result, the relations between the two countries deteriorated.

Nevertheless, recently, in the press release from the LPDR Council of Ministers meeting on 5 August 1986 as well as in the message from the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers to the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and the message from LPDR Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut to the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, the correct and consistent stand and attitude of Laos, which desires to quickly normalize Lao-Thai relations, have been clearly restated. The Lao side's efforts, good intentions, and various proposals have been extensively supported by progressive and justice-loving people throughout the world, including the Thai people themselves, who genuinely maintain good intentions of improving the Thai-Lao relations. It is only the bellicose, ultrarightist reactionaries in Thailand who have rejected the Lao side's reasonable proposals.

After the formation of the new Thai Government, many high-ranking Thai leaders announced their intention to establish good relations and promote mutual understanding with Laos and so forth. But, surprisingly in an interview given to Thai mass media on 29 September last, the Thai prime minister expressed views giving no hope to the Thai-Lao relations. He said, in part of his interview, that trading and politics should not be mixed. He further said that in trading with socialist countries, types of goods must be limited.

Such a statement by the Thai Government leader has caused reluctance in those who have maintained good faith toward the normalization and improvement of Thai-Lao relations, including trade relations, which are in conformity with the aspirations of the two peoples and which serve the interests of both countries -- Thailand and Laos. The Thai prime minister went on to say that relations between the two governments are out of joint because there are now foreign troops and foreign experts stationed in Laos. In addition, in his speech at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the Thai foreign minister resorted to using adverse words against Laos and the other Indochinese countries.

In addition, a number of high-ranking Thai officers have made fabrications, slandering the Lao side in various ways. For example, they have accused the Lao side of supporting and assisting the Thai Communists along the border, and so forth. All these statements by the Thai leaders are irresponsible, ill-intentioned, and noncreative statements. Such statements are considered direct slanders, fabrications, against the Lao side. They are also considered open encroachment upon inviolable sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of the LPDR.

The Thai people probably still well remember that Thai territory was once used by the U.S. imperialists as their military base in carrying out the war of agression against Laos and other Indochinese countries and that over the past 10 years, the bellicose, ultrarightist Thai reactionaries have provided sanctuaries for exiled Lao reactionaries and have fostered, trained, armed, organized, directed, and sent them to create disturbances in Lao territory.

Worse still, the Thai authorities have approved the installation of a U.S. war reserve stockpile on Thai territory, while having prepared to reactivate U.S. military bases in the country, for example the base in U-taphao and the naval base in Sattahip. In addition, according to Thai military sources, there are now thousands of U.S. soldiers in Thailand and the number has increased every year in accordance with the development of Thai-U.S. military cooperation which has been clearly shown through the growth of the annual U.S.-Thai military exercises under the name of "Cobra-Gold," exercises which have intensified each year. The intensification of the exercises can be seen through the increase in number of manpower and weapons nad other equipment and through the expansion of areas used in conducting the exercises.

What are the purposes of the exercises? Whom do they hope to threaten? Do they aim to threaten Laos and neighboring countries? In view of the said situation, they should not forget that those countries threatened also hold the right to increase their forces to defend themselves.

Nevertheless, first and foremost, the people's just rights and interests must be guaranteed. The Lao and Thai peoples have long maintained traditions of trade relations. But everyone knows what the trade situation between the two peoples has been like in the past few years. The Thai side has banned the transit to Laos of as many as 273 types of goods. Now, despite the Thai authorities' propaganda on reducing the number of unreasonably banned types of goods, in fact, everything remains unchanged and the Thai Government has not yet officially made any announcement on this issue.

Regarding Thai-Lao trade, certain Thai authorities have even said, with no sense of responsibility, that only the Lao side would benefit by the trade. Actually, as everyone is aware, trade can be carried out only when both sides benefit. It is not only the Lao side which would benefit as claimed by certain Thai authorities in their propaganda.

As for the Lao side, it is very clear that the LPDR has pursued its foreign policy, including its foreign trade policy, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Toward Thailand in particular, the LPDR has always adhered to a fraternal and good-neighborly policy. The LPDR has exerted all efforts to maintain fine relations between the two countries in the just interests of the two peoples. The Lao people hold the view that they gain no benefit from an aggravation of Lao-Thai relations, nor is such aggravation of relations beneficial to the Thai people. The Lao people hope that the Thai authorities will come to understand this fact.

However, the recent policy statement and various statements made by high-ranking Thai leaders following the formation of the new government have satisfied the Thai people who are now watching to see how the Thai Government will change its foreign policy in order to maintain the interests of the Thai nation and to effectively respond to the urgent aspirations of the Thai people. The past foreign policy of Thailand was contrary to the interests of the Thai people. This has been clearly shown through the results of its implementation as seen by the Thai people in the present. Therefore, what will undermine the Thai people's hope should be restricted while the path that guarantees the just rights and genuine interests of the two people of Laos and Thailand should not be obstructed.

XIENG KHOUANG'S BATTALION 'B' STUDIES PARTY REPORT

BK121308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] A 2-day political course began on the morning of 13 September at the office of Battalion B under the Xieng Khouang Provincial Military Command for cadres and combatants to study the draft political report of the party Central Committee. The course ended with fine success on the evening of 14 September. Thanks to the study course the cadres and combatants have deeply understood the party's line.

At present, the cadres and combatants attached to the battalion are competing to score achievements to welcome the second congress of the party organization of Xieng Khouang Province.

GUIDANCE FOR PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES GIVEN

BK0091615 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Feature: "Questions and Answers on Party Congresses"]

[Text] Question: The party organizations at all levels in the Army as well as in all localities, enterprises, and agencies have been holding congresses of party delegates and party members in order to advance toward the sixth national party congress. We have seen several differences in the organization of congresses at all levels in various units and agencies, such as the number of delegates to congresses differs from one another. Why are there such differences?

Nguyen Van Tien, member of 32d Regiment's party organization

Tran Than Bang, member of 10th Division's party organization

Vu Hai Ha, member of B divisional group's party organization

Answer: The list, "Some Guidance for the Organization of Party Congresses at All Levels in the Army" number 50/HK-CT, dated 4 April 1986 of the General Political Department, said among other things: "The party organizations in the Army will conduct congresses at four levels: the primary level; the level immediately above the primary level; the level of military region, armed services and branches, Army corps, and the equivalent; and the all-Army level."

At the primary level (regiment and the equivalent) a party congress will be held. Those units that are performing combat and combat stand-by missions and are too thinly spread for operations, may hold the party congresses only with the direct approval of the next higher party committee echelons of military regions, armed services and branches, Army corps, and the equivalent. In this case, party chapter congresses must be held to disseminate and discuss the contents of projects and to elect delegates to the congresses of the primary level. Party congresses of battalions or groups will not be held. In the congresses of party members at the primary level, alternate party members may express views on the issues of the congresses but may not vote, elect, and stand for election.

All levels higher than the primary level and up to the all-Army level can hold party congresses.

Based on the number of official party members and the specific conditions of each party organization, the party committee will convene and decide on the congress within the following stipulations:

The congress of party delegates at the primary level will have 60-90 delegates.

Congresses at the levels of division, armed services, divisional groups, institutes, officer schools or the equivalent-sized units will have 120-150 delegates each.

Congresses at the levels of military regions, armed branches, Army corps or the equivalent will have 200-250 delegates each.

The number of delegates to a congress at any level will be determined by the party committee at that level.

Delegates to a congress at any level must be elected at the immediate lower level congress. Each party organization delegation may have one or two alternate members as replacements in case the official member is absent. Whether or not the alternate members attend the congress will be decided upon by the party committee echelon that convenes the congress.

As for the qualifications of delegates to party congresses at all levels, the guidance list stipulates: "The delegates must be party members with good quality and ability which typifies the revolutionary militancy and intelligence of the party organizations. They must have the ability to make real contributions to the congresses' work. Although we must set our base mainly on qualifications, it is necessary that delegations be composed of suitable elements with active members from various units, agencies, and vital sections of the party organizations, and with a proper ratio of military, political, logistical, and technical cadres. We should not lower the standard of qualifications because of the structural composition of delegations. We should not appoint as delegates those inconsistent party members who intentionally work at variance with the party lines, viewpoints, characters, and principles; who have lost their combat will and lack loyalty; purposely hide their shortcomings; and live a deprived and corrupt life. Those party members who are awaiting disciplinary action or are still having a bad influence on their units should not be selected. Those party members who are causes of complaints and letters of denunciation must be reviewed and their cases must be clarified. If their shortcomings do not warrant disqualification from party membership, they can still be considered for election."

Consequently, the fact that the 32d Regiment party organization held a congress of party members and the 8th Regiment party organization held a congress of party delegates as Comrade Nguyen Van Tien mentioned in his letter, totally conforms with regulations. As the 32d Regiment party organization has more official members than that of the 8th Regiment, it was correct that the 32d Regiment party organization could send more delegates to the next higher level congress. Although the number of official delegates of these two party organizations differed, they both had two alternate delegates each as replacements in case the official members were absent. This does not conflict with the guidance of the General Political Department.

The 10th Division party organization congress had 130 delegates and the B divisional group party organization congress had 150 delegates. Though the number of delegates is different, these two party organizations still conform with the guidance of the General Political Department.

NAVY PARTY COMMITTEE PREPARES TO HOLD CONGRESS

BK081528 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[By Si Thoai]

[Text] After organizing activities to study the draft documents of the sixth party congress and draw upon the experience gained by two party organizations — one at the grass-roots level and the other at the immediate level above — the Navy party committee has urged all echelons to hold party congresses.

The party committee has informed all subordinate party organizations of the experience -- both good and bad -- gained by the pilot party organizations so that they can review their own situation, characteristics, and specific tasks and avoid mistakes while holding congresses. Members of the party committee have been assigned to monitor party congresses at various levels, especially those held by party organizations which are charged with urgent missions or which must promptly correct numerous shortcomings that were revealed during the recent self-criticism and criticism drive. The heads and deputy heads of the political, organization, propaganda and training, security, and party control organs -- together with a number of members of the Navy political organ -- have, after going through training, helped the Navy party committee closely monitor party organizations at all levels before, during and after their congresses.

Through the congresses, the Navy party committee has been able to review and assess, accurately and realistically, the leadership capability of party organizations. Almost all party committee echelons have concentrated on satisfactorily clarifying the goals, requirements, and significance of party congresses held at all levels as well as the responsibilities of party members at these congresses. All the congresses have been held in accordance with the prescribed principles and procedures. The various presidiums have guided the congresses in carefully discussing the draft report to be presented to the sixth party congress, the report of the Navy party committee, and the reports of their own party committees. The party members attending these congresses have frankly and truthfully expressed their opinions and made good suggestions with a high sense of responsibility. All the suggestions put forward have been decided upon by a democratic vote and recorded in written reports for submission to higher echelons. Members of the new party committees have been wisely selected at the congresses based on the set criteria for quality and capability.

At present, the Navy party committee is urgently drawing upon the experience gained from the party congresses held at various levels and making good preparations in all respects to ensure success for its own congress.

1ST MILITARY REGION HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK080942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The party committee of the 1st Military Region recently held the second congress of delegates of the military region party organization. Attending the congress were 250 outstanding delegates representing all party organizations in the military region.

Developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive and capitalizing on the critical opinions of cadres and combatants, the congress devoted much time to heatedly discussing the formulation of the party organization's resolution on leadership; unanimously assessed the actual situation -- including strong points, shortcomings and their causes, responsibilities, and lessons of experience -- and set forth the orientations, tasks, goals, and effective measures to advance the 1st Military Region more firmly and steadily so as to be worthy of its position and mission as a forward military region on the country's important defense frontline.

The congress also pointed out the shortcomings that were responsible for the restriction of the military region's success and progress, and asserted determination and set forth measures to overcome difficulties and actively redress shortcomings in an effort to make the military region firm and strong in every aspect so as to meet the requirements of the new tasks.

In the days ahead, the 1st Military Region will develop the spirit of self-reliance to strive to make the people's war position and all-people national defense firm and strong, improve the quality of the People's Armed Forces, overcome all manifestations of negativism, intensify discipline, firmly maintain the revolutionary tradition of the Army, step up the determined-to-win emulation movement, and successfully fulfill all norms laid down by the congress of delegates of the military region party organization.

BORDER DEFENSE FORCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK081006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] From 23 to 27 September, the party organization of the border defense force held its eighth congress of delegates aimed at fulfilling all tasks that have been laid down for party organization congresses at various levels in the Army by the party Central Committee Secretariat and Military Commission.

To muster the intellect of the entire force in assessing the situation and formulating the operational plan of the party organization, many border defense force commanders from various provinces and leaders of border defense units from other military regions were invited to attend this congress and to discuss fundamental issues concerning the development and defense of the border and building of the border defense force.

The congress heard a report by the border defense force party committee on its tasks during the previous term. In its report, the party committee presented an accurate assessment of the actual status of border defense work and the present situation of the border defense force; reviewed work related to the party organization's leadership during the previous term; and determined tasks for the border defense force in the new stage, work related to the party organization's leadership, and new targets, policies, and measures for border defense work and for the development of the border defense force in the 1986-90 period.

With regard to the achievements recorded by the border defense force, the report of the party committee said: During the past 6 years, despite great difficulties in numerous aspects, thanks to the leadership and command of various echelons and the efforts of its cadres and combatants, the border defense force has scored many achievements in safeguarding the border, maintaining combat readiness, and fighting.

With regard to the tasks of the border defense force in the years ahead, the congress determined that the border defense force must serve as a capable adviser to the party and state in organizing the defense of the border areas and territorial waters, and as a core in the task of consolidating and making the border firm and strong in every aspect, and gradually modernize itself in accordance with the specific conditions of Vietnam, thus helping to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and landgrabbing operations along the border.

The border defense force must also exert efforts to build itself into a people's revolutionary armed force -- a regular and gradually modernized force that is fully capable of fulifilling its mission toward the country and its internationalist duty.

VI XUYEN PARTY CONGRESS SETS FORTH TASKS

BK041055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The congress of the party organization of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, has decided that in the days ahead all the local armed forces and people will be mobilized to concentrate on satisfactorily resolving the food problem and firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The entire district will strive to open new land, expand its cultivated area, and put the Viet Lan and Lan Mo hydroelectric power stations into operation to serve production and intensive cultivation thereby making it possible to increase gross grain production from 18,500 metric tons in 1986 to 22,560 metric tons in 1990. Bringing into full play its experience in and tradition of livestock breeding in rocky mountain areas, Vi Xuyen has set for itself the target of enabling each family to raise four buffalo, four pigs, four goats, and one horse by 1988 and five buffalo, five pigs, five goats, and one horse by 1990.

Capitalizing on its strengths as an industrial crop grower, Vi Xuyen will make an effort to collect 350 metric tons of dried tea, 5,000 metric tons of peanuts, 10,000 metric tons of cinnamon, and 5 metric tons of tung tree essential oil for delivery to the state and for export. The district is elevating forestry to a main production sector and is exploiting and processing forest products in a rational manner. From now until 1990 it will strive to grow 1,100 hectares of forest and 5 million scattered trees annually.

Along with promoting economic development and stabilizing the people's living conditions, Vi Xuyen will continue to satisfactorily carry out party building work, strengthen administrative organizations, step up the motivation of the masses to build on-the-spot logistic support bases, and link economic development with security and national defense work in order to build the district into an impregnable fortress maintaining political security and public order and safety in the border areas.

AN HAI DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS DECIDES ON TASKS

BK071120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The party organization congress held by An Hai District, Haiphong, had lively discussions on the role and responsibility of a key district in the food belt of the industrial city to help meet the demands for food, to serve the life of the people in the urban areas, and to support export activities.

The delegates at the congress made nearly 1,000 suggestions concerning the district party committee's leadership in building and planning areas for the specialized cultivation of vegetables and for hog and poultry raising; in making investments for the building of material bases; in implementing intensive farming measures; in setting prices; and in organizing the procurement and delivery of products. The delegates also contributed ideas on the responsibility of various state agencies for establishing relations with peasants through 2-way economic contracts. [passage omitted]

THONG NHAT DISTRICT HOLDS 4TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK090954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Report by station correspondent (Hai Anh) on party congress of Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province]

[Excerpts] Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province, held its fourth party congress recently.

Since the liberation 11 years ago, this congress was the most significant political activity for all party members and people of the district. One month prior to the congress, the draft political report of the district party organization was distributed to various localities to let the people study and contribute their ideas. During the proceedings of the congress, the people of Thong Nhat District contributed more ideas. The congress received 2,500 ideas from peasants, manual laborers, and other workers in the district.

With the sense of responsibility and intelligence of all the party members and the people, the fourth party congress of Thong Nhan District seriously and frankly evaluated its achievements and brought up various shortcomings, while designing orientations and tasks for the years ahead. [passage omitted]

Through the revolutionary movement, the Thong Nhat District party organization has matured in various ways. Most party members have maintained their good quality, firmly grasped the party lines, and worked closely with the people. However, some party members have showed despondency in maintaining quality, which has resulted in serous shortcomings. Over the past period, the district party organization has taken disciplinary action against 3 district party committee members, 12 heads and deputy heads of sectors in the district, and 10 village chairmen and vice-chairmen.

In economic supervision, Thong Nhat District has paid less attention to such important sectors as food processing and export work and has carried out grain management loosely, thus causing great losses to this task. These shortcomings were seriously criticized to draw on experience at the fourth party district congress. [passage omitted]

These targets and measures have been unanimously adopted by the fourth party congress of Thong Nhat District. The congress also elected a new executive committee of 37 party committee members and 12 alternate members. The average age of committee members is 36. These are comrades with political quality who have acquired a vast amount of management know-how and are able to work closely with the masses. The congress issued resolutions aimed at accelerating party-building and encouraging party committee echelons and members to strive to firmly maintain the revolutionary ethics, improve their skills in organization, and enhance their leadership. The district party committee and grass-roots party committees will spend 1 day a week listening to the ideas of local people. From now on, all major positions and measures of the party will be based on ideas contributed by the people.

With the strength of the party stands and the people's support, Thong Nhat District of Dong Nai Province is advancing and scoring new achievements.

CAM BINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK101301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Report by radio correspondent (Kim Cuc) on the fourth congress of delegates of the Cam Binh District party organization in Hai Hung Province]

[Text] Dear friends, last week the Cam Binh District party organization in Hai Hung Province finished holding its fourth congress of delegates. It was the delegates' sense of seriousness, straightforwardness, and responsibility toward and important political event in their locality that affirmed the success of this congress.

The congress outlined a program of action with specific targets and measures for the district's socioeconomic work between now and 1990.

It also elected a new party organization executive committee with capable and qualified party members who have been examined and screened through various stages of the self-criticism and criticism drive. These include two women who are members of the standing body of the district party committee.

The success of the congress of delegates of the Cam Binh District party organization this time clearly manifests the militancy and unity in thought and action of more than 400 delegates representing over 8,800 party members in the district.

Apart from affirming its achievements in the previous terms, the issue set forth for the Cam Binh District party organization at this congress was to find out at all costs the existing shortcomings in the implementation of all political tasks of the district, especially to answer the question of why Cam Binh failed to retain the title of pure, firm, and strong party organization and, on that basis, determine the socioeconomic orientations and targets for the ensuing years.

In our visit to Cam Binh this time, we wondered why production in this district in recent years had not been firmly stabilized, despite its latent potential in land and manpower and substantial advantage in agricultural production, and why the life of its people is still rife with difficulties. We also wondered why this district has failed to retain the title of pure, firm, and strong party organization.

Perhaps the failure of Cam Binh to catch up with other districts in Hai Hung Province -- which have been recognized as having pure, firm, and strong party organizations such as Tu Loc, My Van, and Chi Linh -- has stemmed from the limits in its leadership over the implementation of political tasks as well as in the relations and unity among its party committee echelons.

We were told that upon receiving instructions to conduct the self-criticism and criticism drive satisfactorily in accordance with directive No 79 before holding party organization congresses the Cam Binh District party committee received a very hearty response from cadres and party members throughout the district. Incapable and unqualified cadres and party members were disciplined, fired, or transferred to other positions.

On this occasion, 12 village party committee secretaries, 12 village people's committee chairmen, and 11 village people's committee vice chairmen resigned or retired from office while some others were disciplined. A number of villages, such as Cam Phuc and Thai Duong, replaced all their party committee secretaries, people's committee chairmen, and cooperative directors.

Comrade district party committee Secretary (Pham Nguyen Dan) told us that at that time, the district would resolutely not allow an establishment to hold its party organization congress before that establishment had finished conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive in accordance with directive No 79. Through this self-criticism and criticism drive, the district was able to discover or turn out cadres with ability, knowledge, and quality to be assigned to new positions and new tasks.

In a merry mood, the comrade district party committee secretary also said: All the delegates attending this party congress at the district level have undergone relatively grueling tests and have painstakingly and carefully been selected at various establishments. Therefore, these delegates have come to this congress with a new spirit and new thinking.

However, as assessed by Comrade (Dan), directive No 79 has been carried out satisfactorily only at various village party organizations while at various party organizations, party chapters, and organs around the district, this directive has been implemented perfunctorily without pin-pointing any specific person and matter.

We were given an opportunity to attend some group debates by the delegates as well as to listen to the views presented to the Cam Binh District party organization congress. What interested us at this congress was that everybody had devoted much of his heart and mind to seeking the solutions and directions for a socioeconomic program for the district in the future.

At this congress, there were no quarrels or arguments because everything had already been settled at various grass-roots party congresses and during the implementation of directive No 79. With the exception of the views of some delegates with whom we had been in contact, the objective of all those attending this congress was to find out a correct way for the district's socioeconomic development.

The delegates assessed accurately and carefully the results obtained in the fulfillment of all socioeconomic norms during the past 3 years in Cam Binh District. They also unanimously agreed with the assessment of the party's organization that over the past 3 years the district party organization and people have striven to overcome numerous difficulties, thus scoring achievements in many fields.

Although several targets set by the previous party congress remain unfulfilled, Cam Binh has still maintained production at a relatively stable level. Concerning agricultural production, especially grain production, in the past 3 years, despite the many difficulties caused by natural calamities and crop pests, and despite the fact that supplies were not delivered in sufficient quantities in a timely manner, production in Cam Binh has remained relatively stable in three respects: area, yield, and output.

The average total cultivated area in the 3 years fron 1983 to 1985 was 27,250 hectares, or 82 percent of the plan, with the rice area increasing by 205 hectares. In those same years the average yield was 6 metric tons and 57 quintals per hectare, or 90.7 percent of the plan. In the same period, the average gross grain output converted to paddy equivalent was 84,000 metric tons, or 84 percent of the plan, and the average per capita grain distribution was 465 kg. These figures of Cam Binh's grain production, though short of the general requirements, still confirm to a certain extent the efforts made by the local party organization and people in a situation replete with difficulties.

After hearing the views of many delegates to the congress, we realized that any cooperative which is dynamic in thought, which does not wait for or depend on material supplies, and which is self-sufficient in material supplies, can generate a new momentum in production. For instance, the Binh Minh cooperative has yielded 6-10 metric tons of paddy per hectare over the past few years thanks to the fact that the cooperative has involved itself deeply in the intensive cultivation of water rice and has been able to support itself with crop seeds, fertilizer, and insecticide. It is regrettable that the number of cooperatives with good results like Binh Minh is low. The Cam Binh party organization must draw on experience if it is to create homogeneity among cooperatives.

When dealing with problems encountered by Cam Binh in agricultural production, many views were aired, pointing out problems concerning the organizational apparatus and policies and the poor leadership of the district in the past.

These weaknesses have led to a failure to attain the planned targets. It is especially noted that there has been a sharp decline in the area under winter crops, particularly subsidiary food crops. The average area under winter crops during the period 1983-85 amounted to only 2,032 hectares or 14.8 percent of the total arable area. It is due to a failure to put the entire arable area under cultivation that the average subsidiary food crop yield in term of paddy during the above 3-year period reached only 20.6 percent of the planned target, a drop of 46 percent over that in the preceding 3-year period.

Why would there be the state of a sharp decline in winter crops? When discussing this issue with us, some comrades in the district party Standing Committee cited a number of reasons for this. First, the district leadership failed to pay due attention to winter crops and to put winter crop production under planning. As a result, the supply of materials for this crop production was not given enough attention. Second, the policy on barter trade and on prices for winter crop products continues to present many problems, thus creating inconveniences for peasants.

We are aware of this problem following our discussions with representatives of various villages. A comrade representative of Duc Chinh said: Peasants have waited desperately for fertilizer supply for 4 months now while the winter planting season has already reached its height. Meanwhile, the prices of various farm produce change several times a year. All these factors can in no way be an encouragement for producers.

In order to develop production, according to leading comrades in the district, this year Cam Binh will make a vigorous advance into winter crop production by cultivating a total of 3,200 hectares. The district has planned the distribution of crop seeds and fertilizer to cooperatives so they can cultivate the winter crops. In order to solve the problem of fertilizer for winter crops, the district will actively exploit the four sources of capabilities, taking into account the quantities of fertilizer capable of being provided by the province, acquired by the district through barter trade, prepared by villages, and self-supported by households. With such a preparation, we are convinced that Cam Binh will achieve success in its winter crop production.

During our stay in Cam Binh, on the ricefields of Duc Chinh, Tan Truong, and Binh Minh, peasants were seen racing against time to harvest their early 10th-month rice while planting sweet potatoes in areas where rice had just been harvested. Efforts to cultivate the winter crops were clearly visible.

While formulating an agricultural production plan and setting forth the targets thereof, the Cam Binh District party organization congress showed caution in adopting the yield target of 8 metric tons per hectare by 1990 from more than 6.5 metric tons in 1985. It is expected that the district will need 3 years to gain momentum at the rate of about 7 metric tons per hectare before achieving the 1990 target of 8 metric tons. This, however, is not easy to accomplish. The important thing is how to effectively arrange work activities.

Upon visiting Cam Binh this time, we were very pleased to hear the congress delegates discuss various issues concering a forest complex, a production zone, crop seed, and a cultivation schedule, which would serve as the key to open the door leading to the 8-metric ton target set forth in the congress resolution. Regarding production work in Cam Binh District, the issues of mechanization, crop seed, and the cultivation schedule are of paramount importance; they must be resolved under centralized guidance and with systematic planning.

Concerning seed in particular, in recent years, slackened contract management by the cooperatives has resulted in the failure to observe the crop cultivation pattern; and Cam Binh District has encountered many difficulties in production guidance.

According to district officials, it will be impossible to resolve the seed problem without having enough seedbeds; and if each peasant's family sows its own type of seed, it will be impossible to meet the crop schedule. Therefore, from now on, the district will concentrate on guiding the preparation of seed, using only one type. Along with this, the district will actively strive to perfect the mechanism of management, readjust the contract system, and consolidate the specialize teams.

As pointed out in the congress resolution, the district will reorganize all four specialized teams of the cooperatives, including the seed cultivation, land preparation, plant protection, and water conservancy teams. The entire country is familiar with Cam Binh District's famous Co Ghe pump station; but to push rice yield past the 7-metric ton mark, Cam Binh will have to concentrate efforts on improving water conservancy in order to combat waterlogging. It is planned that Cam Binh will set up two to four new pump stations and strive to control waterlogging within 2 years. If waterlogging is put under control, success of the district's 10th-month rice crop will be a sure thing rather than something to be hoped for as in the past.

More than enthusiasm is needed to take care of the feeding, housing, and education of a district population of tens of thousands at a time when the country is still beset with a myriad of difficulties. What is also needed is dynamism and creativity in thought and action. With the lessons of experience drawn from experiences both the good and the bad -- the party organization of Cam Binh District, Hai Hung Province, will steadily overcome all trials in its endeavor to build itself into a pure, firm, and strong party organization capable of transforming the district into a developed agroindustrial unit.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGRICULTURAL GROUP HOLDS CONGRESS

BK081357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The party Central Committee's agricultural group recently held its congress. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, party Central Committee secretary, attended the congress.

The congress focussed on discussing many specific views and petitions to help the party Central Committee substantiate and perfect the guidelines, policies, and measures to develop agriculture in the years ahead and during the party's next term, which are aimed at manifesting the party's fundamental concepts from the structural organization and strategic objectives of each sector to the renovation of the management system and the socioeconomic policies toward agriculture, peasants, and the countryside. This is to enhance the people's confidence and determination to implement by all means the tasks of maintaining and accelerating the development of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production, thus helping to fulfill the demands for grain and food products, raw materials for industry, and export goods.

The congress elected a new party committee and a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

HO CHI MINH CITY DISTRICT PUNISHES CORRUPT CADRES

BK101316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG has reported that during the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, the party committee's standing body and the people's committee of Binh

Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City unanimously approved the dismissal of Nguyen Phuong Nam, director of the district's agricultural products and foodstuffs corporation; and Nguyen Huu Hanh, deputy director and secretary of the corporation's party chapter. Nguyen Huu Hanh was also stripped of his party membership.

During the drive, acting on tips given by the masses, the district's state inspection commission started an investigation into the local agricultural products and foodstuffs corporation and discovered many serious violations of socialist business principles. The corporation had violated the set principles in purchasing and processing garu-wood. Credit, debit, and sales records kept by the corporation were incomplete. The corporation had also supplied private traders with wheat flour for processing without applying strict control measures, resulting in losses of state property. The corporation had contracted private traders to buy dried fish; but the purchase turned out to be of inferior quality and unsalable, resulting in business losses.

In particular, Deputy Director Nguyen Huu Hanh had engaged in many negative practices. He brought glue from the corporation for his own private production business and even bought thousands of packs of cigarettes from the corporation for sale on the open market.

USSR DECIDES TO CONFER AWARD ON LE DUC THO

OW080921 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 8 -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided to confer the Order of October Revolution on Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The decision was made known here yesterday by Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin during his meeting with the senior Vietnamese party official.

NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS WITH FRENCH DIPLOMAT

OW091940 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9 -- Didier Bariani, secretary of state attached the Ministry for External Relations of France, paid a visit to Vietnam from Oct. 7-9 as guest of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. While here, Didier Bariani and his party paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his home and office, and toured several cultural and educational establishments in Hanoi.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had a working session with the French guests. The two sides exchanged views on the relations between Vietnam and France over the past years and expressed their wish for further development of the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the years to come. They also dealt with the current developments in Southeast Asia and other international issues of common concern.

This morning, the French guests left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City to attend a ceremony for the repatriation of the remains of French soldiers who had died in Vietnam. They left Ho Chi Minh City for home this afternoon.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE ON 'SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS' IN REYKJAVIK

BK141010 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says that with good will on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union, the Iceland summit meeting could form the basis for substantial reductions in nuclear arms. Mr Hawke told Parliament that Australia would continue to press the two superpowers to pursue negotiations on arms control. More from Tony Hill in Canberra:

[Begin recording] [Hill] Mr Hawke repeated that the government was very disappointed with the apparent failure of the Reykjavik meeting. However, he rejected a call by the opposition bo support America's Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, which was the obstacle to agreement at Reykjkavik.

Mr Hawke said Australia respected the United States' view on SDI but did not endorse it. Despite such differences, he said the United States recognized that relations between the United States and Australia had never been better, and he added that the government did not endorse similar research on space defense carried out by the Soviet Union.

Mr Hawke concluded that the most important point to come out of Reykjavik was that subtantial progress had been made.

[Hawke] There is enough groundwork there upon which there can be now erected a realistic and substantial edifice, the like of which has not been witnessed before in the post-war period, of substantial reduction in nuclear armaments and thereby a very substantial diminution in the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over this planet. [end recording]

BEAZLEY ON 'JINDALEE' RADAR TO MONITOR NORTH

BK141008 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Australia is to develop a $500 million [currency not further specified] over-the-horizon radar network to monitor its remote northern approaches. Announcing the development, the defense minister, Mr Beazley, said the surveillance of Australia's north was a high defense priority. The details from (Will Atkins) in Canberra:

[Begin Atkins recording] The network of over-the-horizon radars will be based on the Australian-designed Jindalee experimental radar which had been developed near Alice Springs. Mr Beazley said once the network is in place, Australia will for the first time be able to efectively monitor aircraft and shipping in the remote northern approaches for 1,000 nautical miles offshore. Although sites of the radar have yet to be decided, current planning is for one or two be sited in northeastern Australia and one in the west or southwest. The first new operational radar is expected to enter service in the mid-1990's. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

SOVIETS WANT LARGER FISHING RIGHTS SHARE

dK100230 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Oct 86 p 5?

[Text] The Soviet Union does not think it is getting a fair share of fishing rights within New Zealand's exclusive economic zone.

Japan and South Korea, which are the other two countries that fish New Zealand waters, are granted licenses for much bigger catches, the USSR's national fisheries representative in New Zealand, Vyacheslav Vasiliev, said yesterday.

It was Soviet research which discovered New Zealand's number one deep water fish, orange roughy, he said.

Yet the Soviet Union is not even granted a quota for orange roughy.

Last year it was granted a 25,000 tonne quota for fin fish. But because of the sub-Antarctic locality it accepted only 10,000 tonnes.

This year the quota has been lifted to 30,000 tonnes.

Mr Vasiliev said the USSR had offered to provide a fisheries research vessel for New Zealand's use free of charge. But this was declined apparently because there was not a scientist available to man it.

NEW FRENCH ENVOY SAYS NUCLEAR TESTS 'NECESSARY'

HK140749 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 86 p 11

[By diplomatic reporter Karen Brown]

[Excerpt] Continued French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, is "absolutely necessary," says new French Ambassador Jean Gory.

France was happy that a conclusion had been reached with New Zealand over the unhappy Rainbow Warrior affair, and hoped that relations between the countries could "warm up" now, Mr Gory told the POST in an interview.

"After all, bygones are bygones, and we hope that we can now start in a new atmosphere and try on both sides to improve things," he said.

The new French envoy, who arrived in the country two months ago, specified French nuclear testing and New Caledonia as "the only two problems" in the France-New Zealand relationship, but indicated there would be no significant change in France's thinking on either.

Mr Gory said he was not expecting the French Government to change its mind on testing at Mururoa Atoll, something successive New Zealand Governments have opposed.

"The French Government has been saying for quite a long time," he said, "that we considered these tests as being performed on French territory, and we considered that it's been scientifically established that they have no effects on the environment and on the population."

In addition, he said, France "has an important role to play in defence in the Western world, and we consider that those tests are absolutely necessary for keeping up-to-date nuclear weapons."

"Nobody, I think, likes nuclear wewapons," Mr Gory said, "but as long as there's no breakthrough toward general disarmament, unfortunately I think things are not going to change."

On New Caledonia, New Zealand has expressed the concern that following the change of Government in France earlier this year, France's aim is no longer to lead the territory to independence, but rather to encourage it to remain a French territory.

Mr Gory said France is to conduct a one-man, one-vote referendum in New Caledonia on the constitution of its future by next July at the latest.

Despite criticism, France considered its approach in this regard was a completely democratic one. "The people of the country are going to decide themselves on their future and it's going to be a free and open election."

France did not acept the position that only New Caledonia's Melanesian population, and not the French settlers, should be consulted on the issue, the Ambassador said.

"It is a multiracial society and it would be unfair and absolutely undemocratic to tell the population of French origin you are not going to take part in the vote.

"Contrary to the view of the South Pacific Forum countries we don't see any reason to exclude the Fench part of the population. In fact, they are all French citizens."

Mr Gory said that despite the fact that New Zealand and France share the same values and belong to the same tradition, he believe there "has always been a feeling in the south Pacific that the French presence in New Caledonia was introducing a kind of foreign policy in that area that was mostly under British influence."

There was not a resentment, but "a feeling that we don't belong, that France doesn't belong to the region."

He did not belive France did not belong, Mr Gory said, but that it made a beneficial input in the region. He believed there were even more possibilities in the areas of culture and science.

"We have big scientific research centres, institutes, in New Calendonia that could be used more widely by the countries of the region if they so wished."

Despite the differences between nuclear tests and New Calendonia, France wanted to co-operate more closely with New Zealand culturally, scientifically and economically, Mr Gory said.

He said it was his impression that relations between the two countries at opposite sides of the world were not "substantial enough" and that there should be more political dialogue. [passage omitted]

PRIME MINISTERIAL SECURITY PLANS FOUND IN STREET

HK080655 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Oct 86 p 1

[By Wellington staff]

[Excerpt] A sensitive police manual describing security arrangements at the Wellington flat occupied by the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, was missing for five days before it was apparently found lying in a Wellington suburban street.

The document, which disappeared from a police garage, sets out contingency plans for a security alert at Mr Lange's flat and at the Prime Minister's official residence at Vogel House.

It also contained Mr Lange's confidential telephone number and those of his senior staff, as well as giving the locations of all foreign embassies in the capital and lists of vehicles owned by them.

The telephone numbers were changed yesterday, while foreign diplomats were reassured about their security.

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr Mal Churches, has apologised to Mr Lange for the security lapse which led to the manual's disappearance last Thursday. The document, wrapped in a large black folder, was handed to a Wellington newspaper on Tuesday by a man who said children had found it lying in the street in the suburb of Newtown.

Mr Lange is known to be angry over the security breach, which police readily conceded yesterday was embarrassing for them.

He said last night he believed his office should have been informed earlier of the manual's disappearance, given that the police had been aware that it had been missing since last week.

Mr Lange said the first he knew of the loss of the document was on Tuesday evening.

However, the deputy assistant commissioner, Mr Peter Mairs, said there was nothing in the folder which could jeopardise the security of any embassy or high commission.

"Nor has the incident affected the physical security of the Prime Minister's residence," he said.

Mr Mairs said the manual had been presumed lost from a police diplomatic protection squad car, although the possibility of theft had not been ruled out.

But he added: "It would seem carelessness is involved (and) however one looks at it, the loss is embarrassing."

Mr Mairs said he was far from happy about the loss of the document, with its information about prime ministerial security.

But the police had reassured Mr Lange's office that security provisions "were, and remain, the best available." [passage omitted]

REASONS FOR EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS VIEWED

BK110454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0446 GMT 11 Oct 86

[By Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 11 (AFP) -- President Suharto bowed to what he saw as pressing reasons of state in ordering the recent executions of nine former Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) leaders who had languished in jail for more than 15 years, diplomatic sources said. Both diplomats and members of the opposition suggested that official concern over a resurgence of leftist opposition groups could be behind Mr. Suharto's decision to proceed with the executions.

Mr. Suharto made the decision although, as he told a friend, it ran counter to his faith as a Moslem and he knew it would make a bad impression on international public opinion, the diplomatic sources said. They added it might seem especially cruel to execute nine men aged in their sixties who had spent so much time in prison, 21 years after the alleged communist coup bid which led to their arrest. But the government, which remains preoccupied with the now-banned party and what Jakarta sees as the party's threat to Indonesian stability, regularly uncovers and promptly sacks alleged former communists in administrative and strategic services.

Leftist students meanwhile appear to be seeking links with Moslem opposition groups reminiscent of the pre-1965 ties between Western-educated PKI leaders such as Aidit and Moslems such as Mohammad Munir, a Koranic scholar who headed the communist trade union SOBSI, observers said. "The government is aware of this bid to bring the left and Islam closer together at a time when popular discontent is growing in the wake of a 45 per cent devaluation of the rupiah. It is afraid history may repeat itself," one diplomat said.

Other diplomats suggested further reasons for Mr. Suharto's execution order, including the question of his eventual successor and Indonesia's relations with China. At 65, Mr. Suharto is surrounded by men who would like to succeed him one day, and the high-level official -- no one is willing to give a name -- who convinced him to order the executions thereby gained impressive anti-communist credentials which should stand him in good stead with the influential army. Diplomats said the thinking was that such credentials would also be well-received by the Americans, although the U.S Embassy in Jakarta put out the word that it had nothing to do with the executions.

Observers meanwhile noted that whenever Indonesia made an approach to communist countries last year, it was accompanied by executions of convicted communists at home -- apparently intended to reassure both the army and Washington. Mr. Munir's execution followed Indonesia's decision to reestablish commercial ties with China, and three other communists were executed in Au_ust before a trip by Mr. Suharto to Hungary and Romania, the observers said.

Former PKI members described the choice of the nine men executed most recently as based on bureaucratic considerations. "The government picked those who had exhausted all legal recourse the longest time ago in order to preserve legal appearances," one ex-communist said.

Left in jail were between 15 and 20 communists under sentence of death, including Ruslam Wijayasastra, former number-six in the party hierarchy, and Sukatno, former communist youth leader. All now appear "certain to face the firing squad one day," a family member of one of the prisoners told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "It is only a question of time, and of the government's domestic policy imperatives," the person said.

Relatives of the detainees said that Brigadier-General Pieter Damanik, armed forces spokesman, had called all communist prisoners together at Cipinang jail in Jakarta on September 19. Apparently uncomfortable with the idea of telling them they would soon be executed, he asked for the addresses of their families in case they were released and for their plans for the future, the relatives said. Within the next two weeks, four of those men faced the firing squad.

The communists left in jail were part of a 13-million-strong party prior to the 1965 abortive coup. In the three years following that period, official repression and private revenge left some one million people dead, the London-based human rights organization Amnesty International has said.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER GANDHI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

BK130333 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi flew into Jakarta today at the beginning of his official visit to Indonesia. Radio Republic Indonesia reporter Joko Saksono reports:

[Begin recording] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi and delegation flew into Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Jakarta at 0850 on a special Air India Boeing 747 aircraft. Rajiv Gandhi and his wife emerged first from the aircraft and were greeted by President Suharto and Madam Suharto. A secondary school student garlanded Rajiv Gandhi and presented a bouquet of orchids to Mrs Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi, accompanied by President Suharto, then inspected a guard-of-honor consisting of a contigent of Indonesian Army, Navy, Air Force, and police personnel. Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and his wife, Parliamentary Speaker Amir Makhmud and his wife, the minister-secretary of state, cabinet ministers of Parliamentary Commission IV other high-ranking government officials, Indian diplomats and students of the Gandhi Memorial School in Jakarta were also on hand at the airport. [end recording]

Suharto, Gandhi, Hold Talks

BK131239 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] At Jakarta's Merdeka Palace this afternoon, President Suharto and visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held talks on various issues, including expanding bilateral cooperation and regional and international issues. After the talks, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that the two leaders have agreed to further improve bilateral relations, especially in the economic field. The two countries will therefore seek potential trade opportunities, namely commodities already owned by Indonesia, but not yet owned by India, or vice versa. In an effort to boost economic cooperation, the two countries will also intensify an exchange of visits of not only government officials but also private businessmen and professional organizations, Minister Sudharmono added that an expansion of economic relations will include industrial, agricultural, and technological areas.

On regional issues, Minister Sudharmono said that the two leaders have agreed to let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny peacefully. On the Nonaligned Movement, the two leaders have agreed on the need to enhance mutual understanding among its members at international forums and to purify the struggle and unity of the nonaligned countries.

Meanwhile, speaking at a press conference, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that his talks with President Suharto had been conducted in an open and friendly manner. Replying to a newsmen, Rajiv Gandhi expressed his hope that his visit to Indonesia would enhance bilateral cooperation through positive interactions between the two countries. On the Cambodian problem, he said the efforts to hold a dialogue among those factions concerned must be supported. He added that Cambodia must become an independent and neutral country.

On the summit meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, the Indian prime minister voiced his disappointment over the fact that the meeting in Iceland had met with failure. However, Rajiv Gandhi expressed hope that whatever has been achieved thus far is not wasted.

After the press conference at the State Guest House this evening, the Indian prime minister held an audience with the Indian community living in Indonesia.

Gandhi on Cambodian Issue

BK131420 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1332 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 13 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Monday there is no real difference between India and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Kampuchean issue. He told a press conference here that both India and the ASEAN countries wanted a speedy solution to the conflict so that Kampuchea could again become an independent and neutral state. "Our approach to certain aspects of the issue may differ but the overall objective remains the same," he said. "What we want is a speedy solution to the conflict so that Kampuchea once again becomes an independent and neutral state, free from foreign interference," the Indian leader added.

Gandhi, who is here for an overnight visit, said he discussed the matter with President Suharto in their two-hour talks Monday afternoon. "We are of the opinion that the Kampuchean people should be given the chance to hold dialogues among themselves to solve their problem" he said. "However, India's position is that Pol Pot or his representatives should not be allowed to come back in whatever form in the future government of Kampuchea."

Suharto Hosts Banquet

BK131529 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] President Suharto says he is relieved to know that India and Indonesia share a basic view on the Nonaligned Movement and on the struggle of the Third World countries. Through the Nonaligned Movement, the two nations will be able to contribute toward the realization of a peaceful, prosperous, and just world, which is the ideal of mankind. President Suharto made the remarks at a state banquet in honor of visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the State Palace tonight. President Suharto added that as developing countries, the two countries find it necessary to enhance bilateral cooperation.

Meanwhile, in his return address, Prime Minister Gandhi stressed the importance of holding dialogues to solve various problems peacefully. Speaking on ASEAN and the South Asian Regional Cooperation Association, Rajiv Gandhi said that both regional groupings share similar views on many issues. He expressed confidence that the two regional groupings will be able to support each other for the sake of progress in Asia.

Gandhi Addresses Banquet

BK131730 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister has called for an immediate moratorium on all nuclear testing following the breakdown of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks. Speaking at a banquet in Jakarta, hosted in his honor by President Suharto tonight, Mr Rajiv Gandhi expressed concern over the failure of the Reykjavik meeting and said in the light of this development the six-nation five-continent peace initiative has assumed a new urgency and deeper significance. He said that the proposed moratorium which the six nations are capable and willing to verify is an essential step to meaningful negotiations on the reduction and elimination of all nuclear weapons. The future of the human race depends on this, he added.

The All India Radio [AIR] special correspondent, Deepandkan Mukhopadhyaya, accompanying the prime minister reports from Jakarta that during his address Mr Gandhi referred to a number of major international issues on which India and Indonesia share a common stand.

Referring to the Indian Ocean, the prime minister said in spite of the UN declaring it a zone of peace 16 years ago, the ocean continues to be an arena of rivalry and military buildup. Mr Gandhi said there is an urgent need to convene an international conference to make the ocean a zone of peace.

Referring to the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Gandhi described it as a way of life. He said India and Indonesia have evolved an enduring national unity out of extraordinary diversity. Both countries have registered an impressive progress in various fields and are waging a battle for technological development in a hostile international environment. This is because most of the developed countries are so obsessed with the politics of power that they attach little importance to the human concerns of the economically weak. India and Indonesia have responded to the challenge with nonalignment which ensured our independence and enabled us to stand pressure. The prime minister said with our firm belief in coexistence, noninterference, peace, and nuclear disarmament, we firmly reject military entanglements and the establishment of bases.

Mr Gandhi said a major issue in the world today is the persistence of racism. He remarked that unfortunately some governments that swear by human rights condone the barbaric inhumanity of the Pretoria regime. He felt that only sanctions can compel South Africa [sentence as heard].

Referring to the Kampuchean issue, the prime minister said the problems of the region can be resolved only through negotiations leading to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. Only this way will Kampuchean people have the right to determine their own destiny. [passage omitted]

AIR special correspondent Radhanath Chaturvedi covering the prime minister's visit says that while Mr Gandhi was having talks with President Suharto, a ministerial-level meeting was held to explore fresh areas of bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade and commerce besides culture. The minister for external affairs, Mr P. Shiv Shanker, led the Indian side.

The prime minister addressed a press conference after his talks with General Suharto this evening. Giving details, our Southeast Asia correspondent S. Narendra says:

[Begin recording] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that India and Indonesia were set to make substantial progress in bilateral economic, trade, and cultural cooperation. Mr Gandhi stated that his talks were very comprehensive, open as well as fruitful and both sides saw no trace of any problem in bilateral relations. He further said that his talks lasted over 90 minutes and revealed commonality of views on matters concerning the Nonaligned Movement, on regional subjects like the Kampuchean conflict and declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and neutrality. [end recording]

Gandhi Concludes Visit

BK140407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Gandhi today ended their official visit to Indonesia. Radio Republic Indonesia reporter Jako Saksono reports as follows.

[Begin recording] This morning exactly at 0832, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi and delegation left Jakarta for Australia from Halim Persanakusumah Airport, Jakarta, by a special presidential Boeing 747 aircraft named "Spirit of Happiness". The nation's guest was given a 21-gun salute. Accompanied by President Suharto, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi inspected the honor guard comprised of a contingent of Indonesian Army, Navy, Air Force, and police personnel. Earlier, the Indian prime minister and Mrs Gandhi shook hands with Armed Forces generals, the chiefs of staff of the three Armed Forces, high-ranking government officials, the diplomatic corps, and cabinet ministers.

President Suharto, Madam Suharto, Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and his wife bade farewell to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs Gandhi who had been in Indonesia since 13 October 1986. Also on hand to send them off were Indian community members of Jakarta and students of the Gandhi Memorial School. [end recording]

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will continue his official visit to New Zealand from Australia and also to Thailand before leaving for home.

Commentary on Visit

BK131515 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit to Indonesia by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, though a short one, has a very special meaning to the efforts to improve bilateral relations. The Indian leader, aged only 42, assumed power 2 years ago and has since paid more attention to India's foreign policy and domestic modernization. If India were not burdened by its population of 762 million, it would certainly enjoy greater technological progress and prosperity. Rajiv Gandhi is certainly facing the inevitable task of solving India's population problem and bringing modernization into the country.

We in Indonesia are also exerting efforts to bring modernization through national development and to curb the population explosion. These two similarities have at least put Indonesia and India in a situation which necessitates making joint efforts. We can understand the necessity for bilateral cooperation if we study the close relations between the two countries and the fact that both are influential members of the Nonaligned Movement.

At present, Indonesia and India are drafting an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation with a view to boosting capital investment and bilateral economic relations. During the last 3 years, except in 1984, the trade balance between the two countries has been in Indonesia's favor. According to statistics released by the Trade Department in Jakarta, Indonesia's exports to India stood at $42.81 million in 1985, while its imports were $15.9 million. Indonesia is an exporter of textiles, chemical products, cement, oil, paper, fertilizer, and other products to India, while it imports cotton, and machinery from that country. The trade figures show that the two countries have developed a strong basis to intensify bilateral cooperation because the areas for cooperation are still wide open. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja noted that even though India's technology is not that advanced, Indonesia can still benefit from it because it may be more suitable for us who still have to create more job opportunities.

We hope that Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Indonesia will stimulate both the public and private sectors in the two countries to cooperate more closely.

MALAYSIA

PRC VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN, DELEGATION VISIT

Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet

BK150755 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] China has reiterated that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Malaysia. The assurance was given by its vice foreign minister, Mr Liu Shuqing, in his talks with the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Kadir Shiekh Fadzir, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Datuk Kadir later told newsmen that China considers people of Chinese origin who had taken foreign citizenship as foreigners and as such their loyalty should be towards the country of residence. Mr Liu hopes that the government's objective of bringing about national unity will be successful.

Mr Liu told Datuk Kadir that China has no objections even if a nonsocialist government is formed in Kampuchea. China will support any of the three factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. What is important is that Kampuchea will be neutral and nonaligned. China will also not normalize relations with Vietnam unless the country withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

On bilateral relations, Datuk Kadir said that several agreements are in the final stages. Contacts have picked up significantly since the visit of the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to China in November last year.

The visiting Vice Premier of China, Mr Tian Jiyun had a busy program this morning. He was given a briefing at the Economic Planning Unit and at the central bank. This afternoon he will hold talks with the deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba.

Tian Jiyun on CPM

BK151213 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] China has assured Malaysia that it has no connection with the banned Communist Party of Malay [CPM]. Beijing regards the problem as an internal affair of Malaysia and will not interfere in it. The assurance was given by the Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, at his meeting with the deputy prime minister, Encik Ghafar Baba, in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. The Chinese leader stressed that the question of the CPM should not be an obstacle for establishing close relations between both countries.

Later, the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim, in his briefing to newsmen, said there are no indications to show any relationship between China and the CPM and there is no reason to doubt the Chinese assurance. Datuk Rais said during the talks Encik Ghafar expressed the hope that a general agreement on trade between Malaysia and China would be formulated as soon as possible. China expressed interest in buying more Malaysian palm oil and timber. It also expressed willingness to negotiate an air service agreement with Malaysia.

SINGAPORE

PRC VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

BK111539 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The vice premier of the People's Republic of China, Mr Tian Jiyun, is in Singapore on a 4-day official visit. Mr Tian was met on arrival by the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and the minister of state for community development, Mr Ching Jit Koon.

Mr Tian said he hopes that the visit would enhance cooperation and friendship between the two countries. Mr. Tian, who is here at the invitation of the first deputy prime minister, is accompanied by a 15-member delegation. During the visit, the vice premier will call on the prime minister and will have talks with the second deputy prime minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, and several other ministers. Singapore is the first leg of Mr Tian's ASEAN tour.

Meets Dhanabalan, Goh Chok Tong

BK131127 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] China has emphasized that it wants to see a neutral and independent Cambodia friendly to all neighboring countries including Vietnam. The visiting Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, made the point during talks with the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, today. He also emphasized that Cambodia continues to be the most important obstacle to better Sino-Soviet relations. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Mr Dhanabalan said he was happy with the exchange of views on Cambodia where there were almost no differences between China's approach and ASEAN's.

Earlier, the Chinese prime minister also called the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, at the Ministry of Defense. At their meeting, they reviewed the stage of economic cooperation. China wants to see greater investment of Singapore companies in China. During a 1-hour discussion with the acting minister of trade and industry, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, this afternoon, both sides discussed current areas of economic cooperation. General Lee stressed, however, that both sides have agreed to search certain wider areas of cooperation.

Coh Chok Tong Hosts Dinner

BK131458 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, has outlined the basic principles upon which Singapore has achieved its economic development. He said these are a free and open economy for the free movement of goods, services, and capital, sparing no efforts to attract foreign investors, and planning top priority in education and training of our people to the maximum. [sentence as heard]

Mr Goh was speaking at an official dinner for the visiting Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, at the Istana this evening. Mr Goh said these principles have been adhered to in the last 25 years even though some period policy adjustments have been made in response to changes in the international economic environment. China too, he noted, has adjusted its economic policy to achieve more rapid economic development. And economic cooperation between Singapore and China has gathered momentum in the last few years. [Passage omitted]

Tian Jiyun Departs

BK141424 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, and his 15-member delegation left for Kuala Lumpur this evening after a 4-day visit to Singapore. They were seen off at the airport by the acting prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. While in Singapore, Mr Tian held talks with, among others, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Goh, and the second deputy prime minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong.

PARTY ALIGNMENTS EVIDENT OVER CONSTITUTION

HK141320 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The campaign for the ratification of the Constitution is expected to reveal party alignments, with opposition parties likely campaigning against the Charter and the pro-Aquino parties, for it.

The extension of President Aquino's term to 1992 and the continuation of the Good Government Commission's sequestration powers form another 18 months are the points that opposition parties have raised against the proposed Charter.

The left-leaning groups, on the other hand, are torn between approving the Charter despite what they claim are its deficiencies and rejecting it, thereby risking plunging the Aquino Government into a legitimacy crisis. Such a crisis is likely to occur if the Constitution is not ratified.

Kilusang Bagong Lipunan stalwart Arturo Tolentino accused the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] of "smuggling" the extension of the President's term into its draft. He told the "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel yesterday that this would prolong the revolutionary government and not really establish a constitutional one.

Former MP and Mindanao Alliance Chairman Homobono Adaza agreed with Tolentino. He accused the draft body of "doing a Marcos" by extending Mrs Aquino's term.

Meanwhile, the Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas (PNP) [Philippine Nationalist Party] authorized PNP members of the Commission to vote in the Charter's favor, although the party signified its strong opposition to the continuation of the President's term.

The PNP, however, reserved its final position until after its officials have met. So did the Nacionalista Party [NP]. Like the other opposition parties, the NP had protested the prolongation of Mrs Aquino's term.

The Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], meanwhile, will meet today to iron out its stand. The Unido, too, had expressed strong opposition to the draft body's rejection of an early presidential poll.

But Unido secretary-general Rene Espina told the 'Chronicle' that if the party's officials agree that "the pros outweigh the cons, we will probably give our consent to the Constitution."

On the other hand, the pro-Aquino parties, PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party -- Strength of the Nation], and Liberal Party-Salonga wing will campaign vigorously for the Charter's ratification.

PDP founder Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said he was confident that the Constituion will be approved. He added, however, that if it would not be ratified, the Government will revert back to the Freedom Constitution.

Meanwhile, Partido ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] Chairman Rolando Olalia protested the Charter's supposed failure to uphold national sovereignty, citing its provisions on the retention of the bases and subjecting the issue to legislative debts.

Olalia, who is also chairman of the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement], said his group may reject the new Constitution because it lacks provisions that guarantee respect for the rights of labor.

He cited, for instance, the provision on social justice which he described as vague.

Under the provision, Olalia explained that labor's right to strike and to organize may still be subjected to "legislative intervention."

This is due to the phrases "in accordance with law or as may be provided by law" which were appended to the provision, he said.

Despite sectoral representation in Congress, labor representatives can easily be overruled by the elected members who will most likely be "the traditional elite politicians," Olalia said.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the Constitutional Commission had been the "most independent constitutional body ever."

Compared to executive pressures placed on the 1935 and 1971 Constitutional Conventions, Arroyo said Malacanang did not interfere at any point in the Con-Com work, although he admitted there had been times when it was "tempted to interfere."

Those times were when the commission's deliberations were taking too long and its debates too detailed, Arroyo said.

Loyalist lawyer Nemi de Pedro II said that KBL leaders, former Batasan assemblymen and loyalist movement leaders would start this week an information drive for the rejection of the Constitution in university campuses in Metro Manila.

The Con-Com will submit the draft to Mrs Aquino on Wednesday.

ENRILE SKIPS CABINET MEETING AMID 'GROWING RIFT'

HK141530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile skipped a cabinet meeting here Tuesday amid reports of a growing rift with President Corazon Aquino. The controversial minister, who has been openly pressured to resign by some of his cabinet colleagues over his criticism of President Aquino's peace talks with communist rebels, instead attended a luncheon forum of dentists here.

He said he skipped Tuesday's cabinet meeting because he received the dentist group's invitation earlier, adding that his absence was "a prerogative" of any cabinet minister. He said it was the first time he had missed a cabinet meeting.

"I am expendable. Anybody can sack me," Mr Enrile said in an open forum, but denied that he was daring the chief executive to fire him as reported by almost all of Manila's newspapers Tuesday.

Asked if Mrs Aquino was bothered by Mr Enrile's absence, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno told a news conference after the cabinet meeting: "It was never raised at the cabinet meeting why Minister Enrile was absent."

Referring to speculation in the local press of a serious rift between Mrs Aquino and Mr Enrile, Mr Benigno said: "The president is very confident about the stability of her regime."

Mr Enrile said he had no political plans, and that "my only affiliation is to myself." He labelled a signature campaign calling for his resignation -- launched by a group of radio commentators here - as "organized by the radical left."

In the forum, the minister urged the government must solve the communist insurgency now or risk inevitable U.S. intervention. "If we do not deal with the problem in earnest during the next few years of our national life, it's going to be very dangerous," he said.

The New People's Army (NPA) rebellion would eventually exhaust Manila's resources, "in which case we will have to look to our friends outside the national domain for assistance," he warned. Manila is fighting a 17-year-old rebellion now being waged by some 16,500 NPA guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

ENRILE MIGHT ASK FOREIGN HELP AGAINST REBELS

HK150157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [14 October] said that the Philippines might ask the help of foreign friends to help fight the communist insurgency. He told the convention of the Philippine Dental Association that the country might be compelled to seek help from its allies if the leftist rebellion cannot be subdued within the next few years. Enrile, who is an outspoken critic of the government's soft-handed policy towards the communist rebels, said the country's resources may soon be depleted if the communist insurgency is not remedied soon. He also urged the Filipino people to strengthen their economy before they think of removing U.S. bases from the country.

RAMOS ENRILE, COMMENT ON INSURGENCY STRATEGY

HK141548 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] Both Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Fidel V. Ramos yesterday stressed they are still awaiting the recommendations of other ministries and government agencies for the proposed total counterinsurgency strategy.

Ramos, during an address to the defense and military personnel who attended yesterday's flag ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo, confirmed Enrile's statement after Wednesday's Cabinet meeting that there is still no such plan.

Malacanang briefed newsmen after the Cabinet session, presided over by President Aquino, about the counterinsurgency plan submitted by Ramos.

The two defense officials said what was submitted Wednesday was only "the military component of the plan" which has given rise to misimpressions that they are batting for a purely military solution to the insurgency problem.

Enrile also said that while the National Security Council [NSC] had met several times, the President has not yet issued any document giving it a legal status. In short, it has not been officially recognized yet.

Ramos said what is needed is a broader and wholistic approach to the insurgency problem, the reason why they had suggested expansion of the NSC membership to include the labor, education, justice, and budget ministries, and other agencies.

The AFP chief called all those represented in these ministries as the most severe critics of Minister Enrile.

The defense minister, in the wake of several calls for his resignation from various quarters, emphasized: 'I don't mind being sacked; I am expendable."

"But it's time after all that one must take risks if one wants to be faithful to oneself and what one believes in. I'd rather be faithful to myself and to what I believe in rather that just keeping quiet. I'll risk being sacked if I must be, to be truthful to the Filipino people," Enrile pointed out.

He added: "In the end, all of us must be answerable only to one and that is our God. And second, to history."

On the delayed formulation of a national strategy on insurgency, Enrile warned that if government leaders do not want to listen to him "bahala sila kung ayaw nilang making sa atin problema na nila iyan [if they do not want to listen to us, they will have to take the consequences it will be their problem.]"

Hitting back at those demanding for his ouster, Enrile said if the bloodless February civilian-military revolution had not happened, those who are now in the government would still be in the streets marching against deposed President Marcos.

"Huwag naman nila kaming binabalewala, kasi kung hindi nangyan iyan, baka yang magagaling na nasa gobyerno ay nagmamartsa pa hanggang ngayon [They should not ignore us, because had it not occurred, maybe those smart alecks in the government would still be marching today]" the defense chief pointed out.

Aside from the Cebu provincial board members and several other cause-oriented groups, the latest to demand Enrile's resignation Sunday was the BANDILA [Bansang Nagkaisa ba Diwa at Layunin -- Nation United in Spirit and Purpose], umbrella organization of several cause-oriented organizations, headed by Agapito "Butz" Aquino.

Enrile candidly said that after eight months since the February Revolution "we are still search for peace."

"We can no longer ignore that there is trouble in the land, there is trouble south and north with men roaming around all armed, challenging the AFP," he stressed.

Because the military and defense establishments have been shackled in fighting the insurgents, Enrile said, this gives the people the feeling that the military can not protect them against armed elements.

Regarding agitations for his ouster from the Cabinet. Enrile countered: "The powers that be can do anything to me. I have no employer. My only employer is the Filipino people."

ARMS-LADEN SHIP SEIZED; COAST GUARD ON ALERT

HK150213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Philippine Coast Guard [PCG] has ordered all its units throughout the country to be on the lookout for foreign vessels which might be bringing in war materiel for armed groups out to destabilize the government. The order was given in the wake of the seizure of a Honduran-registered vessel carrying several rounds of ammunition.

Commodore Carlito Cunanan, commandant of the Philippine Coast Guard, said the seized vessel, the "M.V. Cargo Trader," loaded the war materiel in a South Korean port and was purportedly intended for the Middle East. The vessel, according to Cunanan, carried 118 boxes containing marked 181 mortar primer, 253 boxes which contained 3 [words indistinct] pieces of electric primer, 420-mm ammunition, 113 boxes containing 100,000 set cases of power charges, M-100, and 1 box of 20-mm fuses and 20-mm cartridge cases.

The Korean vessel, Cunanan said, docked at a private pier in Bacong, Negros Oriental, and was scheduled to depart on October 15. Alert PCG operatives intercepted the illegal shipment and seized the vessel.

'RED ALERT' IMPOSED IN PARTS OF MANILA

HK141152 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] RV Balita [Radio Veritas News] learned from reliable sources that a red alert has been imposed in some parts of Metro Manila. The red alert is allegedly related to feared attacks by the NPA from Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon, and Laguna.

RODOLFO SALAS TO REMAIN IN MILITARY CUSTODY

HK141151 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog, will remain in military custody, while Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion have been released following the conclusion of an agreement between the government and lawyers of the National Democratic Front [NDF]. The agreement was disclosed when Commander Bilog and his two companions were presented before the Supreme Court.

According to a report by Auddie San Diego of Radio Bombo Philippines, aside from the release of the two, other agreements were reached.

[Begin recording] [San Diego] First of all, the release of the two prisoners Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion. [sentence as heard] However Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog, will remain under military custody. Secondly, the dropping of the habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Commander Bilog was announced by Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez and attorney Romeo Capulong, lawyer for Salas and company when they were presented before the Supreme Court at 1000 this morning.

According to Ordonez, the compromise agreement has clearance from executive secretary Joker Arroyo, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces of the Philippines chief General Fidel V. Ramos.

[Begin Ordonez recording in English] I received confirmation from Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo that the minister of national defense has also given his consent to this arrangement which we now summarize.

That the petition for habeas corpus filed on behalf of Commander Salas will be withdrawn: therefore, he will remain in custody. And as for Mrs Salas and Mr Concepcion, they will be released but they will continue to face trial with their co-accused, Commander Salas. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Commander Bilog, Josefina Cruz, and Jose Concepcion were all present during the Supreme Court's hearing. The two were immediately set free while Bilog was taken aboard a van under military escort for his return to his detention cell at Camp Crame. He was taken under stiff security.

Attorney Romeo Capulong confirmed that his clients who were immediately released will remain under the jurisdiction of the regional trial court where they face rebellion charges. At the same time, the lawyer also assured that his clients will be available whenever required by the court.

Asked why the NDF refrained from pursuing the habeas corpus petition, Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez Replied:

[Begin Ordonez recording] I do not know what the motivation of the petitioners is. The fact is they have elected not to proceed with the habeas corpus petition. [end recording]

AFP, MNLF CHIEFS ACT TO EASE MINDANAO TENSIONS

HK141327 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. De Guzman and Dave Veridiano]

[Text] Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos and Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, yesterday moved to ease the tension gripping Southern Philippines and prevent a possible resurgence of fighting in the region.

In a directive to the field commanders in Mindanao, Ramos said the peace talks initiated by President Aquino and Misuari last month sould be pursued in a "friendly atmosphere" to avoid fighting from erupting anew.

He told newsmen in Camp Aguinaldo yesterday morning he had directed the commanders and all parties concerned to help achieve this goal and ease further apprehensions among the people of Mindanao.

As this developed, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, the President's emissary in the Mindanao peace talks, yesterday announced that Misuari will be allowed to proceed to Zamboanga City probably next week. He was earlier barred by the military from entering the city together with some 1,000 fully armed escorts.

Aquino, who met with Ramos, Chito Ayala, presidential assistant on Mindanao, in Malcanang, said Misuari is free to bring only 250 armed security men.

But he (Misuari) can bring unlimited number of unarmed followers, Aquino said.

Aquino earlier told the INQUIRER that Misuari, who returned to Jolo after the Zamboanga City incident, chose to stay there to await word from military authorities on when he can go to Zamboanga to confer with MNLF leaders there.

Misuari had earlier threatened to scuttle the peace talks he and Ms. Aquino had forged during a meeting in Jolo last month after the Zamboanga City incident.

Tension gripped the region as some parties thought this could lead to renewed fighting. This was buttressed by statements General Ramos issued last week, accusing Misuari of violating the peace pact and of rearming the MNLF and using his Mindanao trips to recruit and consolidate his forces.

In a conciliatory note, however, Ramos reiterated his desire to maintain peace in the region by continuing the peace talks. "Certainly we are very much in favor of continued dialog and for this problem to be settled politically and not through armed conflicts," he added.

In an earlier talk with the INQUIRER, Aquino said Misuari "would very much like to visit Zamboanga to confer with his leaders." He added that Misuari would also like to honor an invitation earlier extended by Zamboanga City Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco to visit the city.

Aquino also denied published reports that Misuari and his men were blocked by the military from entering the city. He said the MNLF fighters were in Pagadian City when news about a military threat to either disarm them or engage them in a bloody encounter reached the Muslim camp.

He said he flew over to Zamboanga and met military officials from the Southern Command. The military leaders told Aquino they were only "obeying orders from above" and had been instructed to keep Misuari from the city "at all costs."

When the military refused to budge, Aquino returned to Pagadian and requested Misuari to postpone the trip. Misuari, although angered by the military's threat, was persuaded to return instead to Jolo.

Aquino said that the Zamboanga incident is not in line with an agreement forged between the MNLF and Southcom officials led by retired Generals Jose Magno and Pedro Balbanero. In that agreement, Misuari was allowed to come over to the Islanmic University - around 8 kilometers away from the city proper and the Catholic populace - to confer with his Muslim followers.

Aquino said Misuari, with the postponement of his Zamboanga visit, will remain in the country for at least two more weeks to evaluate their meetings with MNLF leaders.

He also said that Misuari will meet with Hashim Salamat, leader of the breakaway Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), in an Islamic country before negotiations with the government start.

"I believe something fruitful for our country will come out in these talks with the Muslim populace," Aquino said in expressing high hopes for the success of government peace efforts in the South.

FORMER SOUTHCOM CHIEF SAYS NDF ALLIED WITH MNLF

HK150407 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Zamboanga City, Oct. 13 -- The National Democratic Front is a brainchild of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front, a former ranking military officer here said yesterday.

Retired Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, former Southern Command [Southcom] chief, said the communists and the Muslim secessionists formed the coalition soemtime in October 1979.

There are indications that the coalition still exists, he told the 'CHRONICLE.'

Castro revealed the alleged tie-up between the communist and the Muslim secessionist during yesterday's consultative meeting on the Mindanao conflict at the Feliciano hall, barangay Tentuan in this city.

The dialogue, by the Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan Association (Minsupala) was attended by some 120 participants.

Castro said Misuari justified the coalition because it was part of a united front to put down then President Marcos and that it would compel the government to spread out its forces all over the country.

He said the communists and the MNLF also agreed to launch simultaneous attacks on various areas in the country at the best opportune time to split the military units.

According to Castro, Misuari's statements were contained in a tape recorded message sent to rebel commanders in Mindanao between October 1982 and November 1983.

MALACANANG PALACE TIGHTENS SECURITY FOR AQUINO

HK150317 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Victor C. Agustin]

[Text] Malacanang officials, concerned about leaks in the security of the President yesterday tightened up office procedures at the Guest House.

Also yesterday, the Presidential Security Group (PSG) met with Palace reporters and photographers to discuss the ground rules in covering the Chief Executive.

Effective yesterday, no more meetings were held at the Guest House lobby; instead, two conference rooms at the Palace were set aside for the purpose.

Maria Lourdes Ong, confidential assistant to presidential legal counsel Teodoro Locsin Jr., told Malacanang employes in a memorandum that the just across the [as published] Guest House, where Ms. Aquino and her immediate staff hold offices, would "give privacy to all the Guest House offices and (would) enforce stricter security measures intended to protect the president."

The new rule was "noted" by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

The INQUIRER, meanwhile, has confirmed that the Guest House staffers still continue to screen the list of official engagements of the President given to newsmen.

For example, the President's meeting yesterday with Alfredo Montelibano and Colonels Juanito Dabor, Francisco Dumpit, Manuel Cacanando, Juan Cabrera Jr. and Oscar Zalamea was stricken off the newsmen's list.

During the meeting with the security men, meanwhile, Col. Voltarie Gazmin, PSG commander, told the press that:

-- the 10-foot rule would strictly be enforced. That means no mediamen or unauthorized person will be allowed to go nearer than 10 feet from the president;

-- a special identification card for regular Malacanang reporters is needed to screen out non-Malacanang reporters. A background security check would be conducted on each Malacanang mediaman before the special ID is given out;

-- that newsmen would no longer be allowed to enter and exit through Malacanang Gate 2, "except on a case-to-case basis." Gate 2 is used by official callers of the Guest House. The press, Gazmin said, will have to use Gate 4, which is used by the public.

AQUINO COUNTING ON 'HAND-PICKED' GENERALS

HK140443 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 11 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] President Aquino the other night said she counts on the loyalty of the military generals she has appointed since she took over power from deposed President Marcos to thwart any coup attempt in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

In a dialogue with leaders of the business community at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Aquino said on the day she became President, "I had no general" in the army. But following the retirement of the Marcos-appointed extendee military officers, Mrs. Aquino said the number of her own hand-picked generals "has gone up."

Since the start of her administration, Mrs. Aquino has effected a top-level revamp in the military by replacing key officers of the major branches of the organization.

Lately, according to Palace sources, Mrs. Aquino has been inviting junior and senior military officers for possible promotion to various sensitive posts at the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The sources said this is part of the President's strategy to ensure a stronger hold on the military, especially in the wake of a possible rift with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Enrile, during the past few weeks, has become more critical of the various policies of the President, prompting speculations of an impending breakup in the Aquino-Enrile alliance.

Probably because of these changes in the military, Mrs. Aquino assured the businessmen that she is "more confident now" that an army coup will not prosper under her government.

Besides, she stressed, she believes she has "impressed upon the military my sincerity not only in trying to improve their lives but also in the matter of getting both the civilian and military sectors to finally unite."

During the dialogue, the President also said the people can expect major changes in her Cabinet because of the forthcoming elections. She said a number of her Cabinet ministers are expected to resign to run for senator in the 1987 legislative elections provided for in the new Constitution now being finalized by the Constitutional Commission.

Answering a question on what she would do with the $200 million in supplemental aid both houses of the U.S. Congress have recently passed, the Chief Executive said "every dollar will be spent for the economic recovery program" of the country. [passage omitted]

Will Unveil Husband's Statue

HK141155 Manila Far East Braodcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The president will be very busy attending conferences, dialogues, and other activities during her visit to Bacolod City on Thursday 16 October. President Aquino is expected to arrive at Bacolod City airport at around 0800 and will be greeted by thousands of people. From the airport, she will proceed to the Kingsland where she will unveil a statue of her late husband, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

CORRECTION TO SISON ARREST DEBATE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Military Debates Whether To Arrest Jose Sison," published in the 14 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 4, paragraph three, line twleve:

...including anti-tank weapons and anti-personnel mines are coming in... (changing word "antimines" to "anti-personnel mines" and deleting editorial notation)

KIRIBATI

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR LAPSES; BOATS BANNED

HK150526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sydney, Oct 15 (AFP) — The tiny South Pacific nation of Kiribati was reported Wednesday to have banned tuna boats from the Soviet Union from fishing in its 200-miles exclusive economic zone following the expiry of their 12-month agreement.

The AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) reported from Bairiki, the administrative centre of Kiribati, that the Soviets had failed to renew the agreement by Tuesday's deadline.

"As of now the Russian boats should not be in our exclusive economic zone," AAP quoted government spokesman Marea Irata as saying. Mr. Irata said it was believed that three Soviet fishing boats were still in Kiribati waters and these would be asked to leave if they do not go voluntarily. Kiribati has been standing by to extend the agreement "but there seems to be none," he added.

Recent talks in Australia on extending the agreement — Moscow's first in the region and of concern to some Western nations — broke down over price, with the Soviets seeking to pay less than the 2.4 million Australian dollars (about 1.5 million U.S.) they paid last year because of poor catches.

The expiry of the agreement coincided with the start of a new round of talks in Tonga between the United States and the 16 member nations of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency on fishing rights in the entire region.

Interested in Further Talks

BK150520 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Government of Kiribati has asked the Soviet Union to withdraw its fishing fleet from the country's exclusive economic zone following the failure of the two countries to reach a new agreement over fishing rights.

The withdrawal of the fishing fleet is to take effect from today. An agreement over fishing rights between Kiribati and the Soviet Union signed on 15 October last year expired yesterday with both sides failing to find a compromise on the level of a fee. However, the Kiribati Government indicated to the Soviet fishing organization, Sovrybflot, that it remains interested in further talks should Sovrybflot decide to reconsider its offer.

Both countries have been trying to negotiate a settlement to the fishing rights since August. The agreement on fishing rights last year raised concerns in Australia and the United States over growing Soviet influence in the Pacific region.

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NAKASONE SAYS NO CHANGE IN JAPAN'S SDI DECISION

OW160336 Tokyo KYODO in English 0236 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Nakasone Says No Change in Japan's SDI Participation" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday there is no change in Japan's decision to begin talks on Japan's participation in the United States "star war" research project.

The prime minister responded to reporters who called for his comment on Soviet Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev's displeasure over Japan's participation the the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Aliyev told Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japan Cultural Association, in Moscow Wednesday that a good Japanese political environment is necessary for Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan.

ENVOY TO URGE U.S. TO REJECT RICE PETITION

OW151201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- The government is instructing ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga to urge U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter in a meeting expected Thursday to reject a petition filed by U.S. rice farmers against Japan's rice import curbs, government sources said Wednesday.

Yeutter is to decide by October 27 whether to accept the petition and investigate the complaint under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. trade act.

The U.S. Rice Millers' Association, grouping both rice farmers and millers, lodged the petition September 10, demanding that the Reagan administration force Japan to open up its doors to foreign rice.

Section 301 empowers the president to take retaliatory steps if foreign trade practices are held to discriminate against U.S. products. The association urged the U.S. Government to invoke Section 301 unless Japan opens its rice market to foreign competition.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries quoted U.S. sources as saying the association is citing Japan's purchase of U.S. rice for such uses as aid to developing countries or as material for processed rice products as a condition for retracting its petition.

Japan will not accept these conditions either in the Matsunaga-Yeutter meeting or when a planned four-man delegation, led by former Agriculture Minister Tsutomu Hata, is dispatched to the U.S. next week to explain Japan's position on the matter, government sources said.

The delegation is being sent to explain that Japan's rice policy is designed to meet "special conditions" such as "food security" considerations, the sources said.

Japan plans to continue urging the U.S. Government and Congress to turn down the petition by underscoring that Japan's staple food import control is sanctioned under the rules of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), they said.

Japan will also seek U.S. understanding of its rice policy by emphasizing it is hard to obtain the Japanese people's consent to rice import liberalization at a time when Japan is encouraging farmers to cut back on rice production with the aim of reducing surplus rice stocks.

Under Japan's staple food control system supported by the farmers' powerful lobby, the government purchases almost all rice produced by farmers ands sells it to consumers at prices five or six times higher than those of U.S. rice.

ROC-BASED U.S. PLANES TO JOIN JAPAN-U.S. EXERCISE

OW160613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO -- U.S. Air Force A-10 aircraft in South Korea will join a Japan-U.S. joint exercise to be held in and around Japan late this month, the Defense Agency said Thursday.

Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) will hold its first joint drill with the U.S. forces in South Korea in the five-day exercise to be held from October 27 in Hokkaido and off Honshu's Pacific coastal areas.

The exercise will be particpated in by about 5,000 Ground, Maritime and Air SDF members and about 5,000 U.S. Army (Hawaii), Air Force (Okinawa) and Seventh Fleet servicemen. The drill is aimed at military readiness in the face of an emergency in Japan.

The agency said several A-10 aircraft stationed at the Suwon base, south of Seoul, will fly to the Misawa base, Aomori Prefecture, and then join the exercise.

Japan has accepted the U.S. forces' repeated request to have the U.S. Air Force in South Korea join the exercise for a joint drill with the SDF.

However, opposition parties are expected to make an issue of the joint drills between the SDF and U.S. forces in South Korea on the basis of the Constitution banning Japan's collective self-defense right.

The Air Self-Defense Force has so far held four joint drills with U.S. Air Force planes stationed at the Clark base, the Philippines, since 1978.

OFFICIAL ACCUSES IOC OF 'UNDIPLOMATIC' STANCE

OW151029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 15 KYODO — A top North Korean olympic official has accused the International Olympic Committee (IOC) of an "undiplomatic" stance in its dealings with North Korea over the way the 1988 Seoul olympics should be held.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE here Tuesday, Chong Chan-kuk, vice president of the Olympic Committee of North Korea, said the IOC is "inconsiderate" in setting conditions for the fourth round of IOC-mediated sports talks between North and South Koreas. The IOC has recently made it clear that it will not hold further talks on the matter unless Pyongyang unconditionally accepts an IOC proposal made in June.

In the third round of talks, held in Lausanne, the IOC had proposed that North Korea be given two full sports (table tennis and archery) and some of the events in two other sports (road race cycling and soccer). While South Korea agreed to the plan, the communist North demanded more sports.

Chong, saying the number of sports North Korea can host is the country's biggest concern, revealed that Pyongyang has asked to host eight full sports, from preliminaries through to the finals. Pyongyang also wants to host judo, weightlifting, wrestling, boxing, handball, volleyball and basketball. For the latter three ball games, Pyongyang would be satisfied if it were given either the men's or women's sports, Chong said. Chong will met IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch here this Saturday at the request of Samaranch.

PRC LEADERS THANK KIM IL-SONG FOR MESSAGE

SK150818 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has received a message from PRC party and government leaders sent in reply to his congratulatory message sent them on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang,

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

We express profound thanks to you for having sent a congratulatory message on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. We wish Korean people constant new success in the work of constructing socialism and of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the comrade president and the WPK, and hope that the great Chinese-Korean friendship will further develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee;

LI Xiannian, president of the PRC

Peng Zhen, chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC

[Dated] 7 October 1986, Beijing

KCNA NOTES ANTI-U.S. POSTER AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY

SK151053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) — A wall-paper exposing and denouncing the nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists was posted up at Seoul university yesterday, according to a report. It pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have declared the Korean peninsula the most important vital zone and are committing criminal acts to realize their aggressive designs on socialist countries. It recalled that they staged large-scale military exercises together with the Japanese aggressors on the East Sea of Korea and in the Pacific by mobilizing many warships in early September and during the Asian games. Noting that the situation on the Korean peninsula has been brought to the extreme pitch of strain due to such dangerous nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the wall-paper urged: "All of us should fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are trying to plunge our nation into the holocaust of imperialist nuclear war."

COMPLETION OF SOLDIERS' CONSTRUCTIONS OBSERVED

Pyongyang TV on Tongam Lockgate

SK160205 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 8 October carries a 4-minute color filmed report on a ceremony held on the morning of 8 October marking the completion of the Tongam lockgate. As the film begins with a pan shot of the dam, the announcer states: "Thanks to the far-reaching plan of the great leader and the party, the Tongam Lockgate, a proud edifice which glorifies the eighties, has been built on the Taedong River. An on-the-spot dedication ceremony was held this morning."

Next shown is a concrete observation site on a hill above the dam. The civilian and military officials attending the ceremony are shown in a line, with the KPA officers on the right side of the lineup. The camera then pans hundreds of KPA soldiers in dress uniform lined up on the hillside, and other soldiers standing at attention facing the leaders.

While the site and soldiers are being shown, the announcer states: "Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission; functionaries concerned; KPA general-grade officers and company and field-grade officers; KPA soldiers; construction workers and supporters; and a great number of the working people of Sunchon City were present at the dedication ceremony."

After the KPA band plays "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song," KPA Lieutenant General (Chong Sang-o) gives a report on the dedication of the lockgate. The camera shows General (Chong) standing at the microphone reading his speech. The general wears a shoulder-board with two stars, and is the only KPA officer shown in the footage wearing shoulder-boards. Several KPA officers are shown standing behind (Chong) as he speaks.

The general begins his speech: "Comrades: Under the seething circumstances in which all people of the country are bringing about new upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the party's military slogan 'Let us vigorously step up the march of the eighties in the way the Sohae Lockgate was built,' today we are dedicating the Tongam Lockgate, another monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party."

The announcer then summarized the general's address as follows:

"Saying that the modern Tongam Lockgate, which has built according to our own design and with our own technology and efforts, is of great significance in developing the economy of the country and improving the people's standard of living, the speaker proudly added that the Tongam Lockgate, a great edifice, is a noble fruition of the wise leaderhsip and benevolent love of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who brilliantly embodies the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching nature-remaking plan to turn the beautiful fatherland into a people's paradise.

"The speaker emphatically said that the soldiers and supporters, by having built one after another the Tongam Lockgate and many other large lockgates in a short period, demonstrated that they can successfully accomplish any difficult and complicated task in socialist construction if they work only in accordance with the intent of the great leader and the party. The speaker said that we must fully display boundless loyalty to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, perform new labor feats in the great nature-remaking work, and thus make the eighties the most proud and glorious period in the history of our fatherland while accelerating the chuche cause."

As the announcer summarizes (Chong's) speech, the camera shows the crowd applauding, and shows Yi Chong-ok and several unidentified people standing behind (Chong). The announcer states that after the dedication portion of the ceremony ended, Yi Chong-ok cut the red ribbon. The camera shows Yi cutting the ribbon, followed by applause from the crowd. The remainder of the footage is of the lockgate and associated facilites. Shown are the sluice gates, a watch tower, the single ship lock, and the railway passing over the dam. Various pan, close-up, and birds-eye view shots show the entire lockgate complex. The announcer concludes: "Eternally passing on the warm love of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il toward our people, the wisdom of his leadership, and the struggle of our people, who are endlessly loyal to the party, the Tongam Lockgate has risen and will shine forever."

Kim Il-song Visits Sites

SK160431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Tongam barrage on October 15.

He was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, Hong Song-nam, Kim Yun-hyok, Pak Nam-ki and officials concerned. He gave on-the-spot guidance first to the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex where people's army soldiers actively participating in peaceful construction, upholding the order of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, and the builders are making vigorous endeavours.

While going round various construction objects, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the progress of the construction and met KPA soldiers who are performing heroic feats at the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex after rushing to it on the order of the Supreme Command and encouraged them devoting themselves to the worthwhile battle of socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and for the happiness of the people.

Saying it is a very good thing that the KPA soldiers are displaying noble revolutionary spirit in carrying out the sacred cause of defending the country's peace and security and building it better, he highly praised the successes of labour registered by KPA soldiers and builders there and offered thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the government of the republic.

Noting that the problems of food, clothing and housing of the people must be solved completely in order to attain the complete victory of socialism, he said the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex is of weighty importance in solving the clothing problem of the people.

He said the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex is not only a very gigantic and vast project in the scale and contents but also a most glorious work to provide the people with a more affluent and civilized life.

He convened a consultative meeting of personages concerned on the spot and gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in pressing ahead the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

He said the complex is one of the most important construction objects for the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing of our people. He said as various chemical goods including a large quantity of chemical fertilizer will be produced along with 100,000 tons of vinalon when the complex is built, the goal of producing 1,500 million metres of textiles set by the sixth party congress will be attained successfully and more grain be produced. He instructed that all efforts should be concentrated on the construction of the complex. He put forward the task to make preparations well in advance to satisfactorily ensure the production after the commissioning of the Sunchon vinalon complex, while pressing ahead its construction. Nothing that as Sunchon is a city where many workers live, it should be built up better, he set forth concrete tasks for it.

He posed for a photographer with People's Army soldiers and builders participating in the construction of the complex.

Then, President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Tongam barrage which has been built by people's army soldiers. Along with the West Sea, Mirim and Ponghwa barrages, the Tongam barrage completed under the wise leadership of our party is of momentous signficance in developing the national economy and improving the people's lives by comprehensively and effectively using the water of the river Taedong.

After going round the equipment of the barrage, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of the comprehensive and modern Tongam barrage by the soldier-builders who have turned out to peaceful construction.

He said that with the building of the Tongam barrage the Sunchon district and the lower reaches of the river Taedong have been linked by one large canal to further develop the ship transport and use the unharnessed water of the river Taedong in the production of larger quantities of electricity.

He advanced the task for soldier-builders to construct more barrages in the upper reaches of the river Taedong in the future. President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with soldier-builders who have performed feats of labour in the construction of the Tongam barrage.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DIU FORMATION

SK141100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comes out with an editorial article titled "The Glorious Tradition of DIU Which is Being Successfully Carried Forward Under the Leadership of the Party" on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that the tradition of DIU is a glorious one which was established in the period when the cause of chuche was pioneered, the article says:

The glorious tradition of DIU is a great one which the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song established while paving the new path of our revolution, decisively breaking with all shades of outdated currents of thoughts. The formation of DIU in our country was a historical event which announced a new start of our party building and development of the revolution. With its formation the Korean revolution greeted a new age in which it would vigorously advance, relying upon the internal revolutionary forces with a correct fighting programme and scientific strategy and tactics, under the unitary guidance of the great leader. And our party began to strike its glorious roots from that time.

The imperishable exploits performed by DIU were that it opened up a road of chuche-oriented development of our revolution, putting up the principle of chajusong for the first time in the revolutionary struggle, and that it brought up the first ranks of young communists of new generation with indomitable revolutionary spirit, stresses the article.

The great tradition of DIU has been brilliantly carried forward and developed in the protracted course of our revolution and has fully displayed its invincible vitality, the article points out, and says:

The whole course up to date since the formation of DIU shines as a proud course in which great victories have been won in the building of our party and the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause. It is because of the correct leadership of the party center that the tradition of DIU established in the intial period of the revolution is now being brought to allround embodiment in the building of our party and fulfilment of the revolutionary cause.

Our party has attained undying feats which will shine through ages, in the course of carrying forward and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition of chuche that struck its roots from the DIU. In our country, the party, people's power and revolutionary armed forces were built and have been developed and strengthened in the struggle for carrying forward and embodying the revolutionary traditions, the ideological and purposeful unity of the revolutionary ranks has been realized, and epochal changes have been effected in socialist construction through the struggle for resolutely defending the revolutionary traditions and carrying into practice the programme set forth by DIU.

It is the unshakable will and faith of our people to defend forever and carry forward and develop the glorious tradition of DIU under the leadership of the party, declares the article.

What is important in carrying forward and embodying the tradition of DIU, it stresses, is to stoutly defend the shining tradition of DIU and firmly ensure its purity and strengthen in every way the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks closely rallied behind the party Central Committee.

The DIU tradition is a most steadfast tradition of anti-imperialist struggle and a militant banner which makes us continue the revolutionary struggle, not stopping it in any arduous and complicated situation. Our people will advance, holding as high as ever the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle which was raised high by DIU.

VNS CALLS WPK 'INVINCIBLE' ON ANNIVERSARY

SK130213 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Special article: "The WPK Is an Ever-victorious and Invincile Party"]

[Text] The day of 10 October marks the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the chuche-type party, by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation. Marking this day, our SKNDF and the patriotic masses of all walks of life extend warm congratulations to the WPK which marks the anniversary of its founding.

Ever since it was founded on 10 October 1945, the WPK has always been on the upswing, shining with victory and glory in the struggle of remolding nature and society. In the course of this struggle, the WPK has strengthened and developed into an authoritative party equipped with might and combat capabilities in perfect order, as well as into a dignified, ever-victorious, and invincible party.

The immortal accomplishment and ever-victorious might built by the party before our people and mankind, through an unyielding struggle fought at the van of the times, have lent weighty authority to the WPK and had it recognized as a [word indistinct] of the era of independence. This is why progressive people of the world now lavish adulation on the WPK as the ever-victorious party and as the most authoritative party.

Although the party was founded 41 years ago, it was over half a century ago that the party began its historical roots. While under the Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song planned to form a vanguard organization of the working people, including the working class, with a view toward blazing a trail for national liberation, forming the Down-with-imperialism Union, or DIU, on 17 October 1926.

The formation of the DIU had served as a starting point for the founding of a party of new, chuche-type party. This testifies to the fact that the WPK is a glorious party having a long history which has grown with the DIU as its roots, and that it is a chuche-type party which has blazed a new path for its own development.

In July 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared a policy for founding a chuche-type party at a meeting of the leading cadres of the communist youths and anti-imperialist youth leagues held in Kalun, China. After the meeting, he formed the first chuche-type party organization with [word indistinct] of the new generation of communist youths whom he had trained himself. Using this mother lode, he later formed party organizations throughout the country and expanded them continually.

In the long stormy course of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle under the banner of the chuche idea, the great leader laid a firm organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of a chuche-type party. After leading the glorious anti-Japanese struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded in the days that followed national liberation the WPK based on the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party which he had provided amid the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The founding of the WPK was a historical event — a brilliant completion of the cause of founding the party which had been prepared for a long time under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The founding of the WPK has enabled our popular masses to convincingly press forward with the building of a new society, and to open a new chuche era in the North under the leadership of the WPK.

The WPK has been able to strengthen and develop itself as a chuche-type party which has completely established chuche in all fields of its party activities, including party building, by assuming the chuche idea as the leading principle. The WPK exercises decisive influence on the development of modern history which is creating a new era of independence by not only advancing substantively the struggle for the independence of our nation's and the popular masses, under the banner of the chuche idea, but also by energetically leading the vanguard of mankind's liberation.

It is a fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the chuche cause, that the WPK now commands invincible might and indomitable vitality.

Under the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the WPK has reached a new stage of its own development. Through his outstanding and uncommon ideological and theoretical activity, the comrade dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja tongji] has not only developed chuche-oriented ideology and theories on party building, but also has provided a fundamental guarantee enabling the WPK to infinitely develop and strengthen itself as a chuche-type party by thoroughly embodying them in the building of the party and its activity. Under his wise leadership, the chuche-oriented ideological system has been firmly established within the WPK, the party's rock-firm unity and cohesion have been achieved, steel-like discipline has been established, and the party's combat capabilities and leadership role have risen extraordinarily.

Presenting the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea as the paramount program of the party, the comrade dear leader is now wisely leading the struggle to achieve a final victory of the chuche cause. In particular, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's unrivaled leadership enables the WPK to wonderfully discharge its mission to reunify the fatherland according to the policy of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader, a mission it bears before the national annals, as well as the vanguard mission it has been charged with in building a new, independent anti-imperialistic society. Indeed, the WPK, which is under the leadership of the great leader and the comrade dear leader, is a great party which has accomplished world-renowned exploits in the course of leading the chuche cause to victory, a mature party which has not only been tested extraordinarily, but also has come to possess rich experience and multifaceted capabilities in the course of the struggle of remolding nature and society, and a vanguard party of a new era with a limitless future. Because of the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the WPK will always encounter lasting victories and proud glories in its future.

KCNA CALLS KIM CHONG-IL 'THE GENUINE SUCCESSOR'

SK160419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) — The Workers' Party of Korea is a great party which has successfully solved the question of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and the Korean people is a glorious people who hold the genuine successor to the political leader in high esteem. Our party and people have successfully solved the question of carrying forward the revolutionary cause by holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is faithful to the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il perfectly personifies all qualities and traits as the heir to the leader and has performed precious and rich exploits for the fatherland and people. He has wisely led the party and people to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by President Kim Il-song. Above all, he steadfastly defends the chuche idea and constantly develops and enriches it by his creative ideological and theoretical activities. Thanks to his tireless ideological and theoretical activities the chuche idea is shining brighter as the only guiding idea of the revolution and construction of our times.

Proceeding from the fundamental principle of the chuche idea, he puts forward flawless theories on all fields of social sciences including philosophy and political economy and all domains of the revolution and construction including the building of the party and state and economic and cultural construction. He also advances correct line and policy and militant slogans in each period and stage of the developing revolution and mobilizes the popular masses in their implementation.

Under his guidance grand monumental edifices of the Workers' Party era make their appearance in various places and he gives on-the-spot working guidance to many units such as industrial establishments and cooperative farms, bringing a great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is firmly building up the political forces for the triumphal advance of the revolution and construction. He is constantly strengthening and developing our party into a chuche-based revolutionary party, firmly uniting the entire party members and working people around the party and the leader with one idea and purpose. Under his energetic leadership the party and popular masses are firmly united as one political force in our country. Thus, the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by President Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward thanks to the creative ideological and theoretical activities and tested guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Korean people confidently see a bright future of the revolution and the eternal prosperity of the nation in the greatness and distinguished personality and qualities of Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song, holding high the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.,

KIM CHONG-IL NOMINATED AS SPA DEPUTY CANDIDATE

SK160453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Meetings of voters for nominating candiates for deputies to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are taking place in different parts of the country. A meeting of voters in Yongsong constituency no. 515 of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, for nominating candidate for a deputy to the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK was held on October 15.

In accordance with the unanimous will and desire of the entire voters, the meeting nominated as a candidate for a deputy to the SPA Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of Korea, who enjoys the unqualified trust and deepest respect of the entire Korean people as he has thoroughly defended and safeguarded, further developed and enriched the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song, with his energetic ideological and theoretical activity, developed and strengthened the Workers' Party of Korea to be a revolutionary party of chuche type and further consolidated the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks by setting forth the program of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and wisely directing the struggle of our party and our people for its realisation and has performed imperishable exploits for the times and the revolution by making brilliant successes in all domains, political, economic, military and cultural.

Hamhung, a city of industry, was pervaded with deep emotion and joy yesterday. The Yongsong district stadium where the meeting took place was packed to capacity with more than 30,000 people from all walks of life including the workers of the Yongsong machine complex. Attending the meeting were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Election Committee, Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the political bureau of the WPK central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the central people's committee and vice-chairman of the central election committee, and other senior officials.

Chon Pyong-ul, chief secretary of the Yongsong district party committee and chairman of the Yongsong district people's committee of Hamhung and chairman of the election committee of Yongsong constituency no. 515, delivered a report at the meeting. He said:

The forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will be a great event which will occasion a new turn in consolidating as firm as a rock the power of the Republic, the banner of freedom and independence for our people and powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism, and in accelerating the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea.

Brilliantly recorded in the annals of the power of our republic which has covered a highway of victory under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are imperishable feats performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reporter pointed out in detail that upholding the far-reaching plan and intentions of President Kim Il-song to build the Yongsong machine complex to be a modern ordered equipment production base, Comrade Kim Chong-il visited Yongsong on five occasions, clearly indicated the direction and way to be followed by the complex, gave valuable teachings on hundreds of occasions and thereby turned it into a modern ordered equipment production centre with strong chuche character and high level of technique, and showed constant loving care for it.

Through their experience of struggle and life the Korean people cherish deep in their hearts the unshakable faith that they can overcome any difficulty and trial and win victory when they powerfully advance under the leadership of the party, holding President Kim Il-song in high esteem, and they will dynamically struggle in the future, too, to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion under our party's leadership with this unshakable faith.

The meeting entered into the nomination of a candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Yom Chae-man, chief secretary of the party committee of the Yongsong machine complex, took the floor first.

Representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire voters, he proposed with due respect to nominate Comrade Kim Chong-il as a candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Yongsong constituency no. 515. His proposal deeply stirred the participants in the meeting. Working people from different segments spoke at the meeting.

The meeting proudly declared that according to the unanimous will and desire of the entire voters, Comrade Kim Chong-il was nominated as a candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from Yongsong constituency no. 515.

Artistes of the Pibada opera troupe gave a music and dance performance before the voters in Yongsong constituency no. 515.

KIM IL-SONG LAUDED FOR 8TH SPA CANDIDACY

SK130515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 12 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 October editorial: "An Expression of All People's Endless Respect for and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] People across the country are now waging a powerful struggle with the election of deputies to the Eighth SPA approaching. With rewarding event, the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, was put up as a candidate for an SPA deputy with full support and enthusiastic acclamations from all participants at a meeting of electorates of the Taean election constituency No 651 held on 12 October to recommend a candidate for a deputy to the SPA of the DPRK.

The Taean working class and workers are filled boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has built their town into a mighty machine-building industrial base and has turned it into a people's paradise, good to live in with wise leadership and warm love, and are overflowing with endless pride and stirring emotions, a result of recommending the great leader as a candidate for an SPA deputy in their own election precinct.

Upon hearing the news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recommended as candidate for an SPA deputy in the Taean election constituency No 651, the whole country is enveloped by a high political spirit and excitement.

The forthcoming election of SPA deputies will be an historic event with great significance in strengthening and developing the Republic and in our people's political life. The power of the Republic is a banner of our people's freedom, independence, happiness, and prosperity, and a mighty weapon for socialist and communist construction. Through the election of the deputies to the Eighth SPA, held amid all people's high political zeal, the power of the Republic will more firmly be consolidated and a new turn will be effected in increasing its role and function.

The forthcoming election of SPA deputies will open a brighter future for the Republic which is accelerating the struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. For this reason, our people are, with pride and pleasure, taking part in the work of preparing for the election of SPA deputies and are unanimously turning out to guarantee the election.

At present, all throughout the country extend the greatest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song, who has been put up as a candidate for an SPA deputy, and are firmly resolved to fight more staunchly along the single road of victory as indicated by the great leader.

The recommendation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy becomes an expression of our people's boundless respect for, and absolute trust in the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the first great leader our nation has had in thousands of years, a teacher and parent of our party and people.

For the past 60 years since he embarked upon the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted everything to the sacred cause of the fatherland, the people, and the revolution. For his extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, noble virtue, and benevolent character, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys boundless respect and absolute trust from all people.

Having early, deep insight into how important the question of sovereignty is in revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the struggle to restore the lost fatherland and establish a genuinely people-minded power in the fatherland. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, organized and staged under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a struggle to accomplish the cause of national liberation and build a genuinely people-minded power. The precious tradition of building a people's power was created on the path of this struggle.

On the basis of this experience, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a people's power without delay after liberation, and founded the DPRK, the true fatherland of all Korean people. By broadly enhancing and developing the power of the Republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has ensured that it has become a genuinely people-minded power, representing our people's independent rights, organizing and mobilizing their creative potentials, and taking responsibility for and protecting their lives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has strengthened the leadership of the party and has comprehensively embodied the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction with the people's power as a weapon, thus changing our fatherland into a mighty socialist power shining with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. Indeed, all changes which have occurred to strengthen and develop our Republic and change the status of our nation are linked to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In the course of living and carrying out the revolution, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have deeply grasped the greatness of the leader and have cherished sentiments of boundless respect and reverence for and absolute trust in him. Therefore, our people have always upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of the Republic just as they put him up as the first deputy to the people in the first democratic election after liberation. As time has passed, our people's aspirations and ardent desire for upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have become warmer, more eager, and stronger.

The recommendation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for a deputy to the Eighth SPA, again is an expression of our people's growing aspirations and a clear manifestation of sentiments of endless loyalty and boundless reverence and respect cherished in the hearts of the people. Putting up the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy demonstrates the might of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks around the party and the leader, and proves the political and ideological solidity of the socialist system of our country.

The recommendation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy expresses the lofty loyalty of our people to the immortal achievements which the leader has attained before the fatherland, the people, the times, and the revolution.

The high authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the people's boundless respect for, and absolute trust in, him are precisely rooted in that the exploits attained by the leader before the fatherland, the people, the times, and the development of the revolution, are great. The course of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities becomes a path of an heroic epic embroidered with noble achievements which he has attained by effecting epochal changes in the revolution and construction -- exploits which will eternally shine in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the history of the liberation of mankind.

By creating the immortal chuche idea in the course of pioneering a new road of our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly solved the problem regarding the leading idea, theory, and method of our times, an era of independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has realized the cause of founding a chuche-oriented party and strengthening and developing it, while making a way through the flames of a grim struggle at the van of the revolution, and has wisely led socialist construction, the cause of national reunification, and the work of enhancing international solidarity with our revolution.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strengthening and development of the WPK into a guide of the construction of socialist and communist society while foreseeing the distant future of the revolution were, indeed, a great achievement which he has attained in the struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

Today, our people regard as matchless happiness the acceleration of the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the great party founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. At present, the might of our country's self-reliant socialist national economy has been broadly strengthened, the life of the people has become happier, and a great golden age of the construction of socialist national culture has been unfolded. This is the outcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's correct lines and wise leadership.

Making national reunification the supreme task of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made immortal contributions to the struggle for independent reunification of the fatherland. He has energetically conducted the work of strengthening international solidarity with our revolution and of improving the external prestige of the Republic. The honor and dignity of our party, which is displaying invincible might, of our fatherland, which is endlessly prospering and thriving, and of our people, are due to the high authority and honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

By again recommending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy, our people are looking back, with deep emotion, upon the immortal achievements and exploits which the leader has attained before the fatherland and the revolution and they are firmly convinced that only when they advance under the leadership of the leader can they fulfill the revolution to the end.

The recommendation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy is a manifestation of our people's firm and immovable determination to powerfully accelerate the performance of the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the great leader.

Since they have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the van of the revolution and have received his leadership, the Korean people have become the most dignified and proud people. Through their status in the past when they were deprived of the country and were faced with the destiny of being miserable sufferers because they did not uphold a great leader [yongdoja] and through their status at present when they have built a new prospering and thriving socialist fatherland and are enjoying a happy and rewarding life, our people have come to cherish the ironclad faith that only when they advance under the leadership of the leader can there be triumph and glory. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and receiving his leadership are a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always works out and presents the lines and policies of the party and state in conformity with the interests of our country's reality and the demands of our people from a firm chuche-oriented standpoint and wisely leads the entire party and all people to implement them with extraordinary wisdom, scientific insight, steel-like will, and matchless courage. Even today, having gone through the years of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leads the work of the party and state with overflowing energy and mettle and continues on-the-spot guidance. This gives our people faith in sure victory in the revolution and endless optimism and ambition for the future.

Firm faith preciously cherished in the hearts of our people at present, is the unwavering belief that only when they advance under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song can they be ever-victorious in the revolution and construction and expedite a resplendent future.

The recommendation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a candidate for an SPA deputy reflects the firm will of the Korean people to vigorously march toward a more shining future of the Korean revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader. This faith and will of our people to staunchly fight together with the party along the single road of chuche under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is so firm that they cannot be swayed even though thousands of years have passed.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of Party Central Committee has noted: Just as there are the past and present, filled with the glory of our party and the Korean revolution because there is the great leader, there is a more brilliant future for our people and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution only when we advance along the single road indicated by the leader.

Nominating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for an SPA deputy is another great felicitous event for the Korean people. With this felicitous event as the occasion, the people are overflowing with resolve to more deeply grasp the greatness of respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to make his undying achievement shine for ages to come. Making the great achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song shine more is a lofty duty and revolutionary obligation of all workers who have been brought up as genuine revolutionaries under the hands of the leaders and who have been able to enjoy a dignified life. Greeting the election of SPA deputies, the party members and workers should deeply acquaint themselves with the imperishable exploits the respected and beloved leader comrade attained while leading our party, the Republic, and the people, and cherish his greatness as their firm faith. In particular, it is important to become deeply acquainted with the achievements the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made in building the revolutionary power historically and systematically.

Successfully guaranteeing the work of electing SPA deputies on a high political and ideological level is an important task assigned to the party members and workers. The work of electing deputies to the Eighth SPA becomes an opportunity to effect a turn in further consolidating the power of our Republic led by the great comrade Kim Il-song and in enhancing the function and role of the people's power. All party members and workers should recognize the importance of the work of electing the SPA deputies and actively participate, with a high political zeal, in all work guaranteeing the election.

Effecting upsurges in socialist construction is important political work to greet the election of SPA deputies with labor success. Today, our party has unfolded a great conception and great project to implement the program for socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress, and is arousing the entire party and all people to its realization. All party members and workers should wage a powerful labor struggle in all fields and at all units, upholding the militant tasks assigned by the Sixth Party Congress and the decisions made at the recent important meetings of the party and state.

In particular, KPA soldiers and builders, who are assigned the construction of main establishments for the eternal prosperity of our nation and the settlement of the problem regarding the food, clothing, and housing of the people, should create new miracles and feats in the grand construction struggle in compliance with the demands of the uplifted political atmosphere prevailing in the whole country.

Along with this, the workers and volunteers in the agricultural field should carry out well the work of brilliantly concluding this year's farming with an abundant harvest.

Today the political and ideological solidity of our state and social system is being more firmly guaranteed, and the unity and cohesion of the popular masses around the party and the government of the Republic are being constantly strengthened.

A brighter future is unfolded before our revolution and Republic because we advance under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Let all of us more vigorously march toward a new victory under the banner of the Republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

'Excerpts' of Yi Min-u Speech to Parliament

SK110034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of keynote speech by Yi Min-u, NKDP President, at the Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 10 October]

[Text] At the moment, I am convinced that the essence of democratization is guaranteeing the people's rights to choose their government freely, i.e., realizing direct presidential election.

I am well aware that ruling party lawmakers heard people's shout, "Let's elect the President by our hands" in the last National Assembly election.

I know well that after the election, the opinion expressed by ruling party lawmakers was that such an aspiration of the people could not be disregarded any longer.

When our party demanded revisions of the present Constitution, which is undemocratic, the ruling party repeated that the Constitution should be safeguarded. A survey showed that a majority of the core members of the ruling party called for an amendment to the Constitution in such a way as to ensure direct presidential election.

Disregarding the demand for direct presidential election by an overwhelming majority of the people, the present party in power again is deceiving the people with its call for a cabinet system of government designed to grasp power for a long period.

I and our party assert that such a demand by the present party in power is to prolong its grasp on power. There are two reasons for the assertion.

One of the reasons is that the majority party has referred only to the surface of the cabinet system of government without any remarks on the National Assembly election system which would enable the people to choose their government freely under a cabinet system of government.

I and our party make it clear that we could not disregard the aspiration for direct presidential election of a majority of the people shown in the last general elections.

If we make any concessions on the people's call for direct presidential election, this would make the nation's fate difficult eventually.

For this reason, I propose a selective national referendum to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

The national referendum would be the way to solve all problems facing both the ruling and opposition camps at one time.

Needless to say, the political stalemate over constitutional revision has been caused by disputes between the ruling and opposition parties over the power structure.

The ruling party asserts that a majority of the people support the cabinet system of government.

Before holding the national referendum, the present National Referendum Law, remnants of the Yusin System under the late President Pak Chong-hui, should be revised in a democratic way.

Fairness in voting and counting, adopted in democratic countries, should be guaranteed.

Publicity activities in a democratic and free manner should be also ensured.

In addition, there is a need for the formation of a pan-national national referendum management cabinet.

The ruling party ought to accept my proposal for the selective national referendum if it believes that a majority of the people support the cabinet system of government.

If the ruling party is not confident of accepting the proposal, it should accept our call for direct presidential election.

To discuss the matter, I am willing to go to a conference of the leaders of the ruling and opposition camps at any time.

The present party in power promised to revise the Constitution. If the promise had meant that it will change the basic law in a democratic way, all political detainees would have been released immediately.

The release of them is a way to show the ruling party's desire for democratization to the people.

However, the number of political detainees increased. Moreover, it branded some of them as pro-Communists. Such a government action should be discontinued immediately.

We believe that the present political difficulty was caused mainly by a government suppression of the press as indicated by Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan.

I solemnly demand once again the government suppression and intervention in the activities of mass media be discontinued immediately.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS REFERENDUM 'IMPROPER'

SK131214 Seoul YONHAP in English 1208 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday he thinks it is improper to conduct a national referendum on the form of the next government, which was proposed by the opposition. In testimony before the national assembly, the prime minister said, "the opposition's proposal runs counter to the expectations of the people and will divide national consensus." No said that rival parties should compromise and determine the power structure of the next government at the special constitutional revision committee, which was established by agreement.

This was the first time that the government manifested its objection to the opposition's proposal for a plebiscite designed to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government. The prime minister said that the government will exert all its efforts to help normalize the stalemated constitutional revision committee for the people's aspiration for agreed constitutional reform.

On the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's demand for talks of "real power holders," No said, "I don't think the term is appropriate. The dialogue between rival parties should be held with the assembly as the center, because it represents the people."

The prime minister explained the reason for changes in the ruling camp's position on constitutional issue by saying that the president decided to allow constitutional reform to make democracy settle in the nation.

The government will firmly establish a career civil service system and guarantee fairness in public servant management as a preparation for the adoption of the cabinet system of government.

Referring to the opposition demand for amnesty and restoration of civil rights for the well-known dissident Kim Tae-chung and others, No said that the government will consider the issue on an individual basis. Those concerned should first show signs of repentance for their past mistakes and willingness to take part in national development, he said.

With regard to leftist radicalism, No said that the government will cope resolutely with dissident forces that deny liberal democracy and market economy. The government, however, will try to heed as much sound criticism as possible, No added.

NKDP MEMBERS' SPEECH LEADS TO DJP 'WALK-OUT'

SK150048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Dispute between the ruling and opposition parties over floor speeches of opposition lawmakers kept the political situation in a turmoil, disrupting the National Assembly session for the second day in a row.

Ideological remarks by Rep. Yu Sung-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] triggered a serious confusion in the main chamber of the Assembly.

Amidst shouts and curses, lawmakers from rival camps rushed to the rostrum and others slammed their tables in the middle of his speech.

The plenary session had barely managed to resume following a partisan "understanding" that parts of Yu's speech text would be deleted.

Speaker Yu Chae-hyong adjourned the session after consulting with floor leaders of the three major parties.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party held an emergency meeting among its Central Executive Council members and Assembly standing committee chairman shortly after the closure of the session. The NDP also held a caucus.

The two parties blamed each other for stalling the session.

Rep. Yu touched off the uproar by delivering his speech without deleting the controversial contents in spite of the NDP's assurance that Yu would do so.

Lawmakers of the DJP, who booed from time to time while Yu was speaking, burst out with anger when he claimed that "unification should be given higher value than the ideologies of communism or capitalism."

Earlier in his speech, Yu also said "the national goal of this country should be unification rather than anti-communism."

DJP lawmakers slammed tables and shouted as some of them rose from their seats, and the NDP lawmakers followed suit, creating a scene of disorder.

As the turmoil continued despite his appeals for calm speaker Yi declared a recess of the session. Later, he adjourned it until today.

The DJP made it clear that it would not attend the House session unless the NDP offers a clear-cut explanation about Yu's "pro-communist remarks."

On the contrary, the NDP maintained that there is nothing controversial in Yu's speech, claiming that the party is the very fortress of anti-communism.

After holding their respective meetings to discuss how they will cope with the aggravated situation, the two parties enaged in a war of statements.

DJP spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po argued: "Rep. Yu of the NDP claimed the abandonment of the national policy goal of anti-communism and made a remark indicating his acceptance of unification under Communist while speaking for his party.

"We strongly demand that the NDP make clear whether such remarks by Yu, denying free democracy, are formal policies of the NDP," he said.

Yu's claim that unification should replace anti-communism as national goal could be in concurrence with the North Korean call for the abandonment of the anti-communist policy in the south, Sim said.

He asked, "Does it mean that the NDP would not reject the communization of the Korean peninsula for the sake of unification?"

The spokesman also said, "We cannot restrain our shock and anger at such remarks by Rep. Yu, which frudamentally deny anti-communist and free democratic system of the country and concur with the claims of anti-state organizations and the North Korean policy line."

"To safeguard the Assembly, the very fort of parliamentary democracy, we demand that the NDP suggest a clear explanation about the remarks," he said.

NDP'S spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok said in a statement that the members of the party suspect that the DJP'S harsh reactions to Yu's remarks are a part of its plot to drive the current political movement involving constitutional amendment into another direction.

"The NDP, along with the entire people, will crush such a plot of the current regime," he said.

In a caucus, NDP lawmakers entrusted the party president and vice presidents to work out countermeasures against the DJP.

'Summary' of Speech

SK150055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 86 p 2

["Summary" of speech by Yu Sung-hwan, NKDP lawmaker, at a plenary session of the National Assembly held on 14 October]

[Text] Rep. Yu Sung-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] launched a harsh attack on the present government in a speech at a plenary session yesterday but it was cut short in the face of fierce protest from the ruling party.

Rep. Yu from Taegu City said he modified "some parts of his speech" to moderate his statements regarding the President and the present regime.

At the beginning of his speech, the NDP lawmaker said that the DJP's proposal to have the parliamentary cabinet system adopted through constitutional amendment put the political situation into confusion "because it ignored the law of historical development."

He said No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, made a self-contradiction by rejecting the NDP proposal for a plebiscite to decide the form of the next government while claiming that the parliamentary cabinet system was a national consensus.

Yu alleged that the ruling party is now plotting to introduce a system under which the leader of the party will have control over not only the party hierarchy but the administration to be represented by premier.

The DJP rejected a presidential system based on direct election because the future party head would not be able to control a president directly elected by the people even if the president were from his own party, he argued.

He then took issue with the "national goal" of the Republic of Korea, which he defined as being "anti-communism" at present.

"Can be expect to have East European countries take part in the 1988 Olympics while keeping anti-communism as the national goal? I am not calling for the abandonment of anti-communism, but am asking for its development," he said.

"The national goal of this country should be unification instead of anti-communism," he argued. This portion of his speech had invited objection from the ruling party.

In apparent efforts to stifle the DJP'S protest, Rep. Yu described his own anti-communist activities during the war and repeated that he was only calling for the "development of anti-communism."

He deplored that the total annual budget of the National Unification Board, which amounts to 10 billion won, accounts for only one third of government expenditures for the training of Asian Games athletes.

Kim Yong-sam on Speech

SK160131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 86 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition NKDP, rebuked Rep. Yu Song-hwan with regard to his Assembly remarks Tuesday.

While meeting with Yu at his Sangdo-dong house, Kim blamed Yu for making a "blur" in the opposition's strategy for the constructional reform.

"Why have you caused futile controversy over the unification issue at the current stage," he said to Yu.

Lawmaker's Arrest Sought

SK150400 Seoul YONHAP in English 0326 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean prosecution decided to arrest an opposition lawmaker for "sympathizing with North Korea's anti-Seoul propaganda." A spokesman for the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office said Wednesday a warrant is being sought with the court to arrest Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the New Korea Demoratic Party (NKDP) on charges of breaking the national security law.

Yu's floor speech Tuesday threw the National Assembly into chaos, causing government party lawmakers to walk out from the chamber. The spokesman said the text of Yu's speech distributed to the press before the delivery of his floor speech contained passages glorifying the Inchon incident, virtually accepting the communization of the Korean peninsula and calling on the government to scrap its anti-communist policy.

The Inchon incident refers to an anti-government riot in the port of Inchon last May by dissidents at a time when the NKDP tried to stage a massive rally in support of its campaign for constitutional revision there.

In the speech, Yu described the incumbent regime as one "robbing the masses of their holdings," and accused the United States of attempting to divide the Korean people permanently by maneuvering to keep two Koreas, allegations that go with Pyongyang's stereotyped slander campaign against South Korea, according to the prosecution.

To resolutely deal with Yu's activity abetting North Korea and stirring up the recent pro-communist trends brewing on campus and in some quarters in society, the government has come to seek the arrest of a lawmaker even during the National Assembly in session.

In line with the prosecution's action, the Justice Ministry submitted to the assembly a request that parliament approve Yu's arrest.

Though Rep. Yu's floor speech on Tuesday will be immune from criminal responsibility accorded a legislator, the spokesman went on, the prior distribution of his speech text on Monday will be subject to criminal pursuit by the prosecution.

NKDP Against Arrest Request

SK160123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged the government to immediately withdraw a motion requesting the arest of an NKDP lawmaker, Yu Song-hwan.

In a statement issued after a hurriedly-arranged caucus, the party said that they will conduct "all-out struggles" to block the government motion.

Describing the government countermeasures against Rep. Yu's remarks as a "suppression of the National Assembly and the people," the statement threatened that the struggles would include the relinquishment of Assembly membership of the NKDP legislators.

"The government is attempting to arrest Rep. Yu by the present party in power by branding him as a pro-Communist is a scheme to destroy the parliamentary democracy and to prolong its dictatorial rule. "We will disrupt it at all sacrifices," it added.

Earlier in the day, the opposition party held an expanded meeting of its officeholders to discuss measures to cope with the government's hard-line stance on Rep. Yu's controversial remarks.

After the officeholders' meeting, party president Yi Min-u visited Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong at the speaker's office and gave a briefing on his party's stance on the controversy.

The NKDP president asked Assembly Speaker Yi to make utmost efforts to settle the issue smoothly.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT

OW120638 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) — A MPR Council of Ministers meeting here today at government house discussed the report "On Results of Fulfillment of the MPR Economic and Social Development Plan for 9 Months of 1986," delivered by P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee; and the report "On the Quality of Production, Work, and Services," delivered by E. Byambajab, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Prices and Standards.

It was noted that as a result of a political and labor upsurge, innovative and creative work, and wide involvement in socialist competition for realizing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, the working people ensured fulfillment in all basic indicators of national economic plan tasks for the first three quarters of the year.

The meeting paid particular attention to the need for precise and timely fulfillment of national economic plan tasks for the fourth quarter of this year in order to successfully cope with the plan for the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

The meeting was chaired by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Sodnom stressed the importance of the inseparable link between state plan fulfillment and improved quality in production, the services sphere, and all our work.

The MPR Council of Ministers meeting was attended by chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments and leaders of aymag and city hurals.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

OW080559 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) — An MPR delegation, headed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the MPR in the CEMA, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow to take part in the work of the 120th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

SHAN UNITED ARMY, KMT TROOPS CLASH; 25 KILLED

BK110156 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Fighters of the former Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) forces and a Burmese minority group last Sunday were engaged in a bloody clash with followers of narcotics warlord Khun Sa close to the Thai-Burmese border.

An intelligence report said about 20 troops of the Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) were killed while the combined KMT and the Wa National Army (WNA) forces had eight casualties — five dead and three wounded.

The report said almost 100 KMT and Wa fighters, armed with rocket propelled grenades, machine-guns and grenade launchers, clashed with an unknown number of the SUA guerrillas on the Burmese side of the frontier opposite Baan Mae Or in Muang District of Mae Hong Son Province.

It said the fighting broke out at about 9:30 pm and raged until early Monday morning.

Khun Sa's guerrillas were dispatched from Hua Muang Ngam and Hua Muang Mai villages indside Burma.

Some wounded Wa and KMT fighters are receiving medical treatment in Mae Hong Son Hospital. However, the number of the injured SUA troops is not known.

Since last month the WNA and the SUA have been engaged in fighting to control the opium fields as well as narcotics and smuggling routes along the Thai-Burmese border opposite the northern region.

BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS 9 OCT

BK091424 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly building at 0900 today. It was chaired by U Ne Win, BSPP chairman, while U Aung Thein, secretary of the Central Committee headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

As the meeting opened, the secretary announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open. This was followed by U Aye Ko, BSPP general secretary, presenting the report of the Central Executive Committee.

Next, U Maung Nyo, secretary of the party Inspection Committee, and U Ba Thein, secretary of the party Discipline Committee, presented the reports of their respective committees.

Later, U Ba Thein, secretary of the party Discipline Committee, reported on the appeals submitted to his committee and the decision on the appeals to be made by the meeting. Central Committee members later voted on the appeals.

This was followed by Central Committee members Colonel Tin U, U Lau Pau Yaw, U Saw Ne Way Htoo, U Bo Sein, U Tun Pe, U Thein Kyi, U Sai Maing, and U Aye Myint discussing the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee.

The opening session concluded in the afternoon.

Concludes 10 Oct

BK100748 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee continued for the 2d day this morning at 0900 in the conference hall of the People's Assembly building. The meeting was presided over by U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP, with U Nyein Maung, secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters, officiating as secretary of the meeting.

After the meeting was declared open U Ba Thein, secretary of the party Discipline Committee, announced the decision made by the Central Committee members on matters relating to appeals submitted to the Central Committee.

Next, the Central Committee members gave their decision on matters related to reorganization of the appeals scrutiny body presented by U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary.

U Thein Ngwe, party Central Committee headquarters secretary, presented matters relating to the amendments to the party disciplinary procedures and the amendments to the party disciplinary procedures for party members from the Armed Forces and the Central Committee. Members then voted on the issues.

U Aye Ko, party general secretary, gave his reply to the Central Committee members' discussion of the Central Executive Committee report. Afterwards, the Central Committee members' decision on the amendments to the party disciplinary procedures and the amendments to the party disciplinary procedures for the party members from the Armed Forces was announced.

The meeting also approved the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee.

The fith meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended successfully in the morning after the meeting resolutions were announced and signed.

THIRD MEETING OF FOURTH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK130716 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The third meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly in Rangoon at 1000 today. Present were 481 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

This morning's session was chaired by U Khin Maung Win, representative from Pegu Division's Zigon constituency, while U Aung Khin Aung Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 487 People's Assembly representatives, 481 were present, constituting 98.77 percent attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

Next, the presiding chairman sought and got the approval for the agenda of the third meeting from the assembly.

As the meeting proceeded, the chairman announced a report by the State Council that two People's Assembly seats and one seat in the People's Assembly affairs committee were vacant in the interim period between the second meeting and the third meeting. The report was put on record.

Later, a new People's Assembly representative took the oath in the presence of the presiding chairman. The meeting was then recessed to elect the Panel of Chairmen.

When the meeting resumed, names of the 14 elected members of the Panel of Chairmen from various states and divisions were announced by the presiding chairman. The elected members were endorsed by the assembly.

The presiding chairman then handed over his duties to U Khin Hla, representative from Pegu Division's Oktwin constituency.

Next, U Sein Lwin, State Council secretary, presented the report of the State Council. The chairman then fixed 14 October as the date for the assembly representatives to discuss the report.

This was followed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presenting the report of the Council of Ministers. The chairman later announced that the report would be discussed by the assembly on 14 October.

The meeting was then recessed.

Prime Minister's Address

BK131528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 13 (AFP) — Premier Maung Maung Kha said Monday that Burma needed to export more to correct a trade deficit and offset the effects of a world economic recession.

Mr Maung Maung Kha said, in a State of the Nation address at the opening of a parliamentary session, that falling prices had hit Burma's export earnings. He said that the country had fallen short of its target figure of 555 million U.S. dollars by only exporting 320.23 million dollars worth of goods in the last fiscal year ending March 31. The premier added that exports to date in fiscal 1986 totalled only 148.53 million dollars against a target of 535.21 million dollars for the whole year.

Mr Maung Maung Kha said that the rising cost of imports had resulted in high production costs but added that the government would not raise prices of domestically produced goods despite spiralling black market prices.

He said that Burma had started exporting liquified petroleum gas for the first time but gave no details of the buyer, price or quantity. The country was looking for ways to use pressurised natural gas in place of other fuels, he added.

The premier said that more than 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of opium had been destroyed in the first six months of the year.

Home Minister Min Gaung, presenting a new gambling bill at the session, said that gambling was widespread in Burma and would reach epidemic proportions unless curbed.

HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS ARMY EMULATION MEETING

BK120808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] After working actively for 2 days, the meeting to sum up the results of the second all-army emulation movement was honored this morning by the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Also attending the ceremony in the presidium were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and chairman of the Party Central Committee's Emulation Council; Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; and Comrade Hyul Savoan, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 4th Military Region. Among the others attending the ceremony were comrades representing outstanding units and individuals and many other representatives of the KPRAF heroes.

Following the ceremony to present the Council of State's defense of the fatherland decorations of the first, second, and third classes to 33 units and 13 individuals; Council of Ministers banners to 8 units; meritorious certificates to 31 heroic units and individuals; and Defense Ministry banners to outstanding units and individuals who have performed well in the army's 3-year emulation movement, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin gave a speech welcoming the results of the People's Revolutionary Army's emulation movement in the past more than 3 years and congratulating the comrades representing units with outstanding achievements and the comrade combatants who are representatives of our people's brilliant children. They have nurtured boiling awareness regarding revolutionary tasks and the common duties of the revolution in its current stage — which is to firmly defend national independence and build the Cambodian fatherland through stages toward socialism.

In his guidance and advice, the comrade general secretary stressed:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] To achieve good results in the emulation movement and be efficient, our army should first of all:

1. Actively take the initiative in searching out and destroying the enemies; kill many of them in battles; appeal to misled persons to surrender; take prisoners and seize many weapons; actively build units and localities; and carry out mass agitation work well and achieve every task assigned.

2. Achieve all army and political training programs. Ensure that 100 percent of the forces are educated.

3. Have unity within the army and with the people, good international solidarity, and most of all a firm solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries. Strive to eliminate and root out desertion and disappearance from units, particularly when cadres are involved. Make efforts to eliminate the threat and violation of people's property and life and phenomena infringing upon political lines [words indistinct]. Firmly implement every circular and order from higher levels.

4. Organize and manage well rations and supplies for combatants. Live cleanly and hygienically. Try to avoid disease, particularly malaria. Actively carry out production to ensure extra food for combatants in addition to their rations.

5. Manage well and appropriately the use of war materiel, vehicles, machinery, various tools, and technical materiel [words indistinct]. Eliminate careless use of materiel and avoid waste.

To advance the emulation movement, we should provide examples, praise exemplary workers, and sum up and disseminate their experiences quickly. Through the report of the past more than 3 years' achievements, units and individuals have been awarded the titles of heroic units and heroic individuals by the Council of State. This is the easiest way to encourage all cadres and combatants to follow these examples to even more vigorously advance the emulation movement and transform it into a vigorous one within our KPRAF. Emulation is a most important revolutionary method. It is aimed at educating and tempering cadres, increasing solidarity, firmly building units, and firmly building the entire army into a powerful one to smash every enemy and fulfill every task assigned.

Therefore, to emulate is to improve the defense of our fatherland and the cause of rebuilding the country and to build a prosperous life for our people. Therefore, all cadres and combatants, whether they are nationalists and love the nation, the fatherland, the state, and people, or are angry with the enemies, should strive in the emulation movement. Emulating is improving daily work. All levels of officers should provide guidance and set up emulation tasks. Nationalist spirit, love of combatants, and anger with the enemies should be constantly promoted among all cadres and combatants. At the same time, concrete emulation tasks should be set up in localities. Good examples and good work should be constantly rewarded and disseminated.

In the past, the comrades have scored many progressive emulation achievements. However, we still have shortcomings which should be squarely faced. We should strive further to [word indistinct] in order to respond to future revolutionary tasks and situations. We have many favorable conditions. We are masters of localities and state authorities throughout the country. Our land has been revived and is firmly advancing. Our armed forces have been set up, including the army, navy, air force, regional forces, and militiamen in every locality throughout the country. We have militant solidarity relations with Vietnam and Laos, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, and the assistance of all progressive forces the world over.

Our forces are steadily getting stronger while the enemies are deteriorating. We should be very resolute. Each one of us should strive to emulate to produce successes and to score the definitive victory. The enemies will certainly be completely defeated. With this spirit, I am convinced that upon returning to their units, all comrades will and should be examples in every emulation task and organize well the emulation movement in their respective units. This is the task and honor of each cadre and comrade. It is also the aspiration of the entire party and people for our Revolutionary Armed Forces. [end recording]

In reply to this valuable advice, Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and head of the Political Department, representing the armed forces and the entire audience, pledged: [Begin recording] Today, the meeting to sum up results of the army's second emulation movement is proud, happy, and very touched by Comrade Heng Samrin, the party Central Committee general secretary, and the comrades members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who have come to visit us and give the meeting most valuable advice.

This also shows that the party Central Committee Political Bureau and our state have paid much attention to providing guidance and directly leading and taking care of our KPRAF. Under this leadership and care, source of every major victory and development of our armed forces, the comrade general secretary and many comrades in the party Central Committee Political Bureau have visited us and taken part in our meeting to sum up emulation results. This is encouragement in promoting the movement in the entire army to impart revolutionary knowledge to our armed forces.

The important advice of the comrade general secretary to the meeting has profound significance and is the key to making all levels of the armed forces into bases for vigorously promoting the emulation movement aimed at achieving the party's strategic tasks [words indistinct] of our fatherland.

The meeting and our entire armed forces would like to express profound gratitude to the comrade general secretary, the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, and pledge to firmly implement every circular, including the circular No 26 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and the advice of the comrade general secretary. We pledge to strive to make all combatants, cadres, party members, and youth union members in the entire army realize the situation and the immediate task, the necessity, and the benefit of the emulation movement in the coming years. This is to contribute to the revolution in accordance with the pledge of revolutionary combatants. From now to achieve every task and to be worthy of the trust, love, and care of our party, state, and people. [end recording]

VIETNAMESE EXPERTS IN BATTAMBANG DECORATED

BK140420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A solemn ceremony was recently held at the political school of the Battambang provincial party committee to decorate Vietnamese experts undertaking a proletarian internationalist mission in Cambodia's Battambang Province.

On the occasion, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of Battambang Province's provisional party committee, profoundly thanked the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people for their help in liberating and reviving the Cambodian people and for their continued assistance in the building and defense of Cambodia. The comrade said that during the past almost 8 years, the sister province of Quang Nam-Danang has provided material and technical assistance to Battambang Province, thereby further strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries. Finally, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the provincial people's revolutionary committee, and the cadres, workers, and people of Battambang Province, Comrade Ke Kimyan expressed admiration and pledged to learn from the noble example of the Vietnamese comrades to strengthen and preserve forever the Cambodia-Vietnam relations of solidarity.

CHEA SIM GREETS GDR COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

BK141238 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 14 — Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, has sent a message of greetings to his G.D.R. counterpart, Dr. Lothar Kolditz, on the 37th National Day of the German Democratic Republic.

The message said: "The past 37 years were a period full of successes obtained by the GDR people in national construction, especially in the economic field.

"We are convinced that the GDR people will obtain still greater successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) in building a developed socialist country in the GDR.

Chea Sim also expressed his joy at the development of cooperation between the two countries' organs and the good relationship between the two peoples.

ASEAN MINISTERS FETE CGDK LEADERS IN NEW YORK

BK130845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] On 28 September, the ASEAN foreign ministers attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York hosted a ceremonious reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. It was attended by His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

On this occasion, His Excellency Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, made a speech. He said: On behalf of my ASEAN colleagues and in my own name, I am happy to welcome all of you once again at the reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. I would also like to warmly welcome his Excellency Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Son Sann. This annual reception is an ASEAN symbol of continued solidarity with the Cambodian people in their struggle to liberate Cambodia.

The Vietnamese aggression and occupation in Cambodia have now dragged on for almost 8 years. The Cambodian people have greatly suffered. However, they have not lost their will to fight for freedom and national independence. This courage and patience have been admired not only by ASEAN but by the world as well. We still firmly believe that justice will be done and one day Cambodia will be liberated and independent again. We, ASEAN, have been greatly encouraged by the efficiency and conviction of the CGDK which has been making progress. Each year, we see that international recognition and the CGDK's prestige have steadily increased. And more comfortable still is the fact that we see many signs of military cooperation among the CGDK's resistance forces. We sincerely hope that this kind of cooperation will continue and will be further expanded and strengthened.

In opposing Vietnam's occupation in Cambodia, we would like to see a number of Cambodians really striving for unity. Any split between or among the three parties will certainly allow Vietnam to reap the benefit and will only serve Vietnam's interest. It would be very regrettable if the Cambodian people's friends have to worry about Cambodians' unity more than their assistance to oppose Vietnam's aggression.

His Excellency Dhanabalan noted that there has been a number of successful developments. There are signs that Vietnamese leaders and people are increasingly tired of war. Many high-ranking Vietnamese leaders, including Truong Chinh and Le Duc Tho, have publicly admitted that Vietnam has committed some mistakes in recent years. However, so far, they have only admitted some internal mistakes. Privately, they have to admit that the aggression and occupation of Cambodia have been a mistake.

Replying to His Excellency Dhanabalan, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the entire CGDK, expressed profound gratitude to all the ASEAN countries for their constant support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle. The samdech reaffirmed the CGDK's stand on resolving the Cambodian issue. He said:

The Cambodian issue can be resolved only when Vietnam, the aggressor, agrees to hold talks with the CGDK, which is the only legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, victims of an act of aggression. As long as Vietnam stubbornly refuses to talk to the CGDK, the Cambodian issue certainly cannot be resolved politically.

The samdech also exposed Vietnam's maneuvers to bury the Cambodian issue and dupe the international community into accepting the occupation as a fait accompli and rejecting the reasonable 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK. The samdech pointed out that the CGDK cannot make any more concession than this. At the same time, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly stressed the necessity of greater national unity both at present during the struggle against the Vietnamese to liberate the beloved fatherland and in the future once the Vietnamese are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia.

The samdech expressed satisfaction over the cooperation and unity among the three parties of the CGDK in every field, both on the military and diplomatic battlefields, which have produced good results this year. This has made friends the world over happy and have firmer faith in the victory of our Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK's leadership.

The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the CGDK, once again expressed most profound gratitude to the peoples and governments of the friendly ASEAN countries which have actively and constantly supported the Cambodian people's struggle.

The reception went on in a cordial, optimistic, unanimous, and cooperative atmosphere.

VODK ON VO DONG GIANG'S TROOP PULLOUT REMARKS

BK120929 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities' Impractical Trick of Troop Withdrawal by 1990 Has Been Increasingly Exposed"]

[Text] In his speech at the United Nations, Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation, once again clamored about the obsolete troop withdrawal scheme, saying that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia when the Voek [Heng Samrin's nickname] gang, the cheap lackey of the Vietnamese is strong. Moreover, Vo Dong Giang threatened that demanding Vietnam to withdraw its troops before this schedule will only delay Vietnam's troops withdrawal plan.

This is only a redundant statement and a vain clamor by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. The Hanoi authorities have put forth this plan of withdrawing their troops from Cambodia by 1990 because:

1. They hope that before 1990 they will be able to completely Vietnamize Cambodia by massacring the Cambodia people through various methods, such as creating famine to starve them, using toxic chemicals to kill them, sending them to work and die in the western border area, driving them out of their homes, and killing them with weapons, in order to exterminate the Cambodian race and send more Vietnamese nationals to seize the Cambodian people's land and houses;

2. They hope that by 1990 they will be able to smash the struggle of the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the Cambodian people;

3. They think that by then there will be no more Cambodian problem and they will be able to force the world community to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

Their statement about waiting for the Voek gang to become stronger is just a smokescreen to cover up their dark design. In fact, the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh know nothing. They are just ignorant. All the affairs in Cambodia are controlled, managed, and carried out by the Vietnamese. Therefore, the Vietnamese puppets will never be strong.

So far how has the situation developed? The real situation is totally contrary to the dream and dark design of the Hanoi authorities. That is, on the Cambodian battlefield, the Vietnamese enemies have not been able to smash the Cambodian people's struggle. On the contrary, they have been attacked more vigorously by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the other resistance forces with the cooperation of the Cambodian people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and the village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese enemies have been deeply bogged down and face more serious difficulties with each passing day. Their Vietnamization scheme has been opposed resolutely by all Cambodian people in order to prevent the Vietnamese enemies from sending the Vietnamese nationals to seize their land and houses at will.

In the international arena, the world has become well aware of the Vietnamese enemies' tricky and cunning nature and has kept condemning them. For example, at the current UN General Assembly, no country dared to defend the Vietnamese aggressions in Cambodia. On the contrary, many countries have condemned the Vietnamese aggression to the point that the Vietnamese delegate has been compelled to ask the UN General Assembly to withdraw the Vietnamese proposal for discussion on so-called peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This clearly shows that the Hanoi authorities have been extremely isolated and defamed.

In Vietnam, the Vietnamese enemies are suffering more difficulties in the economic, political, and social fields as well as in terms of security. They have been unable to extricate themselves from these serious difficulties. They are thus in a state of defeat and collapse in all aspects. Due to this, Vo Dong Giang has clamored about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal in 1990 in an attempt to make other countries stop condemning the Vietnamese and demanding that Vietnam withdraw troops from Cambodia, thus enabling the Vietnamese to redress their difficulties, strengthen their position in Cambodia, and annex Cambodia to their Indochinese federation. But no one cares about this obsolete trick of the Vietnamese enemies. On the contrary, the delegates at the current 41st UN General Assembly have condemned the Vietnamese enemies even more vigorously.

Therefore, Vo Dong Giang and the other Hanoi authorities should realize that they are being defeated and bogged down in Cambodia, suffering all kinds of serious difficulties in Vietnam, and becoming more extremely isolated and notorious in the international arena. If the Vietnamese authorities stubbornly carry on this war until 1990, they will certainly face more difficulties. The best way for the Hanoi authorities is to accept and agree to hold negotiations with the CGDK in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem which will enable Vietnam to withdraw troops from Cambodia with honor, coexist peacefully as good neighbors, and have good relations with Cambodia forever. By so doing, peace, security, and progress will be restored both in Cambodia and Vietnam and in Southeast Asia.

TROOPS DISLODGE SRV INTRUDERS ALONG BORDER

BK160754 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese intruders occupying Hill 538, about one kilometre inside Thai territory, were dislodged from their position and driven back into Kampuchea yesterday leaving behind 13 dead, a source at the Suranari Task Force reported this morning.

The source said a combined force of Army infantry, Border Patrol Police troops and artillery support started a multi-pronged advance on Hill 538 near O-bok Pass, Ban Kruat, at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The Vietnamese put up a fierce resistance supported by Vietnamese artillery from inside Kampuchea. However, due to the intensity of the Thai attack, the Vietnamese intruders made a hasty retreat back into Kampuchea leaving behind 13 bodies and some supplies including weapons. The source said the details on the seized supply were not yet available because they were still being catalogued.

Thirteen Thai troops were wounded, two of them seriously, but no one was killed.

Since, the operation got under way on September 20 -- the day the Vietnamese began their intrusion, two Thai soldiers have been killed and a number were wounded. While on the Vietnamese side, evidence showed that at least 17 had been killed.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning that the situation at Hill 538 is now fully under control. He said that from now on, troops will be stationed at all these strategic locations to thwart further moves by the Vietnamese to infiltrate Thai territory.

Meanwhile, two alleged Vietnamese spies were arrested yesterday by Thai troops as they were surreptitiously crossing the Kampuchean border into Thailand nese Aranyaprathet.

A military source said this morning that the two alleged Vietnamese spies, Nguan Duang, 28, and Nguyen Changtai, 37, were caught at Ban Khao Din, about 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Found on the two men were maps showing Thai military installations, the source said.

They confessed to Thai authorities that they were in a group of seven men, but separted when they crossed into Thai territory, the source said.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES CONTACTS AT LAO BORDER

BK121300 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Nong Khai Provincial Governor Santi Manikan said that his province is ready to hold local-level contacts with the LPDR in order to contribute to friendly relations between the two countries. He told the Public Relations Department's correspondent in Nong Khai the following:

[Begin Santi recording] The Thai people as well as government want good relations between Thailand and Laos. As the government-to-government contact is being delayed by existing political problems, the Thai Government has instructed the border provinces to take steps in order to create an atmosphere of friendship at the local level. In my capacity as the Nong Khai governor, I am ready to respond to that wish and contribute to friendly contacts between the Thai and Lao people, thus paving the way for friendly relations between the two governments. I therefore plan to hold activities such as sports, boat races, and pilgrimages to That Phanom and other important shrines in Nong Khai in order to encourage exchanges of visits and contacts between the two peoples on the two banks of the Mekong River.

We hope that, in the future, trade between Thailand and Laos will also expand through the border points between Vientiane and Nong Khai. We hope that trade relations as well as friendly contacts between the two people will be fully restored one day, and that we will be able to mutually assist each other and provide to Laos whatever it may need, including food, clothing, or other utensils. Nong Khai province is ready to promote such contacts with Lao authorities in Vientiane. We wish to be able to discuss all matters with them which will contribute to friendship between the Thai and Lao people, and will lead to friendly relations between the Thai and LPDR Governments in the near future. [end recording]

PAPER VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK130102 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Stepping Stones Across the Mekong"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the recent meeting between the Thai Foreign Minister and the Lao Deputy Foreign Minister at the United Nations was a useful step towards normalisation of relations between our two countries. Most people would agree that this is a desirable course of policy to follow for both sides. After all, there is more to it than the simple act of normalisation. The two are sister countries, speak the same language, uphold the same religion and share many other attributes of a cultural heritage. The peoples on both sides of the Mekong River recognise no boundary and, in a huge number of cases, have relatives on both sides. At one time the prime ministers of the two countries were cousins.

Of the three so-called "Indochinese countries," Laos is the least unfriendly towards Thailand. But this does not mean that the recent soothing, placatory words emanating from Vientiane will always be sufficient to silence the sounds of gunfire and noisy propaganda barrages against our country and people. The most recent of these concerned the three villages near the Uttaradit border with Laos. It was a dispute over ownership which could have been easily settled between the two countries. But instead, the Laotian authorities saw fit to blow the matter far out of proportion in a thinly-veiled and abortive effort to block Thailand from the membership of the United Nations Security Council it was seeking at that time.

Of course Thailand is always prepared to let bygones be bygones; to look forward rather than dwell on bitter memories or reopen old wounds. And into the picture at this juncture enters a new factor called trade. Like never before Laos is in desperate need of Thai goods and of imports from third countries which have to transit Thailand because Laos is a landlocked country. On this side of the Mekong River, Thai merchants are eager to put their hands on cheap and valuable items from Laos such as teak wood and other natural resources which can be turned into bigger profits both here and abroad. If the trade is allowed to flow freely, this will also solve the problems of smuggling.

But there is always the tendency for us Thais to go beyond the point where things are practicable, especially when it comes to dealing with Laos. Not too long ago a grand scheme to turn the Mekong into a "river of peace, friendship and cooperation" was agreed on by both sides, but never put into practice mostly because of a lack of enthusiasm on the part of Laos. Because of the existing affinity, it is always easy for us to get carried away and go for the false hope that we can sway Laos to our side eventually. This overlooks the fact that Vietnam still maintains an army estimated at close to 50,000 men in Laos and has no reason to loosen its firm grip on that country. Even if Vietnam was not there, there is no guarantee that Laos would look at Thailand any more favourably than it would at some other countries. If Laos had its way, it is more likely that it would prefer to stand along. Our foreign policy makers should always keep this fact in mind and try to be unemotional about it. We have learned many lessons in the past and do not need any repeat performances because the experience can sometimes be a painful one.

FURTHER ON POSSIBLE DELEGATION VISIT TO LAOS

BK160211 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that a high-level Thai delegation will be sent to Vientiane if relations improve.

ACM Sitthi said an official more senior than a departmental director-general would head the team which would include representatives of the military and the National Security Council.

The minister said he might lead a delegation to Laos two to three weeks after the visit of the higher-level mission.

ACM Sitthi said he was closely monitoring the thaw in relations characterised by the exchange of visits between local officials along the border and the holding of traditional boat races in the Mekong River.

Relations were strained in 1984 in a dispute over three border villages.

A Laotian delegation arrived in Nong Khai Province yesterday for talks with their Thai counterparts on the boat race scheduled for Saturday.

The seven-man Laotian delegation was led by Kampong Vanwongsa, the administrative chief of Vientiane, while the Thai side was headed by Deputy Governor Major Prida Nisaicharoen.

Talks at the provincial hall were friendly and cordial, according to a Thai official, who said the Laotians proposed the "Peace and Friendship Boat Race" be shortened from 5 km to 2.5 km.

The Laotians also asked Thai officials to return a racing boat believed to have been carried away by the current to Ban Chom Waeng, Muang District of Nong Khai.

Six races are set with four for men and two for women. Each boat will carry 45-50 rowers.

CHAWALIT SPEAKS ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT

BK150916 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] At 1330 on 14 October, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut received 50 members of the administrative committee and the advisory board of the "Army Meets the People" radio program at the Army conference hall. He said political disputes are at the center of the country's security problems, noting that although economic problems are important, political matters are decisive as far as the country's problems are concerned.

Chawalit said the country now has many problems, particularly the problem of differences in people's thinking which require a rapid solution, because lack of uniformity in thinking will result in lack of unity in performing work. There is a need for power [amnat] to solve national problems. This has been said many times already, but it must reiterated that the country is still in a situation that requires power to solve problems. By power, it does not mean absolute power, but a just and correct power which is based on righteousness.

The Army commander said: "We need that power to solve problems. We view the future as rather grim. I do not want to go too deeply into politics because I said earlier that soldiers would not meddle in politics. But I feel that the political problems are worthy of attention. We can see that current political disputes are at a peak and are sensitive. Therefore, I want to ask you to think about what can be done to achieve uniformity in thinking."

Chawalit said the economic problem may appear worrisome, but even the visiting UK chief of defense staff said the Thai economy, particularly Thai exports, is stronger than the UK's. This shows that the government's actions are on a correct course. In any event, we must think about how to achieve the greatest economic growth possible. The Army is most happy to assist in this area to help relieve the people's hardships.

On social problems, Chawalit said society will not change much although there will be some minor problems. As government servants, we have duties to help tackle the problems which surround the country. In short, besides educating the people, the "Army Meets the People" program must be used as a means to support the government.

Speaking as Army commander, Chawalit said that as the Armed Forces have a close relationship with the goverment they will support it. But he suggested that if the government acts unjustly or does not take a correct stand, no amount of support will be able to save it. Therefore, the government must behave correctly as well.

Chawalit said: "If we feel that something is wrong we must make it known, and vice versa. It must be clear that support for the government must be straight forward. The time when we have to say that every government action is correct has passed; I will assume responsibility for the consequences. All of us must help in what I have just said, or it will be useless for us to work in this field. We must stand for what is right and just. This is what we must do now."

ARMED FORCES REPULSE PRC 'LAND-GRABBING' ATTACKS

OW151513 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 15 Oc6 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 15 — Chinese troops yesterday fired 35,000 artillery and mortar rounds on Thanh Thuy Village, Vi Xuyen District, in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen. At the same time many Chinese companies and battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on a number of heights in the area.

The density of the shelling was the highest for a day since early this year.

At 12:30 the same day, a Chinese company attacked a hill, 1.5 km north of the Thanh Thuy Bridge. But it was strongly fought back and 30 intrudes were wiped out.

At 13:40, a Chinese battalion attacked Hill 1100. But it was driven back with 40 casualties. Meanwhile on Hill 1030, Vietnamese border guards intercepted another attack wiping out 20 enemies.

On that day, the Vietnamese Armed Forces wiped out nearly 100 enemy troops, destroyed three ammunition dumps and two artillery sites, and seized three wireless sets and a quantity of other military equipment.

Earlier on August 26, Chinese troops fired 3,300 artillery shells and attacked the hill north of the Thanh Thuy Bridge. On September 23, China fired 4,600 artillery rounds and sent a battalion to invade the area south of Hill 233 Vi Xuyen District. The Vietnamese Armed Foces valiantly fought back, destroying a quantity of weapons and other war means.

From August 24 to October 14, China on 19 occasions sent commandos and scouts to many areas Vietnam's six northern border provinces for sabotage. But the local armed forces and people duly punished the enemy, wiping out or capturing a number of intruders.

HO CHI MINH CITY PRECINCT HOLDS CONGRESS

BK091151 Hanoi Domestice Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Article in "recent issue" of SAIGON GIAI PHONG by Thanh Thuy and Hai Nam: "Enhance the Sense of Responsibility of the City's Downtown Precinct"]

[Text] The fourth congress of Ho Chi Minh City's First Precinct party organization has concluded after 6 days of intensive work, reflecting the sense of responsibility felt toward pressing issues by the people of a big city's downtown precinct. The First Precinct stands out as the city's commercial, service, and cultural center. For many years now, the precinct party organization has recognized commerce and services as the precinct's strong points. The precinct has three commercial centers — namely the Ben Thanh market, the Ong Lanh and Muoi bridges' market, and the Dan Sinh shopping complex — that influence the city market as a whole. The precinct has set up a number of trade corporations and retail outlets in the past increase its control over goods essential to production and the people's life and to help in the transformation of private trade.

The precinct's socialist trade sector has made some progress by carrying out economic integration, adopting comprehensive business practices, and improving services. Various wards have consolidated the local consumer cooperatives to expand their operation. The precinct has also linked efforts to build the socialist trade sector with the transformation of private trade. By introducing joint business operations, it has controlled the business revenues of more than 7,200 business households of categories A and B. A number of commodity sectors have separated the purchasing end from the selling end and linked purchases and sales with the organization of production, thereby upgrading themselves into skilled-labor contractors.

However, the most serious and outstanding shortcoming found at Ho Chi Minh City's First Precinct is that socialist trade has yet to control the market successfully. Its stocks of goods generally run low, thereby making it unable to support production and life; and at times, unstable sources of goods and fluctuating prices have led to difficulties. Socialist trade has failed to claim firm control over large commercial centers. The market situation remains in a chaotic state and displays many negative phenomena.

State-run corporations have thrived, but good management is still to be desired. There exists the trend of stepping on one another's toes in vying for higher business revenues and competing for purchases and sales, thereby pushing prices up.

Efforts have not been made to closely link circulation with production and home trade with foreign trade. The trade sector has failed to grasp fully the demands on the market, including those in rural areas, so as to expand economic integration more comprehensively. The assignment of quotas to the socialist trade sector is still based purely on business revenues. The presentation of awards based on business revenues realized has also given rise to unhealthy trends in the trade sector.

Regarding the transformation of private trade, the negative phenomena found at a number of joint venture stores remain to be checked. The cyclical capital rate of the joint business sector is fairly high, averaging 38.7 cycles annually as compared with 12.5 cycles annually in the socialist trade sector. Business revenues have been increasing, but tax collection is falling short of the set targets.

Prices constitute a decisive factor in business, but appropriate pricing methods have not yet been devised from the production stage to the establishment of a suitable median price. The division of responsibilities for price fixing has been slow as well as indecisive, making price brackets generally unsuitable in the actual situation. The precinct still lacks initiative in sharpness in price adoption and fails to uphold price discipline firmly. Market prices in the downtown area still remain out of control. The market control forces have, thanks to their great efforts in performing work, uncovered and checked numerous economic violation cases — 4,000 to 5,000 cases a year. Nevertheless, they still fail to hit squarely at the black market ringleaders, speculators, and smugglers. The practice of making blanket purchases at main marketplaces has at certain times upset the market.

Concerning services, the First Precinct has made efforts to develop a diversified service sector in the downtown area to concentrate on providing services essential to the people's life.

Tailoring, electronic repair, electromechanical repair, interior decoration, sewage clearing, hair dressing, and bicycle repair services account for 30 percent of the precinct's service volume. Thus, private individuals still control the larger part of services, resulting in uncontrollable prices.

Concerning food catering, major restaurants have basically been converted into joint ventures, but the quality of service tends to drop. Private food shops are growing in number; and there still exist many food shops offering special fares that are both unnecessary and impractical for the laboring people.

Concerning cultural activities, the report of Ho Chi Minh City's First Precinct party committee pointed out the considerable achievements recorded along the line of bringing the gains of the cultural revolution to the masses, stimulating the masses' cultural creativity, and consolidating and stepping up the cultural movement at the grass-roots level. Some 19 out of the precinct's 20 wards have developed this movement satisfactorily, especially since the precinct party committee's standing body issued a resolution on cultural activities in 1985.

Efforts have been made to basically finish the private cultural service sector. The precinct has persistently guided implementation of the policy to ensure the healthy contents of cultural activities and combat unhealthy trends. However, cultural activities have yet to meet the requirements of the precinct as the city's downtown area. The contents and service quality of each cultural branch are poor, and a cultural movement has not been voluntarily launched by the masses. Superstitious practices, bad habits, and social vices still remain problems that need to be solved.

Many shortcomings of the First Precinct party organization in the commercial, service, and cultural fields were pinpointed in 108 suggestions contributed by cadres who are not party members and 1,359 others contributed by party members to the party organization's executive committee. Based on these suggestions, the First Precinct party organization congress set the overall goals of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, stabilizing production and the market, and stabilizing the people's living conditions.

The congress established the targets for 1987-88 as follows: It is necessary to restore order on the circulation and distribution front in the precinct and, at least, to stabilized the market by September 1988.

The congress stressed in its resolution that socialist trade must monopolize wholesales at three commercial centers and control 80/90 percent of essential commodities. The congress also decided that between now and the end of 1988, the socialist service sector must provide 80 percent of all services in the precinct, control important services essential to the people's life, and stabilized prices.

The First Precinct party organization congress also set forth many tasks and measures designed to enhance the quality of social and cultural activities in order to make the precinct worthy of being the city's cultural center. A movement to promote a culturallly oriented lifestyle will be launched among the masses.

During 6 days of work, some of which lasted until late at night, the First Precinct party organization congress displayed a striking feature in that it fully reflected the spirit of democratic centralism within the party, especially with regard to the election of executive committee members for the new term of office.

Groups of delegates enthusiastically discussed the list of candidates recommended by the old executive committee, analyzing the strong points and weaknesses of every candidate and pointing out their doubts about some candidates. The congress presidium paid the utmost respect to the delegates' opinions and clarified all the issues raised by them. Afterwards, groups of delegates recommended additional candidates for election to the executive committee.

The congress elected in a single round all 39 full members of the precinct party committee by highly decisive votes. During the election of precinct party committee alternate members, only nine candidates won qualified votes; and the congress decided not to elect one additional party committee alternate member. Youngest among the 48 members of the First Precinct's new party committee is Comrade Pham Thi Lien, 23, member of the managerial board of the 30 April Export Tailoring Cooperative, who was elected as an alternate member. Three members of the new party committees, and six committee members who have never served on past committees, and six committee members have reached maturity after 1975. Some 37 comrades have finished either level-I or college education, and 23 have gone through intermediate or advanced political training. The average age of the First Precinct party organization's new executive committee members is 41.2, almost 7 years younger than the average age of the members of the previous committee.

HAI HUNG HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK111515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] As of 29 September, Hai Hung Province had completed party organization congresses at 1,131 party bases, 12 districts and cities, and 2 sectors of the Public Security Force and the Army. The congress discussed new concepts regarding work methods and cadre organization. With a high sense of responsibility, the congress pointed out shortcomings and deficiencies that created adversely affected production and the people's daily life. They also designed orientations, tasks, and targets for socioeconomic development programs for 1986 and the years ahead.

The party organization congresses of 12 districts and cities and 2 sectors of the Public Security Force and the Army of Hai Hung Province elected 514 comrades into party committees. The average age of the committees is 41.4. Among the members of the committees, 43 percent were elected for the first time; 83 percent of them acquired level III educational background; 39.7 percent graduated from vocational schools and universities; 56 percent attended intermediate political study courses [percentages as heard].

Generally speaking, the results of these congresses have met the requirements set forth by the central government. More young men were elected to party committees. They have the capability and confidence to fulfill socioeconomic tasks of the province.

SON LA PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK111508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] As of 4 October, 16 party organizations of districts and cities in Son La Province had completed their congresses. During the past 5 years, Son La, a mountain province, faced numerous economic difficulties. Thanks to its great efforts and struggle, the province scored initial achievements in agroindustrial production and in other economic, cultural, and social tasks.

Son La has increased its grain production output by 70,000 metric tons over the past 5 years, or an average increase of more than 10,000 metric tons annually. Muong La, Thuan Chau, Song Ma, Mai Son, and Phu Yen Districts took the lead in grain production. Animal husbandry, afforestation, business, and forestry have also developed considerably.

With a sense of responsibility, these congresses discussed various shortcomings. These include poor results in agroforestry production and intensive cultivation, slow development of goods production, a setback in self-reliance efforts, the poor combination of agroforestry production tasks and small industrial and handicraft ones.

Various provincial party organizations proposed that along with accelerating the planting of wet rice, the province should improve crop patterns, expand areas for industrial crops such as soybeans and peanuts to increase grain production output to meet consumption and export demands, and oppose illegal tree felling. These congresses noted that in the party building task, leadership is not decisive, measures to solve production and business problems are not effective, nonspecific contract practice is still prevalent, and education is not developed in highland areas.

Prior to the coming provincial party organization congress, various grass-roots party organizations must strive to exploit optimally various provincial potentials. These include tasks to develop forestry, plant short-term industrial crops, improve animal husbandry, redistribute the population of Phu Yen, Mai Son, and Muong La districts, and drain the Da River bed.

These congresses elected their new party organizations' executive committees with an average age of 45, which is younger than before. Members of these committees have a higher educational background. More women and tribal people were elected to these committees than previously.

HUONG GIANG GROUP HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK110356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Quoc Viet's report on Huong Giang divisional group's party organization congress]

[Text] I have attended two of the previous party organization congresses of Huong Giang divisional group. The first time was in the last year of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation. The congress led the divisional group to victoriously fulfill its combat mission on the battlefield and contribute to the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign victory. The second time, I saw how the congress thoroughly discussed and implemented the party's two strategic tasks of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

The party organization has led the divisional group in successfully implementing the assigned tasks and enabled the group's various units to take new steps toward maturity. That the group has kept the Council of Ministers chairman's rotational banner for 4 years in a row, has testified to such progress.

This time, the congress differed somewhat from the two previous ones. It was a question of correctly assessing good points and achievements while at the same time clearly pointing out shortcomings and deficiencies in order to correctly assess the real situation in the unit.

Although shortcomings were reviewed during the two previous congresses, the review was too general and not bold enough. As a result, shortcomings have not been overcome and the responsibility of each party committee echelon has not been defined specifically. This has had a direct impact on the achievements of each unit in the group, and the divisional group as a whole.

Worthy of note in this party organization congress of the divisional group was the spirit of looking squarely at facts, correctly assessing realities, and telling the truth. The more than 200 delegates, selected from among nearly 70 party organizations representing more than 7,000 party members, did not try to protect themselves and their higher echelons to save face but they clearly pointed out shortcomings and defined the responsibility of each echelon.

I was really moved to meet again those cadres and party members who had brushed with death during the two national resistance struggles and to listen to their frank statements accepting the responsibility for the unit's weaknesses. The participants in this congress clearly pointed out shortcomings and accurately located their causes. On this basis, they determined the guidelines and objectives for the struggle to surge forward in the coming 1986-90 five year period.

What was too general, unrealistic, and not suitable to the unit was eliminated from the guidelines and objectives adopted in this congress. Based on higher resolutions and the actual capability of the unit, the congress defined specific training and combat readiness tasks for each objective with the training focused on various detachments and individuals to serve as a basis for combined arms training. All the political, party, logistic, and technical tasks were defined and converged on this central task.

The congress also specifically defined the guidelines for developing basic party organizations, primarily focusing on the training of cadres and party members to forge their quality and ability, especially the key cadres from the detachment to divisional group levels.

The divisional group's party organization will strive to have an official party chapter in all companies, a party cell in all platoons, and militant party members in all squads and sections. This gave the delegates some cause for concern but the congress clearly determined the measures to positively train cadres in order to give party membership to all company officers, 70 percent of the platoon cadres officers, and career soldiers, and to recruit from 5 to 7 percent party members from among the masses.

With a view to fulfilling the tasks placed under the party committee leadership, the congress asserted the need to intensify the party control. This task has been implemented thus far but usually only upon receiving letters denouncing party organizations or members for violating discipline. Implementation of resolutions by party committee echelons and party members has not been controlled.

The congress decided to systematize the party control task, focus on the control of resolution implementation by party committee echelons, clearly define their responsibility, correctly assess the ability of cadres and party members, and on this basis, to institute measures to train them and overcome shortcomings.

It can be asserted that the delegates to the congress knew how to scrutinize their views and statements, deal directly with problems, and make realistic proposals. This factor itself created a high identity of views in the congress so that the congress resolution could be implemented successfully.

The Huong Giang divisional group's party organization congress delegates proved that they wanted to cooperate with all party members, people, and troops to overcome problems and remove difficulties for the country by primarily overcoming shortcomings at their echelons and in each individual cadre and party member in order to remain worthy of the traditions of a heroic divisional group.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS CUU LONG PARTY CONGRESS

BK140800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The fourth congress of delegates of the Cuu Long provincial party organization was held from 6 to 8 October. The congress concluded with fine results. This was the first provincial party organization congress held in the country.

The congress evaluated the status of implementation of the resolution of the third provincial party organization congress and made decisions on the direction and steps to be taken by the province for the next 5 years, 1986-1990, including the building of an agroindustrial economic structure and the fulfillment of three main economic objectives: production of grain, consumer goods, and goods for export.

Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the congress.

Taking part in the congress were 556 official delegates representing more than 17,000 party members.

Comrade Nguyen Ky Uc, secretary of the provincial party committee, read a report in which he highlighted the great achievements in all fields recorded by the party organization and people of Cuu Long over the past 5 years. Agriculture has been developed gradually, comprehensively, and steadily. In the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, grain output hit the 3.8 million metric tons mark, up by 1 million metric tons from the 1976-1980 period.

In the spirit of solidarity, with a high identity of views, and with a resolve to speak unhesitantly, frankly, and truthfully, the congress pointed out limitations in various domains and discussed measures to overcome them. By 1990 Cuu Long aims to achieve five objectives: actively redistribute the local work force, fully exploit all potentials to further improve the people's standard of living; concentrate on resolving the pressing problems of food, housing, clothing, transportation, and education for the people; provide employment for all; continue to build the material bases, link the investment structure with the production structure, continue to achieve the task of transformation, and link transformation with the renovation of the management system; and consolidate the strengthen national security and defense.

The province's important economic targers are: 1.2 million metric tons of grain; a total industrial, small industrial, and handicraft output value of 558 million dong; 65,000 metric tons of marine products, including 12,000 metric tons of shrimp.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung praised the achievements of the party organization and people of Cuu Long. He reminded the entire party organization to preserve unity within the party, consolidate the masses' confidence, and boldly deal with those party members who have abused their position and powers and bullied the masses. Key cadres must maintain close contact with the grass roots and the masses and promptly rectify any mistakes and shortcomings in economic leadership and management.

HA TUYEN PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 7-12 OCT

BK141554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] From 7 to 12 October, the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization held its congress with the participation of 342 delegates representing more than 28,400 party members in the province. Also attending the congress was Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Proceeding from the actual situation and experience of a heroic province on the frontline of the country and on behalf of those party members who, together with their compatriots and combatants, are holding guns firmly in their hands day and night to staunchly defend the border and exerting efforts in their work to bring about a new abundant and happy life, the delegates of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization devoted much time to discussing many diversified and lively views in contribution to the formulation and perfection of various draft documents of the sixth national party congress. They also reviewed the activities of the provincial party organization in the previous term and set forth directions for the operation of the party organization and the development of Ha Tuyen Province in the next 5 years.

In recent years, clearly realizing the responsibility of a northern border province toward the country, the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization and people have exerted great efforts, promoted a high degree of socialist patriotism, and enhanced revolutionary heroism and a sense of self-reliance and solidarity to overcome all difficulties and hardships and undergo sacrifices in order to fulfill the two strategic tasks laid down by the party.

Apart from fighting well to foil all enemy schemes, Ha Tuyen has recorded many important achievements in combining the economy with national defense and vice versa. The province has built many more communication roads and developed the production of grain, food, and a number of consumer goods to solve the problem of rear service on the spot.

By practicing intensive cultivation and building high-yield ricefields in combination with land reclamation, the expansion of the cultivated area, and multicropping wherever conditions permit and thanks to the enforcement of the new policies on agriculture, grain production in Ha Tuyen has reached or exceeded the target set by the third provincial party organization congress.

In 1985, the province's gross output of grain converted to paddy equivalent reached 270,735 metric tons. This produced an increase of 82,000 metric tons over 1980 and brought the annual per-capita grain distribution from 238 kilograms in 1980 to 304 kilograms in 1985, the year when the provincial population increased by another 110,000.

While the cultivation of grain, industrial and food crops, and animal husbandry continue to develop, forestry productions has been reorganized and 165,870 hectares of forests have been turned over to cooperatives and families of their members for management and exploitation. Industrial and small industrial-handicraft production, communications and transportation, capital construction, and export-import work have been reorganized and have made great progress.

Despite the fact that it is a frontline province where fierce fighting has contantly taken place, Ha Tuyen is still able to stand firmly to defeat the enermy and move forward. There are new factors in this province to help it continue advancing its revolutionary cause.

The congress scrupulously reviewed the shortcomings and limits in the provincial party organization's work. So far, agricultural and forestry production in Ha Tuyen still fails to yield good results consistently and in every aspect. Industry, small industry, and handicrafts have developed slowly. Although an increase has been made in exports, it is too low compared with the export potential. Circulation and distribution work is still rife with shortcomings and still cannot play an effective role in accelerating production and serving the people's livelihood. Party building work has not yet been carried out in close combination with the implementation of all specific political tasks. Organizational work and work related to cadres have developed slowly. The selection and disposition of cadres remain improper. The tasks of educating, training, and scrutinizing party members have not yet been performed in close combination with the fulfillment of other assignments and the enforcement of the party's lines and policies and the state's laws.

The congress decided on the targets, directions, and tasks for the province in the 1986-90 period. First of all, Ha Tuyen will concentrate on developing agriculture comprehensively, considering agricultural production truly as the first and foremost front with emphasis on grain. By 1990, the province will strive to attain a gross grain output of 350,000 metric tons converted to paddy equivalent and ensure an annual per-capita grain distribution of 305 kilograms.

Ha Tuyen will seek to expand the areas of such superior industrial crops as tea, peanuts, sugarcane, citronella, vernicia, and soybeans; turn out large volumes of export goods; and step up the raising of buffalo and cattle while paying attention to developing the numbers of hogs, goats, bees, and poultry and raising fish.

Along with satisfactorily managing and protecting the existing forest assets. the province will step up the planting, restoration, and delimitation of forests to quckly cover waste land and bare hills with greeness and develop afforestation in the direction of combining agriculture with forestry.

The province must also accelerate industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production, optimally exploit available production forces, improve circulation and distribution, increase the source of goods and money, and strengthen market and price management to help the state firmly control grain, foodstuffs, and grow-foresty products. It must also improve the goods processing industry to increase production to meet current demands on clothes, living quarters, transportation, and education, thereby ensuring good health for the people, the Armed Forces, cadres, workers, and state employees.

The province must continue to relocate the population to comply with requirements for economic building, strengthen national security and defense, build more material and technical bases; invest more in key transportation and communications, hydroelectric power, and water conservancy projects; reclaim more virgin land, expand areas for afforestation, built more services centers for the agro-forestry sector, continue to carry out socialist transformation, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations; strengthen national, collective, and family economies; maintain social order, observe discipline and the party and state regulations and law in socioeconomic management. It must also strengthen the provincial party organization politically, ideologically, and organizationally; positively consolidate party bases and party building tasks, strengthen various sectors and mass organizations, thereby contributing to building a pure, strong, and firm party organization.

The Ha Tuyen fourth party organization congress elected a new executive committee comprising 45 members and 11 alternate members. These are comrades who have vast experience and maturity in various fields, who have attended political and specialized skills courses, thereby symbolizing the integration of intelligence, unity, quality, and new capability of the Ha Tuyen party organization.

The new executive committee average age is 44.16, 3 years younger than the former one, and five of them ranged from 30 to 36 years old. Almost 60 percent of them have higher and intermediate political study levels background and specialized skills -- a 50 percent increase over the previous term. Women members increased twofold over the previous committee. Comrade (Pham Dinh Du) was elected secretary of the provincial party committee. The congress elected a 19-member delegation of the provincial party organization to the sixth national party congress.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh hailed the provincial party congresses at various levels for contributing many constructive ideas to the documents of the sixth national party congress, thereby manifesting the important achievements scored by the party organization and people of Ha Tuyen during their previous term.

Dealing with tasks of the provincial party organization in the days ahead, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: Ha Tuyen is a mountain province with great potentials. However, its material and technical bases are poor and its economic activities are not fully developed. The province must fully integrate the strengths of all forces to develop the communications and transportation network and gradually build more material and technical bases to serve production, the people's daily life, and national defense. It must vigorously develop economic relations with localities within the province and other provinces throughout the country, consolidate socialist trade transactions, accelerate production in accordance with the local strengths and conditions, especially the production of forestry, industrial crops, animal husbandry, small industry and handicrafts, and agro-forestry processing products. The province must gradually improve the quality of its products and increase its grain production output.

In view of the poor transportation system and the nation's difficulty in grain production, Ha Tuyen Province must pay special attention to increasing its grain production output, while expanding intensive cultivation of wet rice, developing subsidiary food crop processing, and improving animal husbandry to stabilize and gradually improve the people's daily life. This is the best way for Ha Tuyen to bring prosperity to the fatherland, the local region, and the people.

It is also the best way for the province to combine the economic tasks with that of national defense. The Ha Tuyen party organization and people must improve forms and scales of organization to suit the management tasks of a mountain province, satisfactorily fulfill socialist transformation, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, renovate economic management, improve cadre-related tasks, and invest more in education and training — a no less important investment than economic development.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

BK150700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

["Text" of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee Secretary and Political Bureau member, at Ha Tuyen provincial party organization's fourth congress held 7-12 October — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear delegates: On behalf of the party Central Committee and its Secretariat, I warmly welcome the congress of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization. Through you, the delegates, I would like to convey the attentive regards of the party Central Committee and General Secretary Truong Chinh to all the cadres, party members, combatants, and people at the front line who are stalwartly defending the country's borders day and night and are struggling to build a new bountiful and happy life; and to the wounded soldiers and the fallen heroes' families.

I warmly welcome the party organization congresses at all levels in Ha Tuyen Province which have contributed many important views to the central documents to be presented at the sixth national party congress as well as to what is to be discussed in this congress of the provincial party organization in order to build and comprehensively strengthen Ha Tuyen Province in days ahead.

Dear comrades: In the past few years with the country's situation rife with many difficulties, the party organization and administration at all levels, the armed forces, and the people of all nationalities in Ha Tuyen Province have clearly realized their responsibility to the entire country. They have developed to a high extent their socialist patriotism, upheld their revolutionary heroism, self-reliance and self-support, and the fine traditions of solidarity; and disregarded dangers, hardships, and sacrifices in order to protect the country's border and the people's peaceful life.

The party organization, people, and troops of Ha Tuyen Province have courageously and resourcefully performed their tasks of combat and combat preparedness to oppose land grabbing and sabotage, and have always upheld vigilance in order to promptly detect and frustrate the enemy's perfidious plots and acts to insert their agents among the people as well as to surreptitiously infiltrate for installations.

The people and troops of Ha Tuyen Province have fought well and scored many important achievements in combining the economy with national defense and vice versa, opening many more communications routes, and developing the production of grain and food products, and some consumer goods in order to solve the problem of local rear service.

The province has begun to pay attention to more comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, and handicrafts and artisan industry, in combination with the relocation of population centers and the campaign for a settled life and farming.

The tasks of culture, education, and public health to care for today's and future generations have also scored valuable initial achievements.

Through combat and construction, the political awareness of the people of all nationalities, the solidarity among them and between the people and troops and the development of the party, administration, and mass organizations have also shown important progress. The party organization, people, and troops of Ha Tuyen Province have provided many valuable experiences to the central government and other localities in implementing the two strategic tasks. In this regard, the first important lessons are to constantly consolidate the party and comprehensively enhance the quality of party leadership and to know how to rely completely on the people and use the people as a base — as General Secretary Truong Chinh pointed out in the national conference of cadres to study the draft political report to the sixth party congress.

With such important progress and achievements, Ha Tuyen Province well deserves the hero title which our state has conferred on it. I happily and warmly welcome the great efforts and the progress and successes of the party, people, and troops of Ha Tuyen Province in the past years.

Dear comrades: Our people and the Chinese people and the people of all nationalities in our country and the PRC who live on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border, as a matter of fact, possess long-standing traditions of solidarity and friendship. Our party and state unswervingly treasure these traditions and have always done their utmost to cultivate them. It is very regrettable that the expansionist and hegemonist forces in the Chinese ruling circles waged a large-scale war of aggression against our country's northern border provinces and, ever since then, have constantly conducted armed conflicts, land-grabbing operations, and many plots and acts of multifaceted sabotage against our country.

However, for the immediate and long-range benefits of the two countries' peoples and the peoples of all nationalities living on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border, and in the interest of peace and stability of the regional countries, our party and state are ready to settle all disputes over the land and border issues with China through negotiation and by restoring the normal relations between the two countries.

Nevertheless, we must realize adequately that so long as the expansionist and hegemonist forces in the Chinese ruling circles do not relinquish their scheme to destabilize and weaken our country and continue to conduct border land-nibbling acts and undermine our people's peaceful labor and construction, we cannot slacken our vigilance for a minute, nor weaken our combat will and combat preparedness.

The party, people, and troops of Ha Tuyen Province should struggle hard to better implement the tasks of consolidating national defense and security. I agree with the policies proposed by the delegates at the congress. We should pay more attention to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of all nationalities and the people-Army unity, enhance constantly the political awareness of the people of all strata, consolidate all organizations of the party, administration, and the masses by making them wholesome, strong and firm; comprehensively enhance the quality of the armed forces; strengthen the all-people national defense and the people's warfare; and organize most satisfactorily the movement for national defense and security in order to firmly defend the country's border.

We should care even better for the livelihood of the armed forces and other forces which are performing their duty along the northern border. This is the responsibility of the central government and the entire country. With the existing capabilities of Ha Tuyen Province, if we are able to combine the economy closely with national defense, we will certainly be able to better care for the livelihood of the people of all nationalities and all the armed forces operating along the border.

As you all know, comrades, the draft political report and the most recent conclusions arrived at by the Political Bureau concerning some economic viewpoints in the past have pointed out, apart from good points and achievements, some shortcomings and mistakes in leading the economy which have worsened the socioeconomic situation on our country — already badly affected by 30 years of war.

Learning from the recent realities, our party must effect new changes in the socioeconomic leadership and management in the near future. First of all, we must correctly determine an economic structure and an investment structure, step up socialist transformation, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, really renovate economic management, resolutely abolish the mechanism of socialist accounting and business in conformity with the objective economic principles currently in effect in the first stage of the transitional period in our country. This is aimed at enabling the country to overcome the present difficulties and to steadily advance to socialism. This is an extremely difficult and complex struggle which requires that all levels, sectors, cadres, and party members and the people of various strata not only work selflessly and build socialism in an economical fashion but also acquire a new way of thinking, new energy, and new knowledge in order to change the situation and lead the country forward.

The socioeconomic policies and measures set forth in the program of our provincial party congress should reflect these new thoughts, viewpoints, and policies. After this congress, in the process of organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the forthcoming sixth national party congress, the provincial party committee, the other party committee echelons, the various sectors, and the basic economic units in Ha Tuyen will have to make very great efforts to concretize the party's resolutions and to translate them into practical and effective deeds of the cadres, party members, people, and combatants of Ha Tuyen.

I would like to make a few suggestions to the delegates of this congress. Ha Tuyen is a mountainous province with considerable potential. However, its material and technical bases are still woefully deficient; its economic exchanges remain undeveloped; and its economy is still markedly characterized by self-supply and self-procurement. It is necessary to make use of the aggregate strength of all forces in the province to create conditions for, first of all, developing communications and transportation and gradually building the material and technical bases in the service of production, people's welfare, and national defense.

In conjunction with consolidating and strengthening socialist trade, economic exchanges between the localities in the province and other provinces throughout the country must be strongly developed. On this basis, the province must promote the development of production in conformity with the local strengths in forestry, in industrial crop cultivation, in livestock raising, in small industry and handicrafts, and in the agricultural and forestry raw materials processing industry in order to gradually switch the economy based on self-supply and self-procurement to a goods production system with higher productivity, quality, and efficiency.

Naturally, in the situation where the communications system in the province remains undeveloped and where the entire country is facing great difficulties regarding food supply, Ha Tuyen Province must attach special importance to developing grain production on all land where favorable conditions exist. It must simultaneously carry out intensive cultivation in the wet rice area, strongly develop subsidiary food crop production in conjunction with processing and consuming subsidiary crop products, and vigorously expand livestock raising in order to ensure on-the-spot logistics supplies and stabilize and gradually improve the people's standard of living. This is the best way to bring about prosperity for the fatherland, the locality, and the people; it is also the best way to satisfactorily join economy with national defense.

In carrying out socialist transformation, consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations, and renovating economic management, Ha Tuyen must proceed from the socioeconomic characteristics of a mountain province to apply various forms and scales of organization and management from a low to a higher level, from a small to a large size, and from a simple to a more complex form suitable for the specific conditions of each area. It must not mechnically imitate old models.

The province should determine the areas and tasks in which the state-operated economic organization can work efficiently and assign them to these areas and tasks. In those areas and tasks which can be handled more efficiently by the collective economic sector, they must be left in the charge of the cooperatives. By the same token, if there is any work that can be done more efficiently by the family economic sector, let this sector do it. There must be a satisfactory coordination among the state, collective, family, and individual economies, with the state economy playing the leading role in order to fully exploit all existing potentials to develop production and circulation following the socialist orbit and to obtain good results.

In localities, especially those in the highland regions which still lack conditions in terms of production force and management for collective economic development, adequate attention must be paid to encouraging, assisting, and guiding our compatriots of various nationalities in expanding agricultural production, opening additional branches and professions, and operating basic transport businesses.

In these localities, the state must rely on various organizational forms — such as solidarity and mutual assistance of the the people in production — to procure, purchase, and consume products. At the same time, it must organize most satisfactorily state-operated and collective trade and service networks to support production and the livelihood of the people of various nationalities.

The decisive factor in all achievements is the constant enhancement of the party's military and leadership. I fully subscribe to all policies and measures for party-building work that have been laid down in the program of the congress of delegates of the provincial party organization, and want to emphasise that Ha Tuyen Province should carry out more satisfactorily the task of training cadres from among various ethnic minorities.

The province should also pay attention to using rationally and fostering constantly the existing contingent of cadres, improving their knowledge, and combining general education to raise the educational level of children of ethnic minority groups with the task of training cadres from among various nationalities under a long-term systematic program at each level and in each locality and sector.

Meanwhile, the state must invest more appropriately in educational and training work. For the mountainous region, investment in this work is no less important than that in economic development.

Dear comrade delegates, although this visit to my home province is short, I have had the opportunity to see things with my own eyes and to listen personally to your views, thus making it possible for me to understand better the weight and complexity of the tasks being laid down for Ha Tuyen and the difficulties and ordeals with which it must cope in the immediate future and in the long term.

Meanwhile, I am very happy to see more clearly the potential, creativity, and progress of Ha Tuyen. I firmly believe that with the correct lines and policies to be decided at the sixth national party congress, with the fine revolutionary tradition of a province formerly known as the revolutionary base of the country, with the achievements that have been recorded and the diversified experiences that have been accumulated, with the effective help of the entire country, and through this congress, the party and people of Ha Tuyen will make their province firm in politics strong in national defence and security, and progressive in economy and culture, thus being worthy of its title as a heroic province and successfully implementing Uncle Ho's teaching: Fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies.

I would like to share your joy over the fine success of the congress and wish you good health. Please convey my regards to your families.

LEADERS GREET PDRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW140851 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 14 — Vietnamese leaders have extended warmest greetings to their counterparts in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the 23rd PDRY national day (Oct 14).

The message jointly signed by Truong Chinh, gneral secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council: Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council: and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

It says: "Over the past years, the PDRY people under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have overcome many difficulties and trials, foiled all plots and moves of intervention and sabotage against the PDRY by imperialism and other reactions, and recorded important achievements in national construction, the consolidation of national independence, and defence of the gains of the glorious October 14 revolution".

The message wishes the PDRY people new success in implementing their noble revolutionary objectives.

"May the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries further consolidate and develop," it concludes.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled greeting to his PDRY counterpart, Abdul Aziz al-Daly.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN COMMENTS ON U.S. STAND ON SDI AT SUMMIT

BK150957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has suggested that the United States could have accepted a modified version of Soviet proposals at the Iceland summit meeting. Mr Hayden said it might have been preferrable if the United States had accepted the Soviet proposals on America's Strategic Defense Initiative or SDI, but for a limited period. The Reykjavik talks broke down over the issue of SDI.

Mr Hayden raised the issue at talks in Canberra with the director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr Kenneth Adelman, who has been briefing the Australian Government on the summit. Tony Hill reports from Canberra:

[Begin recording] [Hill] The Reykjavik summit ended with disagreement over SDI. The Soviet Union would not accept the U.S. offer of a 10-year delay in deployment of SDI and the United States would not accept the Soviet demand to restrict SDI research to the laboratory for 10 years.

Mr Hayden suggested to the United States that as substantial achievement had been made in areas other than SDI it might have been preferrable to have accepted the Soviet proposal but for a shorter period after which it could be reviewed. He said this could allow a great reduction in such things as strategic offensive weapons to proceed. If offensive weapons were eliminated, then there would be no need for a defensive system such as SDI. But Mr Hayden said Mr Adelman did not agree.

[Hayden] The Americans say they can't accept that proposition for a number of reasons. One is that they can never be sure that there won't be a third country developing a nuclear delivery capability. Second, they must always have that sort of defensive insurance in the future for circumstances that might not be predictable. [end recording]

HAWKE HOSTS BANQUET FOR INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

BK141659 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] India and Australia have decided to launch a joint initiative to persuade the two superpowers to continue their dialogue on effective arms control. Speaking at a banquet hosted by the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, in Canberra tonight, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, criticized the nuclear weapons powers for stockpiling these in large numbers and deploying them eye-to-eye in the name of deterrence.

Referring to South Africa, the prime minister said opposition to apartheid is gathering momentum throughout the world. Unless immediate action is taken to eliminate racist policies, a big conflagration is around the corner. Sounding a note of warning, Mr Gandhi said that there is still time, very little, to pull South Africa from the brink of conflagration. In his speech, Mr Gandhi touched upon a number of issues such as 6-nation peace initiative, the question of Indian Ocean and how to keep it free from superpower rivalry. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, welcoming Mr Gandhi, said during his stay, an Australia-India business cooperation committee will be formed. A revised science agreement, which will facilitate projects having commercial applications, will also be signed. Mr Hawke said a delegation of members of Australian Parliament will be visiting India next month on a fact-finding mission which will enhance the scope for bilateral cooperation. The opposition leader in Parliament, Mr John Howard, supported the Australian Government's policy of coming closer to India.

Melbourne on Banquet

BK150321 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0210 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] India and Australia have joined together to pledge a new era of economic and, perhaps, political cooperation. The pledge was made in an official dinner at Parliament House in Canberra given by the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, for India's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Graeme Dobell in Canberra filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] I am repeatedly asked by the Australian media what there is to the special relationship they see between you and me, Bob. Of course, your are delightful person, but there is much more to it than just that.

[Hawke] I know therefore, Mr Prime Minister, from my own experience, the wisdom of your counsel and the depth of your compassion and of your conviction.

[Dobell] Along with the personal praise there was much talk of the economic prospects before the two countries — chances, it was agreed, which had been ignored in the past. The relationship has been confined to cricket and the Commonwealth. Mr Gandhi said his trip marked a turning point in contacts between the two countries.

[Gandhi] In earlier years, it was perhaps not entirely clear whether Australia was an antipodal outpost or belongs to our part of the world. Australia's policies and influence are now center stage in international affairs. We see that the destinies of our countries are tied in with the India Ocean which laps both our shores. Arising out of shared democratic values, we have common interest in justice, fair play, and human rights.

[Dobell] Mr Hawke said Australia was increasingly aware of the economic potential of india. It was time to find new markets with old friends.

[Hawke] Mr Prime Minister, we can no longer permit our cricketers to set the pace for us. [Laughter] Although, may I say, the historic tie which they achieved the other day in Madras provides the perfect model for equality and mutual benefit in our relations between the two countries.

[Dobell] Along with the hopes for greater trade, there was a degree of unanimity about the disappointment of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Mr Hawke said India and Australia did not share identical approaches to foreign policy — India was nonaligned — but they did share the belief that the major powers were not the sole arbiters of the world's destiny.

[Hawke] Like India, Australia's foreign policy has more than simply a regional dimension. We too are concerned about global issues which fundamentally affect prosperity and peace. Issues such as the establishment of a more open and fair international trading system and the creation of conditions conducive to meaningful arms control. At a time when India and Australia are extremely disappointed at the failure of the Reykjavik meeting, I pledge the continued efforts of our government to the pursuit of effective arms control and disarmament which are central to the aspirations of both India and Australia.

[Dobell] Mr Gandhi's attack on the superpowers was sharper and he called on others to follow Moscow's lead to declare a global moratorium on nuclear testing.

[Gandhi] By a strange twist of logic, the powerful presume that the use of nuclear weapons can be prevented by estimating their destructive power, by stocking them in larger numbers, and by deploying them eye to eye. We call this deterrence. Human survival is far too important to be left in the hands only of those who have the power to destroy the world. [applause] They may have monopoly of power, but they do not have a monopoly of wisdom. [applause] [end recording]

GANDHI HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN CANBERRA

Meets With Hawke

BK150455 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mr Gandhi, has been holding talks in Canberra today covering Australian issues as well as international problems. Mr Gandhi started the day with a call on the governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, then went on for talks at Parliament House with the prime minister, Mr Hawke. The two leaders signed a new agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between Australia and India. The science minister, Mr Jones, says the agreement replaces an earlier one and will strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Official bilateral discussions involving other Australian ministers followed which covered international issues. Mr Gandhi also had a meeting with the opposition leader, Mr Howard. The Indian prime minister will address a National Press Club luncheon and fly to Sydney later today.

Meets With Hayden

BK150947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mr Gandhi, has rejected an Australian suggestion that India accept the nuclear safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and subscribe to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Mr Gandhi, who is on a 3-day visit to Australia, rejected the suggestion at talks in Canberra with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden. Officials said Mr Gandhi also gave a pessimistic view of India's relations with Pakistan, but said there was advance to resolve the Afghanistan war. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] Mr Hayden outlined Australia's efforts to encourage a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and a system for seismic verification. The foreign minister urged India to put its nuclear program under the safeguards of the IAEA. But the Indian prime minister restated his country's independent atomic policy.

Mr Gandhi said the Nonproliferation Treaty was discriminatory because the nuclear weapons states had done nothing to reduce their arsenals. He also said that during the talks with Australian ministers, Mr Gandhi was pessimistic about the chances for improvement in relations between India and Pakistan, but Mr Gandhi had stated his belief that the Soviet Union was keen to get out of Afghanistan. He said Moscow found the involvement embarrassing and politically costly. Later, Mr Gandhi told the National Press Club that Russia was willing to leave Afghanistan provided it had guarantees about who would take over. Washington, he said, had refused to give those guarantees.

During a round of talks, Australia and India agreed on a need for further discussion between officials to encourage trade, particularly in the area of Australia's coal technology. Mr Gandhi said he hoped a clear policy would be ready by next January. The two countries also signed a new agreement on science and technology which is expected to promote work on meteorology and space technology. [end recording]

Mr Gandhi later left Canberra and flew to Sydney where he will be holding trade talks.

GANDHI ON U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN, 'STAR WARS'

BK151101 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the massive U.S. military assistance Pakistan is now getting will have to be equally made up by India. He said we cannot allow military imbalance to develop in the subcontinent. Addressing a crowded National Press Club luncheon meeting in Canberra, Mr Gandhi pointed out that Pakistan is getting $4.6 billion worth of sophisticated military hardware, and some new weapons are in the pipeline. He said India does not want to spend more money on weapons, but the Pakistani capability had to be fully met.

Mr Gandhi answered a number of questions ranging from the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka to South Africa and disarmament. In reply to a question, Mr Gandhi said that the American star wars program should be abandoned. He said it is not a viable one and will open up more dangerous areas. He expressed concern that may lead to a further escalation in the arms race.

Referring to nonalignment, he said it is the only safe recipe. It can bind the world together and strenghten it further. About South Africa, the prime minister said several countries have tried to bring about a change in Pretoria's attitude, but the racist regime is not ready to talk about human rights. If a solution is not found immediately, South Africa may witness a bloodbath.

Meanwhile, India and Sutralia today signed in Canberra an agreement for cooperation in science and technology. The all India Radio special correspondent, Radhanath Chaturvedi, says that this agreement replaces the one signed in 1975. The new accord aims at strengthening the link between the scientific institutions in India and Austrialia and promoting collaboration in research projects. Australia's minister for science, Mr Barry Hones, and the minister for external affairs and commerce, Mr Shiv Shanker, signed the agreement. The prime ministers of the two countries were present.

MOKHTAR HOPES FOR RESUMPTION OF U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

BK151431 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Indonesia hopes that the stalled summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Iceland last week can be resumed. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the remarks after installing (Sunarto Jayusman) as the new inspector general of the Foreign Affairs Department, replacing Haryono Nimpuno. Mokhtar said the two superpower leaders should make new efforts to reduce world tension at the next summit meeting. He also stressed that even though the summit failure has no obvious impact on ASEAN countries, it is quite disappointing.

Haryono Nimpuno is now Indonesian ambassador to Spain, while (Sunarto Jayusman) was previously deputy chairman of [words indistinct].

SINAR HARAPAN ON HABIBIE'S VISIT TO U.S.

BK141619 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Cooperation in Defense Industries Between Indonesia and the United States."]

[Text] The recent visit to Washington by State Minister for Research and Technology Professor Dr B.J. Habibie has opened a new chapter and area of cooperation between Indonesia and the United States, namely bilateral cooperation in defense industries. After holding talks with several officials of the U.S. Defense Department, or Pentagon, known for the pentagonal shape of its headquarters building, Minister Habibie also met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. During the meeting, Weinberger expressed his government's support for improving bilateral cooperation in science and technology to develop Indonesia's defense industries.

What will the concrete forms of bilateral cooperation be like? In this connection, it was reported that the General Dynamics, producer of the F-16 jet fighters, had agreed to give a 35-percent offset [preceding word in English] to the Nusantara Aviation Plant [IPTN] on the purchase of 12 F-16 jet fighters by the Indonesian Air Force. With the granting of the offset, the IPTN is authorized to produce six components of the F-16's, one of them the vertical fin [two preceding words in English] for 400 planes.

Another noteworthy thing is the U.S. Government's interest in supporting the participation of U.S. industrialists in the 20-year plan (1990-2010) of the Indonesian Naval Industries Plant in Surabaya in its program to build 23 frigates.

The United States does not rule out the possibility of its Air Force using aircraft produced by the IPTN in the future if the IPTN is capable of competing with other aircraft producers as far as technology and pricing are concerned.

The Pentagon has also agreed to let Indonesia buy a "supercomputer," the most sophisticated computer produced by the United States, which will be useful in defense and security, mapping, geological and natural resources surveys, and high-technology industries. The purchase of the supercomputer can be realized in 1988 or 1990 because the sale of such a computer is restricted to certain countries only.

Minister Habibie also held talks with U.S. officials on assistance to Indonesian factories that use large quantities of U.S.-made components. He also discussed a relaxation in the $15,000 bank deposit each Indonesian student must have when furthering his studies in that country. Right now, some 10,000 Indonesian students are studying there, and each year their parents remit about $200 million to finance their studies.

Having reviewed all aspects of talks held between Minister Habibie and his U.S. hosts, we can say that Habibie's visit has opened up a new chapter and area of cooperation between the two countries.

The topics and contents of the talks have given us the impression that bilateral cooperation in science and technology aimed at boosting Indonesia's defense industries, especially for serving the needs of the Indonesian Air Force and Navy, will play an important role not only in the growth of the country's defense industries in particular, but also in the development of science, technology, and industry in general. This is because the upgrading of our skills in producing aircraft and warships will naturally result in the upgrading of our overall skills in the scientific, technological, and industrial fields.

It is important and necessary to upgrade our skills in both sectors; otherwise an imbalance or distortion in national growth may occur. This also means that the new chapter in cooperation between the two countries must be placed in the proper context of overall bilateral cooperation.

SUMATRAN PAPERS WARNED ON 'SPECULATIVE' REPORTS

BK160335 Hong Kong AFP in English 0324 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 16 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has issued "strong warnings" to three North Sumatran dailies against engaging in "speculative reporting," a senior Information Ministry official said Thursday. The warnings Wednesday brought to four the number of newspapers which have been warned during the past week following a ban on Indonesia's second largest daily.

Dan Sahusilawane, director for journalists' guidance at the Information Ministry, said the ANALISA, SINAR BARU INDONESIA and WASPADA, all three published in Medan, North Sumatra, were warned for "speculative reporting" following a 45 percent devaluation of the Indonesian currency last month.

The widely read afternoon daily SINAR HARAPAN was banned last Thursday. A central Javanese daily, SUARA MERDEKA, was "strongly warned" on the same day. The ministerial decree that revoked SINAR HARAPAN's publishing licence cited "speculative" reports and analyses which "may cause unrest" and thus "endanger national stability" as the reasons for the ban.

The spate of warnings and the ban on SINAR HARAPAN were seen by observers as the first signs of renewed government control over the national press after the closing down of the country's first economic daily, EKUIN, in 1983 for having released too soon the results of an oil negotiation.

MALAYSIA

GHAFAR HOSTS DINNER FOR PRC'S TIAN JIYUN

BK151417 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1334 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 15 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia hopes the People's Republic of China will play a positive and constructive role in this region when it becomes a world power in the next century, Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said tonight. Ghafar said Malaysia believed China would not let itself be judged on the basis of its destructive capacity, destabilising potential and predominance in relation to other states in economic, political and military terms. He was speaking at a dinner here in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, who is on a five-day visit to Malaysia.

"It is our belief that China, being a country closely identified with the Third World, will not make the mistakes that other leading (?countries) made in history and in current world politics," he said. In this respect, the perception China shared with the Third World was a tremendous advantage, he added.

"We are addressing China on this concern on the basis of the confidence that we have. This concern is not founded on suspicion." China, he said, had the longest and most continuous history and civilisation and this placed it in a position of strength and knowledge. "We trust these assets will be translated into international political actions that will nurture respect for the sovereignty of nations," he added. Fundamental principles such as mutual respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity, and non-interference in each other's international affairs needed to be further safeguarded, he said.

Ghafar said China shared Malaysia's views on the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, and on this basis of understanding, Malaysia believed China would play a positive role in world affairs. Malaysia, on its part, would continue to play a supportive role in ensuring durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Ghafar also hoped direct trade between Malaysia and China would increase following Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's visit to China last November. He said direct trade would not only be mutually beneficial and more economical but also provide a channel for communication for the two countries so that trade problems could be identified and rectified.

PRC CALL FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF CAMBODIA HAILED

BK150936 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The People's Republic of China has unequivocally stated that it is in favor of a neutral government in Kampuchea. That assurance has been given by the Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, who is on an official visit to four ASEAN countries. Mr Tian is now in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, for talks with government leaders. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have been constantly harping on China's support for the former Pol Pot regime as justification for their support of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

There is of course no basis for equating the present tripartite coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk with the old Pol Pot regime of 1975 to 1979. There is considerable support for Prince Sihanouk. The best proof of the total unacceptability of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government is the presence of so many Kampuchean refugees in Thai territory close to the border with Kampuchea. What is more interesting is the fierce resistance that the people of occupied Kampuchea are displaying toward the Vietnamese occupation forces. But, it is not only among the Kampuchean people that this clear support for Prince Sihanouk's government exists. The international community has shown year after year that it regards the tripartite coalition as the sole legitimate representative government of Kampuchea. That annual reaffirmation occurs at the UN General Assembly, and it is an embarrassment to the Soviet bloc of nations.

Malaysia has always advocated the creation of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia so that the people of all the countries can concentrate on economic and social development. That has been the policy of the ASEAN countries individually, too. It is the Indochina states that have preferred to isolate themselves from the mainstream of regional development. Vietnam exercises its own form of domination over Laos and Kampuchea, and it is in turn dominated by the Soviet Union. ASEAN leaders have called on Vietnam to give up its policy of virtual imperialism over Kampuchea and to allow the people to pursue their own aspirations and peace.

The neutralization of Kampuchea, which China has called for, will bring about greater stability in this region. There are several very successful examples of neutralization of states in other parts of the world. What ASEAN and the People's Republic of China are calling for is not therefore something unrealistic at all. What is needed is the political will. The confirmed neutrality of Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria are good examples that can be followed by all states that are directly concerned with peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean issue also has political implications beyond Southeast Asia. As things stand, the stalemate over Kampuchea has been often described as the most important obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. The People's Republic of China is now committed to steady economic development, while the Soviet Union has enormous problems as far as productivity is concerned. Malaysia hopes that a way will be found to restore Kampuchea to the Kampucheans.

AQUINO RECEIVES NEW DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK160151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [15 October] received the copies of the draft 1986 constitution from the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] and hailed the document as a safeguard for democracy in the country. The copies of the proposed constitution were received by the president from Con-Com President Justice Cecilia Munoz-Palma. FEBC correspondent Art Pabellon was there and made this report:

[Begin recording] [Pabellon] President Aquino yesterday afternoon accepted the draft constitution, which was presented to her by the Constitutional Commission through its president, Cecilia Munoz-Palma, in (?fitting) ceremonies held at the Heroes' Hall of Malacanang. The presentation ceremony was attended by the 47 members of the Constitutional Commission and their wives as well as cabinet ministers and other dignitaries of government. In presenting the draft constitution, Con-Com President Munoz-Palma said:

[Munoz-Palma] Your Excellency President Corazon Aquino, on behalf of the Constitutional Commission of 1986, it is my distinct honor and privilege to present to Your Excellency the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines drafted by this august assembly. We are sorry that we were not able to accomplish our (?task) within the time (?frame) stated in your Proclamation No 9, but [words indistinct] that there were many issues which needed prolonged [word indistinct] and discussion and I am sure that the document that we have produced — although it is not a perfect one — [words indistinct] to the little delay that had to be tolerated before the finalization of the document.

[Pabellon] In her acceptance speech, President Corazon Aquino said:

[Aquino] With this constitution, we have the framework of the house of democracy that we hope to build, a house worthy of the great collective act that made it possible — the rising of the Filipino people to vindicate their [word indistinct], a rising that continues to be the wonder of the world.

To the commission members, the country expresses its thanks. I said, when I called you to the task, that yours would be no easy task. Words fail to convey the tremendous investment of time and energy and sacrifice that went into the making and the timely completion of this draft. In the short span of time it took, you compressed the idealism, the dedication, the patriotic fervor that I said would be the necessary elements of any attempt to give enduring form to the victory of the Filipino struggle for freedom and to our aspirations of a better life for all our people. It was no easy task indeed; but on the other hand, yours would be no small glory. You have fully deserved all of our thanks, and may God bless all of you. Thank you and good afternoon.

[Pabellon] The president also issued Executive Order No 48 creating an ad hoc special committee to supervise the liquidation of the affairs of the Constitutional Commission of 1986 and the preservation of its records, and to undertake its constitution education campaign. [end recording]

The draft 1986 constitution was presented to President Aquino after it was signed by the 47 members of the body, which worked some 4 and 1/2 months to complete the draft. [passage omitted]

Will Order January Plebiscite

OW151143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct. 15 KYODO — The Philippines will hold a national plebiscite on the proposed constitution drafted by a 47-member commission appointed by President Corazon Aquino on January 23 next year, presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said Wednesday. Arroyo disclosed the date shortly after the final draft was handed by Commission President Cecelia Munoz-Palma to Aquino. He said Aquino will shortly sign an executive order setting the date of the plebiscite.

The Constitutional Commission was established two months after Aquino was swept into power in a civilian-backed military revolt which toppled the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos last February. It was tasked to draft a new charter to replace the 1973 constitution which Aquino claimed was tailor-made for Marcos.

Aquino said that among the standards the people will apply "...is whether the document fits the general conception of the constitution that is broad enough to meet every exigency that arises and yet specific enough to protect the essentials of a true democracy." She said that the proposed charter "meets these needs" and that "democracy is safe with this constitution."

"More than safety," she added, "democracy finds in this constitution the firm ground from which to step upwards to the other goals of the nation, its material progress and the well-being of our people."

The drafting of the constitution, which contains provisions allowing the continued presence of American military bases in the Philippines, was marked by bitter debates between nationalist and conversative commissioners on provisions regarding the national economy and the bases. [passage omitted]

Rejects 1987 Presidential Election

HK160233 Hong Kong AFP in English 0223 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 16 (AFP) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino has rejected opposition demands for a fresh presidential election next year and expressed confidence that a draft new constitution will be ratified.

Defending a provision in the draft giving her and Vice President Salvador Laurel six-year terms, she said she owed her office both to victory in an election against Ferdinand Marcos in February and the subsequent military-civilian revolt that installed her in power.

"The event that established my claim to the presidency... was our election by the people," she said at a Press Club dinner her late Wednesday. "The act that put the reins of power in my hand was the rising of the people to defeat the attempt of my predecessor and his unlamented (national assembly) to frustrate their will. [passage omitted]

Marcos allies say she must submit herself to a new election, claiming she repudiated her mandate by scrapping the 1973 constitution under which she ran.

Mr Laurel told a news conference earlier Wednesday that he would agree to a fresh election "if the people will so require."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, whose mutiny against his former mentor Mr Marcos sparked the revolt, has openly shared this view but has not directly called for a new poll and maintains that Mrs Aquino was the cheated winner.

"The people spoke so clearly, the whole world heard them. But I am not surprised that some people in this country could not hear them as the walls of tyranny they had helped to build crashed around their ears. That is their problem," Mrs Aquino said, referring to critics of her six-year term.

"As the Chinese saying goes, despite the barking of the dogs in the night, the caravan moves on. And so we shall. From the ratification of this constitution to the election of Congress, all the familiar landmarks of a democratic country are in place."

The draft charter, expected to be submitted to voters in a January 23 plebiscite, is designed to restore the country's U.S.-style political system overhauled by Mr Marcos in 1972. The draft clips the president's powers and spells out checks and balances, including an independent judiciary and strong two-house congress. Analysts see this as an effort to prevent the rise of a new strongman.

On other provisions, Mrs Aquino defended the draft charter's extension of the vast powers of a controversial presidential commission hunting the allegedly plundered wealth of Mr Marcos and close associates and relatives. "This is not a vendetta but plain and simple justice," she said, but warned the commission to respect due process.

AQUINO TO MEET NPA, NDF 'HIGHER-UPS' IN NEGROS

HK160443 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The higher-ups of the New People's Army and National Democratic Front will talk with Corazon Aquino in the mountains of Negros Oriental and Occidental before the president visits Bacolod City tomorrow (Thursday). This was announced by Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich in a news conference. Bishop Fortich met the rebels for the second time in a secret place.

Meanwhile, the residents of Negros are ready to meet the president tomorrow. The highlight of the president's visit will be the consultation dialogue with various groups at De la Salle College. Mrs. Aquino will also talk with local officials.

ENRILE'S ABSENCE LINKED TO PRISONERS' RELEASE

HK151043 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 86 p 16

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The release of the wife and an aide of Rodolfo Salas, identified by the military as a top ranking official of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and captured last month, was linked by political analysts to the absence of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

The release of Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion is seen as a conciliatory gesture towards the National Democratic Front which declared that the resumption of the snagged talks depended on the release of Salas and company.

Malacanang Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno quoted President Corzon C. Aquino as saying that the release of the two suspected communist insurgents "underscores the effort of the government to continue the pursuit of peaceful efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement."

Benigno added that the President has maintained that "the door remains open for a resumption of the negotiations on a ceasefire agreement."

Benigno's inability to give any reason for Enrile's failure to attend the meeting did nothing to squelch speculation even of the newsmen in yesterday's Malacanang briefing, who tried to find clues in the seating arrangement of President Aquino's advisers.

Asked where Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileto who was in the meeting represented Enrile, Benigno would only presume so.

Benigno said he "was not informed exactly on the purpose of Ileto's presence there."

And he added to further tickle the imagination with what was unsaid: "I would imagine that since he is a deputy minister, he must have been siting in for Enrile."

Ileto did not occupy Enrile's seat by the usual seating arrangement in the Cabinet meeting. But the press secretary explained this by pointing out that Cabinet ministers do change seats.

Enrile has been very vocal the past few days in his criticisms of President Aquino's handling of the insurgency problem and has been calling for a more hardline approach.

He is known to be opposed to the release of the latest military catch in the anti-insurgency campaign.

Enrile in his last public outburst before yesterday's Cabinet meeting practically dared President Aquino to fire him.

Benigno said the decision to release Cruz and Concepcion had the approval of the military "which is different from saying it has the (defense) minister's approval."

"When I'm talking about military approval, I'm talking certainly about the top command of the military," Benigno said.

CPP, NDF SPOKESMEN ADMIT SEEKING FOREIGN AID

HK160453 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 16 (AFP) — The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and allied groups are seeking moral, financial and material help outside the country due to limited local resources, spokesmen said here.

At a news conference Wednesday near this central city, spokesmen of the CPP and the National Democratic Front (NDF), the CPP-led rebel alliance, also said they had not formulated an official stand on a draft Philippine constitution. The spokesmen, who gave aliases and were believed to be top Communist leaders here, did not specify the sources and amounts of aid received so far, or say if they were tapping governments or private groups.

Tomas Magtanggol, the Cebu CPP spokesman, said the effort to seek foreign assistance was due to "objective limitations in absolutely relying upon local resources," but said outside help must have "no strings attached."

NDF spokesman Rafael Flores said the NDF was undertaking "international solidarity work" seeking various forms of support in the United States, Europe and East bloc countries. [passage omitted]

NDF ASKS FOR MORE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

HK151155 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front or NDF is asking for freedom of movement and protection from military arrest. Attorney Romeo Capulong, NDF legal counsel, announced that NDF representatives Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo find it difficult to move around in their negotiations with the government. Capulong added that at present, Zumel, Ocampo, and their security personnel are the only ones who possess safe conduct passes. They are asking that similar passes be issued to other members of the NDF who are assisting in the negotiations. They did not, however, identify these members. [words indistinct]

MNLF FACTIONS HOLD SHOOT-OUT; RESIDENTS FLEE

HK151045 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[By Mario Feliciano]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- About 45,000 [as published] residents of the predominantly Muslim populated Rio Hondo, Mariki, and Arena Blanco fled their villages last night following a five-hour fire fight between two warring factions of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

Only four persons were confirmed wounded in the gunbattle involving some 80 MNLF troopers from Sakul island who arrived here aboard seven Volvo pumpboats.

Brig. Gen. Arturo Asuncion, acting commander of RUC [Regional Unified Command] 9, immediately ordered soldiers to surround the two villages and confiscate the firearms of the MNLF men involved in the shootout.

Acting Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco managed to pacify the feuding groups who patched up their differences with the payment of blood money.

The evacuees are temporarily housed in school campuses in nearby areas of Fort Pilar.

The gunbattle reportedly stemmed from the recent killing here of a companion of the group that landed from Sakul.

Asuncion accused the MNLF of violating the cessation of hostilities agreement between President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari.

He dubbed last night's incident as "very alarming and scandalous."

Col. Romeo Abendan, who is commanding the "zoning" operation, said the area of the shootout is now cordoned off by troops from the 5th GHQ Battalion, the 10th Marine Battalion, the light armor battalion, with naval units blockading exists to the sea.

"It is our duty to protect the people and we will implement the ban on firearms," Asuncion vowed.

BUTZ AQUINO TO CONDUCT DIALOGUE IN MINDANAO

HK151159 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Government emissary Agapito 'Butz' Aquino will conduct a series of consultations with non-Muslim residents of Mindanao beginning next week. He will solicit proposals for the solution of the 14-year-old problem in Mindanao. Aquino told reporters in Zamboanga that Muslims who are not allies of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will be included in the dialogue. The MNLF headed by Nur Misuari, is a group advocating secession. The Partido Demokratiko-Sosyalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party], headed by Norberto Gonzales, will assist Aquino in the dialogue. Gonzales has been acting as the liaison between the government and the MNLF.

TROOPS SENT TO DIFFUSE POSSIBLE MILL VIOLENCE

HK151157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The military sent troops to the Bukidnon Sugar Milling Company or Busco today to prevent outbreaks of violence after workers picketed inside the 2,000 hectare company compound situated along Quezon and Bukidnon Provinces. Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cale, head of the 200 man security force at Busco, reported that some 4,000 Busco workers are picketing to protest the creation of a new board of directors by the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG].

According to Cale, the military troops will also watch a group of NPA suspects seen near the compound in order to prevent them from sowing discord and infiltrating the picketing workers. Earlier, the workers warned the Busco management that they will blow up the plant if new members of the board headed by Luis Guingona force their way into the compound.

LABOR MINISTER SETTLES DIFFERENCES WITH TUCP

HK151055 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 86 p 2

[By Reporter Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez appears to have patched up his differences with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which sought his ouster five months ago. Sanchez visited the TUCP office in Diliman yesterday and with TUCP officials discussed the labor ministry's strike guidelines.

Before the meeting, Sanchez toured the one-hectare TUCP compound, particularly the medical clinic and computer-equipped, research office. At the latter, he was told that the TUCP had completed a study on the collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) of unions affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU — 1 May Movement].

Told that he would be sent a copy of that study, Sanchez who is widely touted as "pro-KMU" — murmured, "that's very good."

The meeting between Sanchez and TUCP officials is the first since Sanchez became minister last March. The TUCP bolted out of the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC) last May, and later asked for Sanchez's ouster as labor minister during the National Tripartite Conference.

Sanchez was personally invited to a meeting by TUCP secretary-general Ernesto F. Herrera last week. A TUCP official, who declined identification, told BUSINESS DAY that Sanchez's coming over to the TUCP office in Quezon City all the way from the labor ministry office in Intramuros was "his way of saying that he is fair and not pro-KMU."

A labor ministry official who also declined identification suggested that Sanchez's acceptance of meeting the TUCP could only be "politicking" because the ministry had previously been consulted only the LACC [as published] for its labor policies.

The TUCP had a 15-page comment on Ministry Order No. 9, otherwise known as the guidelines on industrial relations. It found several provisions of the guidelines to be "objectionable" and suggested amendments. However, it did not say that it was rejecting the guidelines.

In contrast, the LACC rejected the guidelines "totally" last week and called for an overhaul of the labor relations system.

One of the provisions objected to by the TUCP is the requirement for locals of chapters of labor organizations to apply for certification with the labor ministry. This rule would restrict the organization of locals and chapters, the TUCP said, and could have "serious repercussions on the federation's organizational strategy and tactics."

Deputy labor minister for industrial relations, Franklin Drilon, who accompanied Sanchez in the TUCP meeting, said there is nothing in the law which prohibits direct membership to national unions [or] bars national unions from being a bargaining agent. There is no intention of discouraging formations of locals and chapters, he stressed.

In general, the TUCP objects to the provisions in the guidelines which give the ministry "too wide a discretion" with regard to workers' exercise of their right to strike and organize. For instance, it says a rule that a strike vote must be held under the labor ministry's supervision "gives the minister and his sub-alterns too much discretion and power."

On ingress to and egress from a company's premises during a strike, the ministry order allows the taking out of perishable goods, finished products and consigned materials. "This provision renders strikes in some companies totally ineffective," such as in trading companies selling meat and vegetables, drug companies, food manufacturers, department stores and grocery stores, the TUCP said.

Herrera described the TUCP meeting with Sanchez as a "mutual attempt to establish some sort of communication line between the ministry and the TUCP ... to discuss problems in trade union rights and ministry policies.

CAR CARRYING LAUREL'S WIFE FIRED UPON

HK150323 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Oct 86 p 24

[Text] Iloilo City — Members of the party of Mrs. Celia Diaz-Laurel, wife of the Vice-President, yesterday got the fright of their lives when their security escorts traded shots with suspected members of the New People's Army Sparrow Unit, who were believed to be waiting in ambush on the road to airport here.

Capt. Rolando Rabara, commanding officer of the 324 PC [Philippine Constabulary] company, said the PC escorts of Mrs. Laurel spotted the suspects, who were on board public utility vehicle (PU) parked along the Harrow diversion road, with handguns protruding through the windows of the car.

Suspecting an ambush, the PC escorts got off their vehicle to check on the occupants of the vehicle but were immediately met by gun fire.

The soldiers returned fire with M-16 rifles, forcing the suspects to flee, Rabara said.

The car of Mrs. Laurel sped directly to the airport. Nobody in her party, which included Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] secretary general Rene Espina and Local Government Deputy Minister J. Kintanar, was reported injured.

Mrs. Laurel and her group were on their way back to Manila after attending the funeral of former Assemblyman Fermin Z. Caram Jr. last Sunday.

Rabara said the escorts did not pursue the suspects. Instead, they joined Mrs. Laurel at the airport to secure her and her party.

The PU was later found abandoned about two kilometers from the scene of the incident with its rear window shattered. The driver, who was reportedly wounded, was taken hostage by the suspects who fled on foot.

4 FLOODED TOWNS DECLARED CALAMITY AREAS

HK151049 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[By Correspondent Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Text] Metro Manila Gov. Joey Lina declared yesterday as calamity areas the towns of Taguig, Pateros, Pasig, and Muntinlupa.

He did this after he was instructed by President Aquino to provide immediate relief to typhoon victims there.

She talked to him during the inauguration yesterday of the flood forecasting and warning system for the dam project of the National Irrigation Administration [NIA] at the NIA building in Quezon City.

Lina would request the national government for financial assistance to help the typhoon victims.

He had conducted an aerial inspection of the four towns where flood level remained high.

Lina said he would press for the immediate completion of the Manggahan Floodway in Pasig. This would help the Napindan Channel in relieving Laguan Lake of its high water level.

Governor Lina observed that the flooding of Taguig, still under one meter of water, was caused by the slow ebbing of the lake's water level. The Napindan Channel could not discharge the water fast enough.

He said that the floods in the areas might last another four to five weeks -- even if no rain would come.

A medical team is now giving free immunizations to typhoon victims to prevent an epidemic outbreak. It is also distributing free medicine.

Lina said his office had sent to private hospitals letters requesting their medical interns to assist in the medical care of homeless families.

"We have also sent to drug manufacturers letters appealing for medicines such as antacids, cough syrup, antibiotics, antipyretics, antidiarrhea and vitamin supplements," Lina said.

UNIDO TO FIELD CANDIDATES IN COMING ELECTIONS

HK151201 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO] officially announced that it would field its own candidates in the coming national elections. Former Senator Rene Espina, UNIDO secretary general, declared that those who joined UNIDO in order to secure government positions are free to join other parties in the coming elections. However, he added that UNIDO leaves its doors open to anyone who wants to join the organization.

Meanwhile, Espina claimed that minister Ramon Mitra is afraid to debate with him because it will be revealed that Mitra is a true crony of former President Marcos. [words indistinct]

FORMER OFFICIALS DENY COMPLICITY IN AQUINO CASE

HK160225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and ex-transport chief Jesus Singson denied any participation in the reported conspiracy to assassinate former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr upon the latter's return from the U.S. on August 21, 1983. Aspiras, who was then concurrently chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, admitted having monitored the arrival of the China Air Lines plane that brought Aquino back to the country in the performance of his official duties [as heard]. Aspiras, in a counter-affidavit filed before the Tanodbayan, maintained that he was at Villamor Airbase on that fateful Sunday following the instructions he received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRC'S TIAN JIYUN TO ARRIVE IN MANILA 18 OCT

HK151151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Vice Premier Tian Jiyun of the People's Republic of China will arrive in Manila on Saturday [18 October] for a 3-day visit in the Philippines. Tian Jiyun will be the highest Chinese official to visit the Philippines since Corazon Aquino assumed the presidency. Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu said that relations between the two countries are now closer and added that China hopes President Aquino will visit Beijing in the future.

ROK GRANTS $20 MILLION FOR COMMUNICATIONS

HK140159 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel announced yesterday [13 October] that South Korea has agreed to grant a $20 million loan facility for the improvement of the Philippines' communications system under the 1986 Economic Development Cooperation Fund. Arriving after a 2-week tour of the U.S. and South Korea, Laurel said the loan facility will mean the installation of 40,000 new digital lines in the next two years. The Korean Government will assist in updating transportation and electronics, including voting devices which will ensure a clean and speedy election process.

A visit by Korean government and business leaders is scheduled in the near future to Manila for investment possibilities. Laurel presented to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan a request for a raise in imports which at present are mainly furniture and textile products. Chon assured him of a decision before December 15 this year and agreed to sign an instrument of ratification for an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation with the Philippines.